

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XXI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1895.

NO. 18.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The house ways and means committee has decided to report to the house Mr. Wilson's bill to remove the one-tenth of a cent a pound differential on sugar imported from countries giving an export bounty, which has elicited protests from Germany, Austria and other nations, and the repeal of which was recommended by the president.

REPRESENTATIVE BRYAN, of Nebraska, has introduced a bill in congress to provide for the coinage of the seigniorage.

SENATOR DAVIS has reported from the committee on foreign relations a bill providing for a government of any territory which might by concession or otherwise become the property of the United States. The bill authorizes the president to appoint a commission of not less than three nor more than twenty-five members, who shall establish a form of government for the acquisition.

The printing bill signed by the president has a clause in it reviving the franking privileges. The provision was never referred to when the bill was before either house and senators and members were equally surprised when informed of it.

The hearing before the house territorial committee on the Oklahoma statehood bill closed on the 16th. Those who spoke included Chief Harris, of the Cherokee nation; J. West Park, delegate from the Chickasaws; J. S. Stanley, representing the Chickasaws, and A. P. McKellop. They opposed the proposition to include in a bill giving statehood to Oklahoma any portion of the Chickasaw country and any territorial form of government for the Indian territory.

DEMOCRATIC members of the house banking committee have adopted a resolution asking the president and Secretary Carlisle for a consultation to suggest some simple bill for the relief of the treasury upon which the warring factions can unite.

CONGRESSMAN MONROE has introduced a bill to raise revenue by an increase of tax on retail dealers in liquors. The tax on such dealers is fixed at \$50, and every person who sells foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors, in less quantities than five gallons of the same, is to be regarded as a retail dealer.

An examination will be held in Washington January 29 for watchmen, messengers and assistant messengers. Missouri and Kansas are on the list of states from which eligibles may come.

REPRESENTATIVES of the five civilized tribes of Indians were heard on the 17th by the senate committee on Indian affairs. They opposed any arbitrary change by the national government in the method of controlling affairs in the Indian territory, urging that the Indians held their possessions through treaty rights and that they were competent to attend to their own affairs.

SPEAKER CRISP'S physician has ordered him to take a vacation. He has been suffering from neuralgia of the heart and the affection has induced serious disturbance of the heart's action recently, so that a continuance of the duties of his office dangerously affected him.

The report of the experts of the Dockery commission recommends some radical changes in the land laws. The most important is the repeal of the section of the act of 1850, which provides that any person who contests an entry of land and secures its cancellation, paying the cost of proceedings, shall have the right to enter (without qualifying even) the land covered by the previous entry.

A PETITION praying for consular inspection of immigrants before embarkation, signed by several hundred citizens of Lawrence, Kan., was presented in the federal senate on the 18th by Mr. Peffer.

UNITED STATES ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL THOMAS has decided that newspapers violate the anti-lottery law who publish lottery drawings or results of guessing the number of beans in a jar or seeds in a watermelon.

CHAIRMAN MCGANN, of the house labor committee, has proposed to Labor Commissioner Wright a plan for the issuance of monthly labor bulletins by the bureau.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY has under consideration a plan to reduce the number of places of holding United States courts in Oklahoma. At present court is held in twenty-two places, and it is proposed to cut the number to five, viz., Kingfisher, El Reno, Oklahoma City, Guthrie and Perry.

GENERAL NEWS.

The warship Philadelphia has been ordered from Mare Island navy yard to Honolulu to protect American interests.

DUN'S trade review of the 18th said there were some good signs, but business generally was hesitating, the attitude of congress on the currency question retarding trade. Wheat had sagged off one cent and corn had declined. Cotton was steady. There were large dealings in wool, much of the increase being in foreign wool.

At Hamilton's saw mill, near Alto, Tex., a boiler exploded and four men were killed and several others badly scalded.

An international military encampment will be held at Memphis, Tenn., beginning May 13. There will be \$20,000 in prizes.

THE Texas cotton palace at Waco was destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th causing a loss of between \$55,000 and \$75,000.

THE town of Kuchan, Persia, has been visited by a second earthquake which caused great loss of life. One hundred women who were in a bath house were crushed to death by the falling walls.

THE body of Barrett Scott, the Holt county, Neb., defaulting treasurer, has been found in the Niobrara river. He had been hanged.

JUDGE LYMAN TRUMBULL died suddenly at his home in Chicago.

STEAMER State of Missouri struck a rock in the Ohio river and sunk in ten minutes. Thirty-five people said to be drowned.

THE Quapaw Indians have petitioned the secretary of the interior to allot them 200 acres of land each.

THE Interstate Fair association of Sioux City, Ia., has been placed in the hands of a receiver. There are \$30,000 in claims against the institution.

At South Whitley, Ind., Misses Nora and Alice Norris were run down by a freight train on the Wabash railroad while driving across the track. They were dragged quite a distance and killed.

THE Japanese general, Nodsu, has won another victory over the Chinese at Hai Chang.

A MONSTER meeting of secret societies was held at Seattle, Wash., on the 20th to denounce the pope's bull in reference to their organizations. Another meeting was called for the following Sunday.

A LONG expected meeting of district assembly No. 99, K. of L., was held in Providence, R. I., and it resulted in the passage of resolutions denouncing the high officials of the organization and cautioning workmen to beware of them.

In the vicinity of Dunsuir, Cal., the snow was 7 to 10 feet deep on the 20th.

OWING to masses of timber, etc., swept by the irush of water in the Dig Lake mine at Audley, Staffordshire, Eng., all hope of rescuing the ninety-two men who did not succeed in escaping has been abandoned. Gangs of rescuers have been at work night and day in efforts to reach the entombed men.

FOUR prisoners escaped jail at Perry, Ok., on the 18th. A negro trusty caught the night guard, tied his hands behind him, gagged him by stuffing his mouth with old rags and then pried the bars from several doors and escaped. Three horse thieves got away. L. S. Gardner, who was in jail for murder, untied the guard and gave the alarm.

ALL business was suspended in Butte, Mont., on the 18th, when the bodies of thirty victims of the terrible giant powder explosion of the 15th were consigned to their graves. The military, civic societies and all fire departments of the state marched in the procession and all buildings were draped. Behind the dead firemen rode James Flannery, sole survivor of the crew.

SAM G. HOTALING, a farmer living near Fairmont, Minn., bought a Winchester rifle and killed his wife and her mother and father. He then fled to an unoccupied house, where a sheriff's posse pursued him, and he was killed by a shot in the temple, the posse stating that it was self-inflicted.

NEWS has been received of a revolution in Hawaii. Nearly 200 royalists were arrested. There was much fighting, but the government forces had practically overcome the revolutionists.

FAILURES for the week ended the 18th (Dun's report) were 375 in the United States, against 407 same time last year; in Canada 60, against 46 last year.

JOHN HANCO, a resident of Cowden, Ill., was standing in front of a store when he was shot by some person or persons who were some distance away in the darkness. Five bullets pierced his body, causing instant death. A woman was the supposed cause.

M. FELIX FAURE was elected president of the republic of France by the national assembly on the 17th. In spite of the political crisis there was hardly a trace of excitement in Paris.

THE Oregon republicans in caucus nominated Senator Dolph to succeed himself in the United States senate. The vote stood: Dolph, 40; Fulton, 12; Tongue, 11; scattering, 9.

In the Idaho house a resolution to submit the woman's suffrage amendment to the voters at the next general election passed. It will be signed at once by the governor.

JAMES URQUHART, aged 75, a wealthy resident of Chehalis, Wash., was disinherited by his children from marrying Miss Myrtle Blanchard, a girl of 15, and in two hours from the time fixed for the marriage ceremony the old man was served with papers in a suit for breach of promise, claiming \$25,000 damages.

Gov. BROWN, of Kentucky, pardoned George McGee, a convict in the penitentiary. McGee, while serving a three years' sentence, murdered Charles Thomas, colored, a fellow convict. He was tried and sentenced to be hanged. The pardon was issued in order to allow his latter sentence to take its course.

AMONG the passengers by the Empress of Japan, who arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from the Orient, was "Paul Jones," who started from Boston to travel around the world on a wager. He left without a cent or clothes and had to accomplish the trip in a certain time besides earning \$5,000. He had \$4,800 and had three weeks in which to get back to Boston.

YOUNG GRIFFO, of Australia, and George Dixon, of America, the feather-weight champion of the world, fought twenty-five rounds to a draw at Coney Island, N. Y., on the 19th.

At Galveston, Tex., Dan Creedon knocked Herman Bernau out in the second round. The purse was \$1,500.

Six tramps attempted to rob the depot at Kildare, Ok., on the 19th, but were discovered and five arrested. A lot of fine clothing and notions were found in their possession, which was supposed to have been stolen.

WHILE skating at Green Bay, Ia., Myrtle Townsend, aged 18; Elsie Hughes, 13, and George Crossley, 16, broke through the ice and were drowned.

EVERY effort to settle the strike of the trolley operators at Brooklyn has failed and the city was virtually under military rule on the 20th. Many collisions occurred between the strikers and the police. The windows of nearly every car that ran were smashed by stones and switches were broken, wires cut and obstructions placed on the tracks. Gov. Morton has ordered the First brigade of New York city to report at Brooklyn.

In Springfield, Ill., Senator Callom was nominated on the first ballot for United States senator, receiving 103 votes; Willets, 21.

CREATING house returns for the principal cities in the United States for the week ended January 18 showed an average increase as compared with the corresponding week last year of 6.7; in New York the increase was 8.7; outside New York the increase was 4.5. FULLY 4,500 devotees of pugilism met in the Seaside arena at Coney Island, N. Y., on the 18th, to witness the battle between Tommy Ryan and Jack Dempsey, the "Nonpareil." Dempsey was not in it from the start, and at the end of the third round the decision was given to Ryan. Dempsey was badly punished.

MUCH rivalry was reported between Parker and Blackwell, two towns in Oklahoma, only 500 yards apart from one another, and each with a population of about 600, and a collision was expected at any moment.

THE striking drivers and outside men in the coal district about Massillon, O., have given up their fight because of the suffering of their families and of those of regular miners who were unable to work.

EDWARD O. WOLCOTT received the full republican vote at the joint session of the Colorado legislature and was re-elected United States senator. The vote was: Wolcott, 57; Pence, 38; C. S. Thomas, 3.

MISS MARIÉ CAMILLÉ used the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. for damages in United States Judge Sennehan's court at Chicago for the loss of both feet under a switching engine. The judge ordered a non-suit on the ground that the woman was trespassing and the jury was told to render a verdict for the company. The jury refused to do so, as they wanted to render a verdict of \$24,000 for the woman. The case was finally dismissed by the court under protest of the jury.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

THE latest information is that twelve, possibly eighteen, lives were lost by the recent wreck of the State of Missouri on the Ohio river.

SAMUEL ANDERSON, a farmer aged 69 years, living near Independence, Ia., crushed his wife's head with a flat iron and cut her throat with a pocket-knife, and then cut his own throat. Mrs. Anderson may recover.

KID LEWIS was tried and convicted in Fort Worth, Tex., for giving a sparring exhibition with four-ounce gloves. His sentence was \$500 fine and sixty days in jail. This is the first conviction ever had in Texas under the statute enacted in 1893 making prize fighting a misdemeanor. The case will be appealed.

A CYCLOPE struck near Piggot, Ark., recently, fatally injuring two persons and seriously wounding nine others. Much property was destroyed. At McCain's mill, 2 miles south of Piggot, several dwellings were totally demolished and eleven people injured, two of whom will die.

THE strike of the electric street car operatives in Brooklyn was still in full force on the 21st, and the record of the day was three militiamen in the hospital with broken heads and a score of policemen suffering from bullet wounds and bruises. It was not known to what extent the strikers suffered, but the militia fired directly at the mob and several were seen to fall. The strikers, it was stated, would probably go out in sympathy with the motor-men.

REPRESENTATIVE CURTIS, of the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably on the bill to open to settlement the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo reservations in Jackson and Brown counties, Kan.

In the senate on the 21st Mr. Lodge presented a resolution favoring annexing the Hawaiian islands. It went over. The Nicaragua canal bill and the urgent deficiency bill were considered. The fortifications appropriation bill was passed. In the house seven public building bills were passed. A resolution was adopted directing the secretary of the interior to furnish an estimate for surveying the lands of the Cherokee, Creek and Seminole Indians.

A TORNAO struck Covington, Tenn., on the 21st, blowing off the tower of the courthouse and wrecking several stores and residences, causing a total damage of about \$50,000. No one was hurt.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Lobdell announced, on the 15th, the following partial list of house committees:

Municipal corporations—Robinson, chairman; Cox, Cornell, Beckman, Eckstein, Winters, Lewis.

State affairs—Caldwell, chairman; Sherman, Raemer, Murphy, Clark, Lambert of Lincoln, Barnett.

Mileage—Chandler, chairman; Johnston, Baker, Heminger, Dickson, Mott, Violette.

Public buildings and grounds—Spiekahn, chairman; Sherman, Goodno, Wilson of Stanton, Bradley, Sprague, Violette.

Printing—Frazier, chairman; Simons, Satterthwaite, Dennison, Gardenhire, Conger, Trueblood.

Cities of the first class—Butler, chairman; Hackbush, Eckstein, Seaton, Cubbison, Veale, Sledge.

Judiciary—Johnson of Anderson, chairman; Lambert of Lyons, Rohrbaugh, Hopkins, Cole, Miller of Morris, Moore, Shafer, Robinson, Sutton, Bone of Clark, Cubbison, Pancake, Bailey, Brown of Pratt.

Railroads—Remington, chairman; Rohrbaugh, Moore, Seaton, Warner, Cox, Marshall, Spiekahn, Andrews, Hanna, Hackbush, Pratt, Cannon, Campbell of Stafford, Trueblood, Schlyer, Barnett.

Judiciary, local—Rohrbaugh, chairman; Cornell, Cox, Butler, Eckstein, Marshall, Street, Moss, Bucklin.

Ways and means—Benedict, chairman; Remington, Hunt, Fitzgerald, Veale, Lambert of Lyons, Meredith, Tucker, Allen, White, Knipe, Blair, Morrill, Wilson of Barber, Newman, McKinnie, Street.

Assessment and taxation—Shaefer, chairman; Chandler, Smith of Ottawa, Bender, Claycomb, Lambert of Lincoln, Engle.

Miscellaneous.

Western Kansas was visited by another big snow on the 15th.

F. G. ADAMS has been re-elected secretary of the Kansas Historical society.

It is thought that the state printer's shop contest will have to be finally settled by the supreme court.

THE bonds of State Treasurer Atherton and Attorney-General Dawes were promptly approved by the executive committee. Atherton's bond was for \$1,000,000, and signed by 200 men.

Mrs. Miller, 65 years of age, and postmistress at Kilmer, Shawnee county, attempted suicide recently by cutting her throat. The dissipated habits of a worthless son had driven her to desperation.

When the office of state treasurer was turned over to the new treasurer, Mr. Atherton, the books balanced to a penny. The cash turned over amounted to \$659,811.31 and the amount of bonds to \$6,968,250.15.

Barney Gibbons shot his wife eleven times at Wichita the other morning. She would die. Jealousy the cause. Their 5-year-old boy was badly cut by glass in jumping through a window to escape from his father.

At the late meeting of the state board of agriculture the following directors were chosen: George W. Glick, W. J. Bailey, T. A. Hubbard, R. T. Stokes and W. B. Sutton. All of the old officers were re-elected, except the secretary, whose term will not expire until next year.

ABOUT the first of January Gov. Lewelling requested the resignations of the police commissioners of Leavenworth, which was refused. Three days before his term expired the governor removed them from office and refused to appoint others in their places, leaving the management of police affairs to the municipal government.

THE republican senatorial caucus met at Topeka on the evening of the 10th and took eight ballots for a candidate for United States senator, without any choice. The last ballot stood: Burton, 47; Hood, 30; Thacher, 18; Ady, 8; Leland, 2; Horton, 1. On the evening of the 17th the caucus again met and adjourned to Monday without taking a vote.

At its late session in Topeka the Kansas State Bar association elected the following officers: President, H. L. Alden, of Kansas City, Kan.; vice president, J. B. Larimer, of Topeka; secretary, J. J. Brown, of Topeka; treasurer, Howell Jones, of Topeka; executive council, Sam Kimble, of Manhattan, chairman; J. D. McCrevery, of Fort Scott; E. A. McFarland, of Lincoln; T. B. Wall, of Wichita, and A. A. Goddard, of Topeka.

THE Kansas state agricultural college invites attention to a short course of lectures on practical topics pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, dairying, veterinary science, domestic economy, etc., which will be given free to all persons interested. The course begins Tuesday, February 5, 1895, and continues until Saturday, February 16. The course is designed to benefit the older farmers, as well as the young men at work upon the farms, who find it impossible to take a more extended course at the college. There are no charges of any kind, and the expenses need not exceed the necessary traveling expenses and board and lodging while attending.

At the request of the State Bar association Representative Gardenhire has introduced a bill in the lower house providing for a court of appeals. It provides that the governor shall appoint five suitable persons as judges, three to hold their offices two years and two to hold for four years. At the general election in 1896 three persons shall be elected to serve four years, and at the general election in 1898 two persons shall be elected to serve four years. The court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in appeals from all inferior courts of record, except probate courts, where the amount involved does not exceed \$2,000, exclusive of costs. The court will not have jurisdiction in criminal cases where the party is charged with a felony.

KANSAS LAW MAKERS.

THE Week's Proceedings of the Legislature Condensed.

THE senate held a brief session on the 15th. Senator Taylor offered a resolution for an investigation of the alleged reduction of Santa Fe taxes by the board of railroad assessors, which was adopted, and Senators Dennison, Taylor, Lantis, Wilsonson and Scott appointed as the committee. In executive session the vote by which N. M. Hinshaw had been confirmed as a member of the state board of charities was reconsidered and the nomination rejected. Adjourned. The house was not in session, the hall being used for the inauguration of Gov. Morrill.

WHEN the senate assembled on the 15th, Lieut.-Gov. Daniels turned over the seal to his successor, Lieut.-Gov. Troutman, and asked for him the same courtesy that had been given the retiring officer. Lieut.-Gov. Troutman delivered a brief address in which he invoked the co-operation of the senators in the discharge of his duties. After the introduction of bills, a telegram from the governor of Montana in regard to reports of suffering in the western part of Kansas and tendering relief was read and discussed. The joint resolution of the house for a joint convention at noon to select a state printer was received and provided a debate. A substitute to the resolution was offered by Senator Dennison that the printer so chosen must receive a majority of each house separately, which carried by a vote of 18 to 17. Senator Brown protested against such proceedings as revolutionary. The presiding officer declared it his duty to see the mandates of the constitution enforced. As it neared noon he declared the senate adjourned to 2 o'clock, and followed by the republicans and Senators True, Dillard and O'Byrne, who was dissatisfied with the action remained in the senate chamber and debated the situation with Senator King in the chair. In the afternoon the governor's message was read. When the house met a joint resolution was adopted for a joint convention at noon to elect state printer. Bills were introduced and the speaker announced some of the standing committees, and at the hour of noon the lieutenant-governor and a portion of the senate appeared and the two houses went into joint session to elect printer. Senator Scott called the roll of the senate in the absence of the secretary. The vote in joint session was: J. K. Hudson, 104; E. H. Snow, 35; Wagner, 3; Tomlinson, 2; Crane, 1. J. K. Hudson was declared elected and the joint session dissolved. The governor's message was then read.

SOON after the senate met on the 16th the rush of bills came and many were introduced. On motion of Senator Forrester a committee was ordered to investigate the matter of employes, and a committee of five was appointed to investigate the water supply at the deaf and dumb institute at Olathe. After receiving many petitions and doing but little work the senate adjourned. The house devoted some time to discussing the employment of enrolling clerks. A resolution was adopted providing that Lieut. Griggs, who was disabled by the premature discharge of a gun at the republican rally in Topeka, be placed on the roll of house employes. A great many bills were introduced. During the afternoon session Mr. Cubbison's anti-gambling bill was considered in committee of the whole and was finally amended and recommended for passage. The bill makes gambling at a common gambling house a felony. Before it was put on its passage the house adjourned.

THE senate held a short session on the 17th. Senator Taylor introduced a bill for free primary elections, and Mr. Morgan a bill to prevent combinations between an insurance company and agents, for the purpose of fixing rates. The session was of little interest. The house passed Mr. Cubbison's anti-gambling bill by a vote of 92 to 13. The bill is very sweeping in its effects. Many local bills were introduced. The speaker announced two additional standing committees—on rules and militia—and at noon the house adjourned until morning.

IN the senate on the 18th a petition signed by 1,000 women was presented asking for the passage of the bill providing for a woman's reformatory. Bills were introduced. A lively debate followed over a motion by Senator Scott to correct the journal so that it would show a correct record of the election of state printer. Finally a motion to refer the matter to a special committee of five was defeated by 28 yeas to 18 nays, and a recess taken until 2 o'clock, when the debate was resumed and a motion to include the joint session proceedings in the senate journal was lost. The republicans filed a protest and several senators filed protests against the action of the minority in leaving the hall on the day of the joint convention. Every one was then granted leave to protest and the senate adjourned until Monday. When the house met routine business only was considered. After the introduction of bills and the announcement by the speaker of several standing committees the house adjourned until Monday.

SOILED BY TRADE.

Mrs. Wayupp—Don't invite those Highwapp girls again. Their father has disgraced himself.

Miss Wayupp—Impossible! He is a noted scientist, and president of a college.

Mrs. Wayupp—Yes, but the vulgar fellow has recently been making a study of the trade winds. It's all in the papers, too.—N. Y. Weekly.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mrs. Kaddy (scornfully)—I wouldn't be an old maid for anything in the world.

Miss Elderly (calmly)—Yes, we all saw that when you got your chance for get married.—Chicago Record.

—It was the old, old story—old, yet ever new. Their hands met unconsciously and in another moment their lips were telling love's tale in a manner more eloquent and sweeter far than in spoken words. Peering half bashfully through her blushes, she asked, "And, Harry, dear, will you always think of me as you do now?" "Yes, dearest—no—that is to say, I should hardly like to think of you always as with that smooch on the end of your nose." "How kind of you to speak of it, Harry; and that reminds me that you squint more than formerly." Such are the frank, kindly judgments which only true love can exchange without offense.—Boston Transcript.

—In his observations on young peasants in Nature Morgan refers to their method of tackling worms, which he thinks is a matter of inherited co-ordination. As soon as the worm is seized it is shaken and battered about. The habit of running away with it seems also to be inherited. Of two little pheasants, one of which was weakly, the stronger always bolted off with his worm, his companion seldom or never chasing him. "He sometimes tried to bolt with one of his companion's toes by mistake, when one or both of the birds would topple over."

CONGRESS.

CONDENSED PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

THE feature of the proceedings in the senate on the 15th was a stirring debate on the tariff question between Senators Hill and Gorman. Mr. Gorman opposed the idea of eriping the income tax law by refusing the necessary appropriation for enforcing it, and Mr. Hill opposed the appropriation in the deficiency bill. At the conclusion of the debate the senate went into executive session. In the house filibustering again defeated the Groat oleomargarine bill. The remainder of the session was consumed with business reported from the judiciary committee. The bill providing additional judicial facilities for the Indian territory passed.

IN the senate on the 15th Mr. Voorhees from the finance committee, favorably reported the bill for coinage at the branch mint at Denver, Col. After the transaction of some minor business the debate was resumed on the income tax in the deficiency appropriation bill, and Mr. Call declared the senate in favor of the appropriation. The debate was continued by Senators Allen, George and others. After an executive session the senate adjourned. In the house Gen. Grosvenor presented a reply to a memorial sent to the judiciary committee by Mr. Elletts, of Akron, O., containing supplementary charges against Judge Ricks and involving ex-Senator H. C. Payne and Judge Stevenson Burke. He asked for an investigation of the charges. The house went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, which carries \$90,829, \$29,000 less than the estimate and a reduction of \$38,738 compared with the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The debate continued until adjournment.

AFTER a debate of over a week the senate on the 16th defeated Senator Hill's proposition to refer the legality of the income tax to the courts, only five senators voting with Mr. Hill in favor of it. Mr. Lodge's motion to place the income tax officials under the civil service rules was also defeated. After agreeing to the income tax appropriation, the deficiency bill was passed. Among other bills passed were: Providing for coinage at the branch mint at Denver, Col.; authorizing certain mayors to administer oaths; to exempt from duty foreign exhibits at the cotton states exposition at Atlanta. The house passed the following bills: To amend the act of March 2, 1889, relating to the relief of soldiers of the Mexican and civil wars from the charge of desertion; to give brevet commissions conferred on officers of volunteers now in the regular army for services in the war of the rebellion; and the resignation of those in the regular service, and several other bills. The Indian appropriation bill was then considered until adjournment.

WHEN the senate met on the 17th Mr. Pugh (Ala.) introduced a bill which he regarded as a solution of the lack of government revenue. The bill provides for the immediate issue of \$10,000,000 of treasury notes to be used wholly for deficiencies and the bonds to run five years at not to exceed 3 per cent interest. In lieu of the foregoing the secretary of the treasury may issue coin certificates in denominations of from \$5 to \$100, bearing 3 per cent interest, and put the certificates in circulation through the treasuries and post offices. The pension appropriation bill was then considered. The house disagreed to the senate amendments to the urgency deficiency bill and sent it to conference, and the house went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill, and when the committee rose the house adjourned.

THE senate on the 18th passed the army appropriation bill, which had been also passed by the house in effect advanced Gen. Schofield, in command of the army, to the rank of lieutenant-general held by Gen. Sherman and Sheridan. The remainder of the session was given to debate on the Nicaragua canal bill. When the house met Mr. Pickler objected to consideration of the Indian bill as so many members had left under the impression that District of Columbia bills would be considered. He then filibustered against the bill for two hours, but finally yielded. Little progress was made, however, and the house took a recess. At the evening session private pension bills were considered.

IN the senate on the 19th Senator Cochrill presented the conference report on the urgency deficiency bill and stated that an agreement had been reached on all the amendments except two. The report finally went over. Senator Frye offered a resolution expressing the profound indignation with which the senate heard of the effort to restore the dethroned queen in Hawaii. The debate that the resolution might provoke gave evidence of a partisan turn, when Senator George objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution and it went over. During the time, however, Mr. Lodge succeeded in making a severe speech. Eulogies were then delivered upon the late Senator Vance and the senate adjourned. Mr. Boutelle brought up the Nicaragua matter in the house and was making a bitter speech when the time for the special order arrived and objection was made to his continuing. Mr. Boutelle yielded until requested by the speaker to take his seat. Eulogies were then delivered upon the late Representative Kyle and the house adjourned.

BOUND TO BREAK DOWN.

Feverish Activity of the Day Makes a Woman Old at Thirty-five.

One can do three times as much by being quiet and taking things easy as by rushing. Girls in every station of life are hurting themselves by attempting to do too much. The girl who has to work is over-ambitious, and the society girl thinks she must let as much as possible come into her life. And so, between clubs and classes, with every form of gayety imaginable, she is working so hard that when she is thirty and should be reaching her prime, she is old and broken down. The feverish desire to have and to achieve is killing the girls of to-day.

All restlessness and seeking after what does not belong to one is a hindrance to any woman, be she old or young, and one which, in many instances, God did not intend should come into her life. Repose and perfect quietness seem to be unknown factors nowadays, and the simple doing what one has to do quietly and properly also ignored. The girls of to-day, no matter what their age may be, rush for everything. There is excitement in mind and body over the least little thing, and women are wearing themselves out absolutely doing nothing. You cannot convince a girl that with proper deliberation she might accomplish just what she wishes and be strong in body and restful in mind as well. No, she has got so entirely used to rushing at everything that she wears herself out racing up and down stairs, and when simple, normal work is finished she is, as she puts it, "so dead tired that I can't even rest."—Ladies' Home Journal.

MISPLACED CHIVALRY.

BY HAROLD R. YUNNE.

(Original.)



pleasure was thinking about returning home. It was getting along towards spring and his mother and sister told him in every mail that his presence was most earnestly desired in their New York home.

Ferdinand felt in pretty good spirits to-night. A "flyer" he had taken on the bourse had netted him nearly a third of the entire expenses of his trip. He had dined sumptuously in consequence and sat smoking his cigar in his lodgings with infinite tranquillity. Glancing for a moment at his watch he arose suddenly, recollecting an engagement at the Cafe Anglais with some jolly young foreigners like himself, who were to help him pass the evening. Bidding Jacques, his temporarily engaged man, not to sit up but to go to bed whenever he felt like it, the youth, with a light overcoat on his arm and a camellia in his buttonhole, descended the stairs three steps at a time, hailed a passing cab and was swiftly driven to his rendezvous.

Of all the young men of the American colony, as it is called, Mr. Dexter most fancied a rather wild young lawyer, with no particular practice, but an inordinate capacity for spending the money of his doting father, a retired Kansas City merchant. His name was Blazem and everyone agreed that it fitted him. Blazem was excellent company and to-night was gayer than usual, boisterous even. The party—there were four of them, and who the other two were does not matter much—looked in at two or three theaters and concert halls, consuming, of course, occasional refreshments on the way, and finally agreed to finish the evening at a ball in the Latin quarter.

Considering that the admission fee was only five francs, it will be understood that the ball was not of a highly aristocratic order. It must be confessed in truth that some of the ladies' cheeks were a trifle high-colored and some of them, even, had taken a little too much wine. But the visitors were not disposed to be critical, and their polite bearing and faultless attire secured them the good graces of the master of ceremonies, a dapper little fellow with a fiercely waxed mustache who saw that they secured partners.

Young Mr. Dexter had managed to guard his affections pretty closely hitherto, but they slipped away from him now. Such a demure, black-eyed little fairy as she was, the very incarnation of modest behavior, too. She had long lashes that fell far down over her soft cheeks when she drooped the black eyes. Ferdinand had never seen a prettier face or figure or a more decorous manner in the drawing-rooms of New York, although this was a student's ball in the Latin quarter of Paris.

He was mystified, and the mystery had its charm. Perhaps the chablis with which he had washed down his bird and the champagne imbibed afterwards increased his ardor, but at the end of two hours he found himself making very desperate love to a young person who, by the way, had confided to him that she came of an excellent Italian family, and that her name was Lorella.

Just precisely what nonsensical declaration he was sifting into Lorella's delicious little pink ear, he does not remember; but there stepped briskly up to the polished round table, at



"LEAVE HER AT ONCE!"

which they sat, a short, rather stout person, florid as to face and of erect military bearing. His dress coat was a trifle the worse for wear and his shirt-front would have graced a laundry better than a ballroom. He oscillated ever so slightly from side to side as he walked.

"Senor," said he, with infinite hauteur, "you hava alredda paida too much attention to my sista. Leave her at once." And he waved his hand majestically.

Dexter was both surprised and enraged. "I am sorry," said he, "but I have only tried to be agreeable to the lady. I will restore her to you immediately, and I hope she will teach you better manners."

Rows occur very easily at such times. The Italian was evidently determined to quarrel. It was also evident that he was drunk. In as many seconds half a dozen angry words had been exchanged and the brother's red face looked as though it would burst.

There was not the slightest reason for his wrath. Dexter had flirted with the dark-eyed maids it is true; but he had said no word to her that he could not have said to his best friend's sister. So when the Italian clumsily essayed to slap him across the face with a very badly soiled glove his wrath arose, his good American left arm straightened out and the bland-faced gentleman from Italy fell to the floor. There was a hubbub, of course, and when it was all over Ferdinand and his friends left, their spirits damped, but not hopelessly so. In response to the obsequious request of the master of ceremonies, Dexter gave him his card before departing—for the police in case the Italian should make a legal fuss, the functionary explained. "The darned little greasy Italian son of a gun," sleepily observed the young American as he dozed in the gray of the dawn, "what an earth did he want to quarrel with me for?"

Then he went to bed and dreamed of Lorella's long eyelashes.

II.

"Sir," said Mr. Ferdinand Dexter, quietly, "I will not fight a duel in France."

It was the morning after the ball. After breakfasting the American had been handed a card reading: "Prince Paolo da Chittorio di Spaghetti," and the gentleman whom he had knocked down at the ball the night before had been ushered into his rooms. The prince was politeness itself, but adamant in offering but two alternatives to the American. The latter, he said, had compromised his sister and must repay the damage by marriage or fight him to the death. The young man, though seriously enamored of the girl, recognized the caliber of the prince at once. He declined to accept either of the alternatives offered.

"Then," answered the Italian, in reply to the American's declaration as quoted above, "you refuse me satisfaction for ze blow you strucka me. Zen, by Christ! I will struoka you in ze newspaper. The whole world—America, too—shall knowa you as a coward."

Dexter knew by experience the eagerness of the Paris correspondents of American newspapers for material for their always veracious letters; and he trembled. But his blood was up. To be called a coward by a greasy Italian prince—infamous! He would not stand it.

"Listen," said he, his wrath plainly showing itself in his tones, "I take you for a fraud. Hush, now, and let me finish. But I have struck you and owe you reparation. A French duel, always bloodless, brings nothing but ridicule on those who fight. I will not be made ridiculous. Moreover there are urgent reasons why I should visit America before running the risk of accidents. Listen now; and I will make you a fair proposition. If you really desire a fight to the death (though I am opposed by principle to that sort of thing) I will pay your fare to America, and your sister's and your second's too, for that matter, if you want to take them. We will travel into Indian territory, into the wilderness, where such things are thought nothing of, and there I will fight you an honest duel—a battle a la mort if you like. I will deposit with my attorney enough to pay your expenses back to Paris in case I should fall, and enough to bury you decently if I should kill you. Now, what have you to say?"

At the mention of America the prince's face had taken on a strange look. After a minute's earnest thought he arose, bowed stiffly and said: "Senor, I believe you to be a man of hona—a brava man. I accept and I leave ze arrangements to you."

"Dexter," said the erratic Mr. Blazem, when the story of the morning's events had been related over a snug dinner, "you ought to have lived two centuries ago. You're romantic enough to tilt at a windmill or project a Panama canal."

III.

It would have been difficult to recognize the spruce European tourist, the imported dandy of the Parisian boulevards, in the booted, spurred and slouch-hatted young man who hobnobbed and made merry with the officers under Gen. Miles at the Pine Ridge agency. If the truth must be told, however, there was not a more thoroughly disgraced person in all America than Mr. Ferdinand Dexter, of New York, now visiting South Dakota on business or pleasure, or both.

Mr. Dexter had been at Pine Ridge for twenty-one days. He had helped to scare rebellious Sioux, and indulged in a variety of other amusements, but—Prince Paolo da Chittorio di Spaghetti had not made his appearance. A hundred times since that morning in Paris Dexter had felt the sublimely idiotic nature of their compact. His enemy and Lorella had actually sailed for New York on the same steamer as Blazem and himself. They had exchanged the courtesies customary among ocean travelers, and the would-be duelist had even been permitted at times to patrol the deck with the fair cause of the quarrel on his arm. She, of course, knew nothing of the object of her princely brother's trip—poor little, innocent, black-eyed thing, how should she? The prince drank a good deal of beer on the voyage, and had a way, after the fourth or fifth battle, of intimating to Dexter his desire that the smallest possible time should elapse between the time of their landing and the deadly combat that was to terminate one or both of their lives. After a week at home, to the utter grief and dismay of his dotting mother and sister, Dexter had left for Dakota, explaining that he pined for activity and danger and

must have them. To the Italian he gave a comfortable roll of bank notes, many maps and timo-tables, and explicit directions how to travel to Pine Ridge and find him on his arrival there. The details of their meeting could be arranged at leisure.

And here he was, twenty-one days at Pine Ridge and the prince literally "out of sight."

It was on the twenty-fourth day that Mr. Dexter received from his mother, Mrs. Van Wren Dexter, of Madison avenue, a letter of which the following formed a part:

"And my dear boy there is another reason why you should hasten home. Your dear sister, your pet Florence, has I fear quite lost her heart. And think of it, Ferd, he is a prince, yes, a real live PRINCE! He is an Italian and has a castle and magnificent estate somewhere near Naples. The girls of our set are wild with envy at Florence's good fortune. The prince goes everywhere, you know, but he is quite infatuated. His name—I won't tell you that, you had, ungrateful boy. Come home and learn it for yourself and congratulate your darling sister."

A horrible suspicion flashed into Dexter's mind. No, it was too absurd! And yet?

He was over the Nebraska frontier by sundown and soon well on his journey eastward. It will do to pass over the tortures he endured en route. He sent a dispatch ahead of him announcing his return. The days seemed months, and when he reached the Grand Central depot he looked like a man who had been through a long illness.

Manlike, he drove first to his club, in order to make himself presentable. The first person he encountered there was the redoubtable Mr. Blazem, who rushed at him like a tornado. "Come in here, quick!" he cried, "this is providential. You've heard, I suppose, that your sister—"

"I know, I know," gasped Ferdinand.

"Is it our prince?"

"It is," answered the other, "at least it is. Listen, Ferdinand, I've been out of town till yesterday myself, and only learned of the engagement on my return. This morning I find that he's no prince at all, the measly



"I WILL PUMMEL YOU SKY-BLUE."

beggar. I took his photograph to the Italian consul and that official roared with laughter and said it was the same fellow who shaved him years ago in Venice. The brute hadn't a sou in the world and leaped at the chance to come to America at your expense with his beautiful sister. Oh, Ferdinand, to think of your wasting all that exquisite chivalry on a barber!"

Mr. Dexter tore himself away somehow and leaped into a cab, which was soon going up Madison avenue at a gallop. What a vengeance the Italian was plotting! When he reached the family domicile, a domestic told him his mother was out shopping. Miss Florence, however, was at home.

Miss Florence had little time to embrace her brother before he asked very coldly about her love affairs. The girl thereupon began to shed tears.

"Oh! Ferd," said she, plaintively, "I can't understand the prince. For awhile he was all devotion. When we had your telegram saying you were coming home I showed it to him and he acted very strangely. Ever since that time he has been imploring me to run away and marry him secretly, and I—" "Marry him!" exploded Ferdinand, "I punched his head once. This time I'll brain him."

Before the weeping girl could enter a demure to this intent, a servant opened the door and announced "Prince Paolo da Chittorio di Spaghetti."

As the Italian entered, the American stepped to the door, shut it and placed his back against it. The bogus prince gave him one look and then rapped out a terrible oath in his native tongue. His florid face changed to a lavender tint.

"Florence," said Ferdinand to the trembling girl, "this man is an impostor and a blackguard. He is not a prince. He is a Venetian barber masquerading."

"Wha—a—at?" shrieked the beauty and prospective heiress.

"Own that it is true," demanded Ferdinand, turning to the victim, "or I will pummel you sky-blue."

He raised his fist as he spoke, but the foreigner succumbed. "You speak da trut," confessed he.

Florence fell on a sofa in a faint.

"There are reasons of my own," said Ferdinand to the prince, "why I do not want to make a scene. We can't afford a scandal. What you must do is to vanish—disappear from society. Quit your masquerade or I'll set the police on you and end your business."

An influential society paper announced the following day that Count Paolo da Chittorio di Spaghetti had gone south for his health. Nevertheless there has been seen nowadays on the back streets of the great metropolis a squat, brigandish-looking person who grinds popular melodies out of the instrument known as the piano-wagon and who bears a striking resemblance to the prince. He is accompanied by a pretty black-eyed maid who occasionally sings songs and coaxes spiky airs out of an accordion. Poor Lorella! What a pity she had such a brother!

Never since that day in Paris has Mr. Ferdinand Dexter contracted to fight a duel.

MODELS OF WARSHIPS.

On Exhibition in the Navy Department at Washington.

A Choice Collection of Battleships, Armored Cruisers, Turreted Monitors, Harbor Defense Rams and Gunboats in Miniature.

[Special Washington Letter.]

West of the white house, and overlooking it, is a large granite and marble edifice known as the state, war and navy building. It is by many regarded as second only to the capitol for beauty and approximation of architectural perfection. Beneath its roof are the offices and subordinate bureaus of the secretary of state, the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy. The secretary of state occupies the south wing of the building. The secretary of war can be found in the central part of the west corridor; while in the east wing, distant, but immediately opposite, is the office of the secretary of the navy. The entrances



THE PAST.

of the offices of the master spirits of the army and navy are at either end of the corridor running east and west through the center of the building, upon the second floor.

Visitors to the navy department are always interested in the rows of glass cases which occupy the main corridor near the office of the secretary of the navy. They contain perfect, highly polished and burnished models of Uncle Sam's crack battleships and cruisers. The custom of putting models of the different ships of our navy on exhibition in the navy department was inaugurated about 1880, and new models have been added from time to time until there are now fifteen in all. This collection comprises representations of first and second-class battleships, armored cruisers, protected cruisers, single and double-turreted monitors, harbor defense rams, light-draught gunboats, and last, but not least, the old sailing vessels. There are the models of the gunboats Yorktown and Petrel; the monitor Miantonomoh; the protected cruisers Charleston, Baltimore, Newark and Bancroft; the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius; the steel-armed turreted battleships Texas, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon; the steel-armed turreted cruisers Maine, New York and Monterey; the steel harbor defense ram Katahdin; and the celebrated wooden cruiser Kearsarge, recently lost on the rocks of Roncoador reef.

Some of these models were made by skilled mechanics at the Washington navy yard. But the models of the Yorktown, Bancroft, Miantonomoh, Charleston, Petrel, Kearsarge, Newark and Katahdin were built by the model-maker of the bureau of construction and repair of the navy department, who has his shop in the basement of the building. Owing to the fact that the workmanship on these miniatures is very fine and delicate and that the material used in their construction is the best obtainable, the expense incurred in making one of them is large, so the money to pay for the labor and material is taken from the regular appropriation made by congress for the navy department contingent fund.

All of the models in the collection are made on a scale of one-quarter of an inch to the foot, so that they range in length from four to seven feet, most of them being about five feet long and two or three feet high, varying, of course, according to the size of the big ships. The models are such exact representations of the originals that not even a rope in the rigging is omitted in making them. They have miniatures of the guns comprising the battery of each vessel and every other part of the construction, so that one who sees the model in the case can form an exact idea of how the ship appears when afloat at sea. To protect them from the dust and the hands and fingers of curious visitors the models are kept in large glass cases which rest on beautiful oak and walnut stands. The guns comprising the battery of each vessel are made of nickel and are finished to a high polish. Little tiny lifeboats of the vessels are also on the models and are made of cedar wood, varnished and painted.

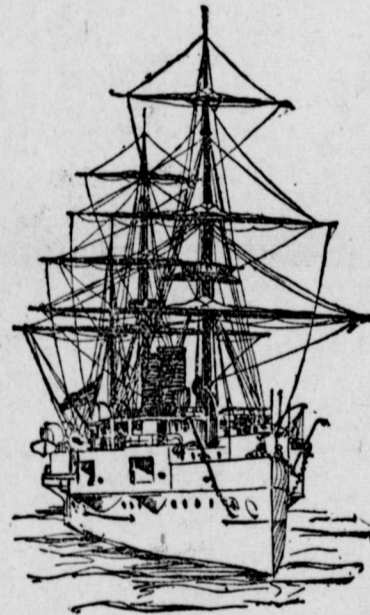
Outside of the cases containing the models are cards giving a description of each vessel and part of its history. The cards state the size, type, propulsion, kind of hull, displacement and condition; whether building or in the service. Naturally the more modern triple screw propulsion armored cruisers attract most attention from visitors on account of their magnificence. But the model of the wooden ship Kearsarge always attracts attention, and everything in connection with her history is regarded with the keenest interest. Undoubtedly the handsomest model in the collection is that of the three sister ships Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon. The cards state that these are to be first-class battleships, and that the Indiana and Massachusetts are building at the yards of Cramp & Sons at Philadelphia, while the Oregon is being constructed at the Union Iron works, San Francisco. These ships have steel hulls with a displacement of 10,300 tons each. They will be of twin screw propulsion, and, when completely fitted out, each will carry a main battery of sixteen guns.

One of the recent additions to the collection is the model of the second-

class battleship Texas which is now being built at the Norfolk navy yard. The model of the Bancroft is another which is viewed with interest by visitors. This vessel is used exclusively as a practice ship for the Annapolis naval cadets. Before being graduated from the academy the cadets must have had three years' actual service at sea, and the Bancroft is the vessel upon which they always take their cruises. Every ambitious young naval cadet who visits Washington makes it a point to call at the navy department, and when in the building he views the model of the ship which is to be his home for three years at sea. The Bancroft is of steel hull, with twin screw propulsion, and has a battery of four guns.

No matter what hour of the day one may visit the navy department, curious tourists may be seen standing before the miniature types of our modern navy. Many of them have note books in their hands, jotting down enough concerning the descriptions of the models to enable them to keep green in their memory the sights which they have seen in the national capital. But when you make a trip to Washington you may save yourself that trouble, by simply calling upon the chief clerk of the navy department whose office is near by, and over the door of whose room you may see the printed and painted sign "Chief Clerk." He is a very courteous gentleman and will hand you a little pamphlet giving descriptions of the vessels and steel engravings of them. These pamphlets you will find better reminders of what you have seen, and the dear folks and neighbors at home will have a better understanding of what you have seen, then you can possibly convey to them in words.

The visitor can also readily obtain information which will prove interesting and valuable by asking questions of the gentlemen who can always be seen in one corner of the hall, just outside of the door of the secretary of the navy, and partly surrounded by the cases containing the models. They have chairs and a writing table there, and are very busy apparently; but they usually have time to explain a few things, and particularly to gentlemen and ladies whom they recognize as strangers here. They are reporters for our daily newspapers, and there they congregate to receive information for publication concerning naval affairs. Whoever has opportunity to look upon these models and read descriptions of their construction thrills with patriotic pride and a sense of security. These pretty little toys, bright and brilliant with their polished nickel and brass furnishings, bristling with guns



THE PRESENT.

which represent tremendous death-dealing power, represent "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." They represent our power for defense and offense against the nations of the world, when our rights are threatened or our territory invaded. They give us all to understand that in time of peace we have been wise enough to prepare for war, and thus to make war less likely. They make every citizen feel that, manned with typical Yankee sailors, if Japan or any other nation should take us for Chinamen the originals of those battleships and cruisers would soon dispel that illusion. Ten years ago our cities on the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and also upon the great lakes, would have been at the mercy of the navies of Chili, Italy or even little Denmark. To-day the people of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, Mobile, Galveston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago and Detroit may feel secure, no matter what international complications might arise. Those little models, pretty and harmless, represent the new navy, the modern conditions at sea; and our naval officers and sailors can carry our flag anywhere in such ships without a blush of shame. On the contrary our seamen can float over the waters of the world as proudly as the flag floats in the free air of heaven. Ten years ago, in old, time-worn and obsolete wooden ships, our Yankee seamen were ashamed of their craft. These little models represent a new era. It is well that they are on exhibition in the navy department, so that our people may see, at least in miniature, what has been done during a decade for the American navy.

SMITH D. FRY.

Slight of Hand. When the bookkeeper fixes his books to deceive. And then runs away with the gain, That such a rash act is a crime, you believe, But it simply is ledger-de-maine. —Brooklyn Life.

Absolutely Defenseless. "You have a bad cold," he said. "I have," she replied, huskily. "I am so hoarse that if you attempted to kiss me I couldn't even scream." —N. Y. Press.

Reasoning from Analogy. Hanks—My baby is only nine months old and can talk. Panks—It must be a girl.—Detroit Free Press.

\$300 FOR A NAME. This is the sum we hear the S Seed Co. offer for a suitable name their wonderful new oats. The United States department of agriculture's Salzer's oats is the best of 300 varieties tested. A great many farmers report a test yield of 300 bushels per acre last year, and are sure this can be grown and even more during 1895. Another farmer writes us he cropped 112 bushels of Salzer's Marvel Spring wheat on two and one-half acres. At such yield wheat pays at 30c per bu. One thing we know and that is that Salzer is the largest Farm Seed grower in the world, and sells potatoes at \$2.50 per barrel. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT WITH 10c POSTAGE TO THE JOHN A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., you get free his mammoth catalogue and a package of above \$300 PRIZE OATS. [S]

COLLEGE TRUSTEE.—"Say, we are in bad luck. Only twenty-five new students coming in at the next term." Head of the College Faculty—"Never mind! I'll send the football team and two glee clubs out on the road ahead of the other colleges this year." —Chicago Record.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Sent for circulars, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

TEACHER.—"Can any of you tell me why flannel is comfortable in winter?" Bright Boy (in new underwear)—"It makes yer hitch about and wriggle around, and the exercise keeps yer warm." —Good News.

The Nicaragua Canal. The project of the Nicaragua Canal has been debated in the U. S. Senate very vigorously. One thing should be remembered about that canal, it is death to almost every foreigner who goes there, and laborers especially succumb. It is said that the Panama Railroad cost a life for every tie. What an idea of pains and aches is in this sentence. It is mostly due to catarrhs. Every laborer provided with St. Jacobs Oil would be armed against these troubles. Men's muscles there are cramped with rheumatic pain and they ache all over. That is just the condition where this sovereign remedy can do its best work. The fearful malady is very much like the break-bone fever in certain parts of America.

THE JUDGE.—"I hope I shall not see you here again." Prisoner (who is arrested weekly)—"Not see me? Why, yer ain't goin' to resign yer position, are yer?" —Truth.

I BELIEVE PISO'S Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

INSALUBLE OLD GENT.—"Waiter, this plate is quite cold." Waiter—"Yes, sir, but the chop is 'ot, sir, which I think you'll find it'll warm up the plate nicely, sir." —Tit-Bits.

At Every Twinge

Of Rheumatism you should remember that relief is at hand in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, which settles in the joints. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the

Hood's Sarsaparilla

blood and removes this taint. Therefore Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism when all other remedies have failed. Give it a fair trial. "I suffered intensely with rheumatism, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured me." HARRY P. FITTARD, Winterville, Ga.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST FIT FOR A KING. \$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. \$4.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.99 POLICE, 5 SOLES. \$2.50-32. WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE. \$2.99 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES' \$3.25-32.75. BUT GONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Over One Million People wear the

W. L. Douglas's \$3 & \$4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform, —estimated on sole. From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes.

If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

Be Independent!

Don't stay poor all your life! Get a farm of your own and in a few years you will wonder why you remained in the cities and paid rent. You can secure good Homestead Land of the United States government, FREE OF COST, along the line of the Lake Superior division of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, in Northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, or you can buy at low prices on easy terms. Address C. E. ROLLINS, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Ely's Cream Balm

WILL CURE CATARRH OF THE EYE. Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

CLOVER SEED

Largest growers of Grass and Clover Seeds in America. 500 acres only one share. Lifetime. Meadows sown in April will give a running crop in July. Prices dirt cheap. Mammoth farm seed catalogue and seed list of Grass, Clovers, free for 2c. Postage JOHN L. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, makes Good Use in time. Sold by druggists.

TAX REFORM STUDIES

EDITED BY BOLTON HALL.

An Open Column.

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

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

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

THE OTTAWA BOARD OF TRADE

And Single Tax Question—Commissioner Pratt's Views.

At a meeting of the board of trade of the city of Ottawa, according to arrangement, Mr. A. Pratt introduced a resolution on the now prominent subject of the single tax, accompanying the resolution with a paper which the board has issued in circular form.

Secretary Board of Trade.

MR. PRATT'S RESOLUTION.

Moved by Mr. Pratt, seconded by Mr. Francis McDougall, that the present system of taxation discourages industry and capital, the principal elements that go to build up our country, that all improvements upon land and active capital should be exempt from taxation; that land values alone should be the basis of all taxation for municipal purposes; that the Ontario legislature be petitioned by this board of trade to empower each or any municipality by law to exempt the whole or any percentage of improvements on land or the whole of any percentage of active capital from taxation.

PRINCIPLES.

"The greatest good to the greatest number." "For value given value should be received."

Mr. Pratt said: The above resolution is with a view of carrying out the principles embodied in the sayings I have just quoted. I have no doubt, in bringing about the single tax system, some would be losers, but the masses and the country would be benefited—the very few might suffer but the many would be the gainers thereby. No change in our laws can be made that does not do injury somewhere.

In my opinion the present system of taxation has brought upon man the extreme poverty that exists throughout the civilized world. Under it the rich are becoming fewer in number, but the poor are daily increasing, and we should ask ourselves, whether are we drifting and what shall the end be? If our public men do not bring about a change, the antagonism between capital and labor will culminate in an upheaval of society such as the world has never seen. Let us stop and think ere it is too late.

LAND VALUES.

"For value given value should be received." This community has given a value to this land; has it received anything in return? The value of the land was nothing a century ago; it is to-day worth, say \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 of money. Who gives it that value? The community in which we live! Do we help to give it and so did I. Do we get anything in return for what we have given it? For value given do we value get? The laborer is worthy of his hire, the community should get what it earns or an equivalent. It has earned in Ottawa eight or ten millions of money. The city treasurer should get the eight or ten millions or the interest upon it. This is all we ask. Tax the land and we (the community) will be only getting what we have justly earned. If a man puts up a good house in Ottawa or elsewhere he is fined for it. If a poor man adds a shed or a veranda to his house he is fined for it as if it were a crime; just as much as if he stole a coat from a merchant's door and had to appear in the police court and get his sentence. The only difference is this, he is fined annually and for all time for the building of his house while he is only punished once for stealing the coat.

Under the present system of taxation the men who build up our city are fined while those who buy a plot of ground and let others build around them reap the reward and become rich at the expense of industry and thrift, giving nothing back to the community for what the community gives them, contrary to the principle: "For value received value give."

ENCOURAGING THE PROXES.

The present system of taxation was given to us by those who fought and conquered and divided up the land among themselves and organized a system of taxation that best suited the land-holder, a system that has undergone but little change to the present day. That system is solely for the benefit of land speculators and not for the people. Every building must be taxed; every industry must contribute to the support of the monopolist. The present system is as much in the interest of the holder of land to-day as it was a century ago, and we had a fair illustration of the advantages that the early holders of land had under our present system when our great northwest was opened up. The pioneers of that country were land speculators and capitalists picking up here and there the best farms, the best town sites, the best corner lots, so that when honest labor, enterprise and industry would come that way the foresters would reap where they had not sown and gather where they had not strewn. Colonization companies were formed, syndicates were formed, church companies were formed, all to get money to which they were not honestly entitled.

LEVYING BLACKMAIL.

They knew that when the sons of toil came into the country they could levy blackmail upon them. Had we then had the single tax system how different would our great northwest be today. Industry would be flowing in there like a river. Intending settlers would not have to traverse thousands of acres and miles of ground untouched by the hand of man and held by men who never saw them.

The rich and fertile plains will be held by land speculators until the time such a system proposed will be adopted. How different this Canada of ours would be had a system of taxing land values been adopted in its early days. We need not go to the northwest to see the evil resulting from our present system of taxation.

OTTAWA'S VACANT LOTS.

In Ottawa we have a good illustration of it. Lots are lying around the central parts of our city untouched and unused, growing over with burdock and thistle while you and I are enhancing their value to the owner. Had we a system of taxation upon land values our city would not be building up in the extreme west, south and east, but would build from the center. We would have a compact city; less streets and sewers to build; less lights to furnish; better protection from our policemen, and hence less taxes to pay. The large number of vacant lots increase our taxes while we are yearly increasing their value. Are we honest to ourselves? Are we honest to the community? Are we honest to the country if we do not lend a helping hand to remedy the evil? British Columbia has partially adopted the system. New South Wales, of which Sir George Dibbs is premier, has adopted the system of taxing land value, by a vote of 46 to 10. It is agitated for in Toronto and Hamilton, and I have no doubt if we adopt the resolution before you it will hasten the time when it will be adopted all over Canada, the United States and England, because come it will sooner or later, and the sooner the better for the rich and the poor, for the worker and the capitalist and for the country. * *

MISS WILLARD'S VIEWS.

She Believes in Income and Land Tax and Says Reformers Should Study All Sides.

Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the national W. C. T. U., gives out the following:

The greatest of English statesmen, when he was asked what would become of the exchequer of the nation if the liquor traffic were abolished, answered: "Give me a people sober, thrifty and industrious, and I will make good all the loss of which you speak."

The point is, that the investment in alcoholic liquors produces no wealth, but is merely a form of investment; that the use of alcohol palsies the arm of industry and, in the nature of the case, diminishes the demand for the comforts of life, because those who drink are satisfied with their drinking, and leave their families in hunger and rags, when if the wage-earners were sober men they would expend their money for food, raiment, and furniture, and thus afford a market that does not now exist for the legitimate output of labor.

Let the government tax the incomes of the rich, rather than derive its revenue from the miseries of the poor through the legalization of the traffic. I would not make up the deficiency by increasing the tax on food, clothing and shelter, but by placing a tax on the superfluous incomes of those who live in luxury; but I am free to say that I believe the present economic condition of the country, the miseries of millions of our people, the vast number of the unemployed, call for reforms, which, if they could but be brought about, would vastly diminish the tendency to drink; and that one of those reforms, with far-reaching and unspeakable beneficence, is the single tax as set forth by its great apostle, Henry George.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Running His Own Concern.

If one man owned the whole earth, all would say that he should pay the expense of running it, and could readily see the enormous wrong of a whole race paying rent to one man for the use of a planet which the Creator gave to all mankind. Does the principle change because a million men own the earth instead of one?—A. F. Broomhall.

TRUE, UNLESS TAXATION HAD MADE THEM UNEQUAL.

Gen. F. A. Walker, in his "Principles of Political Economy," develops the first maxim of taxation thus: "No tax is a just tax unless it leaves individuals in the same relative conditions in which it found them." This is known as the equality of sacrifice theory and has been accepted by most modern economists.

INCONSISTENT REPUBLICANS.

Harlequin Tactics of the Party of Bluff and Buncombe.

There is something amusing—or would be if the matter were not serious—one in the republican attitude concerning the protests of Germany, Austria and France against our tariff legislation and their threats of retaliation. For quite a quarter of a century, and in the cases of some for much longer, the republican leaders and organs have been telling the people that what we need is a "home market," and that the great evil of the age is foreign trade. Volumes of the Congressional Record and innumerable columns in the papers of the republican party have been given to an elaboration of this contention; and one result has been that a great many of the people, especially in the agricultural districts, have been led to believe in the argument and to sneer at the foreign market as utterly unworthy of consideration in comparison with the home market. Yet the moment there is a faint prospect of the farmer being permitted to keep his grain and meat at home for sale here, the leaders and organs are up in arms, lambasting the democratic party for irritating foreign countries into taking the course they threaten. Another feature, scarcely less humorous, is the solicitude these same organs and leaders are manifesting concerning foreign opinion. Almost as vehemently as they have advocated the home market theory, have they proclaimed their indifference to what foreign countries think of us or do in reference to us. "What have we to do with abroad?" was for a long time their pet cry; and the severest charge they have ever brought against political opponents has been one of too much consideration for foreign opinion or action. Yet if they can be believed they are all in a tremor now because two or three European nations are dissatisfied with the legislation of the United States, and with one accord they are clamoring for reference to foreign threats. It really is a very funny case of backing down on the part of the G. O. P.

LOOKING AT THE MATTER, HOWEVER, IN

its serious aspect, the republican attitude is even more indicative of dishonesty than of rank inconsistency with previous professions. The pretense they are making is that the protest of Germany and Austria is based on the abrogation of reciprocity; when the fact is that it is directed specifically at the discriminating duty on sugar for the perpetration of which the republican party is just as much responsible as anybody. President Cleveland in his last annual message recommended the repeal of that provision in the tariff act—not because of any protest from foreign countries, for none had been made—but because the provision was the result of domination by the sugar ring. The republicans in the senate could have prevented the passage of the provision had they wished—or, to put the matter accurately, had they not been ruled by the sugar combine, as were certain democrats. They could secure the repeal of the provision now, but it is well known that they have combined in the senate to prevent such repeal, on the flimsy pretense that they do not mean to allow any tariff legislation on the part of the democracy. Whether their attitude is due to domination of the sugar ring, or partly to that and partly to partisanship, is immaterial. It is alike unpatriotic in either case, and it robs the party organs of any excuse they might otherwise have for charging the strained relations with foreign countries to the democracy. The discriminating duty on sugar ought to be repealed, not on account of Germany's or Austria's threat, for we are not accountable to either of those nations for our legislation, but because it never was right or for the public interest. Its passage was due to the corrupt influence of the sugar trust upon the senate, and that body will always be disgraced in the estimation of the public as long as the enactment remains on the statute book.—Detroit Free Press.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

—There are complaints against Secretary Carlisle's management of the treasury, but we do not hear a loud call for his immediate predecessor, Charles Foster, to come to the rescue.—Boston Herald.

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

—The fact that Steve Elkins won in the fight for the United States senatorship from West Virginia is pretty conclusive evidence that the office comes high in that neck of the woods.—Detroit Free Press.

—Republicans elected to the next house generally do not want an extra session of congress, as they see much danger to their party in it. Republicans would much prefer to talk of the inefficiency of the democrats to reform the currency than to undertake that difficult task themselves.—Kansas City Times.

—The fact that the leading savings bank of Connecticut shows a marked increase in deposits during the year is correctly interpreted as an evidence that the state is not suffering from democratic legislation. The time is not far distant when there will not be enough calamity in the country to keep Mr. McKinley comfortable.—N. Y. World.

—The republicans voted solidly against closing debate on the currency bill, which was equivalent to voting against the bill. Of course the republicans were not solid in their opposition to the bill on its merits. They would not be solid on any financial measure which could come before them. They are simply solid against any measure proposed by a democrat, whatever be their real views of it, and whatever be the need of the country for some such legislation. Truly a broad and patriotic party is the republican party of to-day!—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

Splendid Work in the States Where the Party Was in Power.

In every state where democratic state officers are superseded by republicans the retiring administrations go out in honor, leaving clean records and no charges of financial dishonesty behind them.

In states like Illinois and Indiana, where democratic state officers are in the middle of their respective terms, they have presented to the incoming republican legislatures creditable exhibits of the conditions of state affairs.

It has been the policy of the republican press to calumniate and traduce, without reason or measure, every democratic administration and every democratic officer in office. They could produce no charge of misconduct nor of dishonesty founded in truth.

Their sole object was to break down, by the might of falsehood, abuse and slander, every public officer not of their partisan faith, distributing the spoils to them and their adherents. The campaign of accusation without proof and of denunciation without cause has been monstrous in its injustice and indecency.

There is not a report of a defalcation nor of any act of maladministration in any state that elected democrats to office in 1890 and 1892. The financial affairs of the democratic states never were conducted so well under republican rule.

The national administration, managed beyond all precedent and all rules of decency, has redeemed in great part the pledges in the platform of 1890. The force act, the McKinley tariff act and the Sherman silver act were repealed.

A new tariff was framed, far from perfect in many of its features, but vastly better than its predecessor. Its imperfections were forced on congress by a republican-populist-democratic-protectionist combine more pernicious than any coalition ever before formed to pervert legislation in congress. The panic, the currency demoralization and the indications of a gold famine come from vicious and corrupt republican silver and currency legislation which began in 1893 to produce its disastrous fruits.

These facts show that the democratic party is not—as Reed and other partisans have charged—destitute of capacity to administer national and state affairs with wisdom and success.

The democrats in congress have not been able to agree with the president on a satisfactory currency measure. This is not so much evidence that they lack wisdom for the purpose as that the condition of affairs, originating in republican mismanagement, is desperate beyond ordinary means of redemption. The disease, of republican inception and growth, requires a remedy of unprecedented power and efficacy. That is the cause of democratic failure to provide a cure—not democratic weakness and ineffectiveness.

When the record shall be made up for history, the verdict will be that the democratic party, while holding power in the states and nation, exercised it well in the interest of taxpayers for the enactment of judicious laws and to conserve the financial interests of the country.—Chicago Herald.

THE PLUTOCRATIC PARTY.

Senatorships Sold by the Republicans to Corrupt Corporations.

John M. Thurston is to be sent to occupy a seat in the United States senate, not because he represents the people of Nebraska, for he does not, but because he is a professional lobbyist who has been of great service to corporations interested in using the lawmaking power of the people for their own enrichment.

For exactly the same reason Stephen B. Elkins, who is another professional lobbyist, is sent to the senate from West Virginia, and the Pennsylvania railroad has apparently been successful in its scheme for buying the New Jersey senatorship for Lobbyist Sewell. If Gasman Addicks is defeated in Delaware it will be because of the World's exposures, and not because of any objection from those who now control the republican party.

It is true that the plutocratic influence has attempted to control the senate through the democratic party, but with democrats that has been the exception which has now become the rule with republicans. When the Standard Oil company sent Henry B. Payne to the senate from Ohio the democrats of the country repudiated him and he served his term under constant protest from the democratic press. When Calvin S. Drice through like agencies secured the succession to Payne's purchased place it is only that he may become more odious to democrats everywhere than if he called himself a republican. But in the republican party there is no longer any attempt to resist the plutocratic influence. Corrupt corporations are openly purchasing senatorships for their lobbyists, and are too little regardful of the deencies of politics to keep up the threadbare but useful pretense that their action is the action of the people.

Having won a great victory because of the protest of democrats against plutocratic influences in the democratic party the republican politicians are using their new lease of power to remove all doubt that their triumph is the victory of usurped privilege over right, of money over manhood.—N. Y. World.

—The friends of Thomas B. Reed, when considering McKinley as a presidential possibility, cannot for the life of them see how the governor of a bankrupt state can help the nation out of financial troubles. They might also recall the little major's complete failure in a business way and the grave responsibility attaching to him for the present condition of the nation.—Detroit Free Press.

—Another great republican protective tariff victory is announced at Carnegie's works at Homestead, Pa., where eighty men, who made bold to attend a labor union meeting, have been dismissed from their employment.—Chicago Herald.

SQUIRMING REPUBLICANS.

Trying to Explain the Votes of Their Senators in Favor of the Sugar Trust.

It is laughable to read the shifty explanations of republican papers for the fact that all republican senators recently voted to retain the present differential duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound on sugars exported from countries that pay an export duty. As usual the republicans are preaching against trusts, but are voting to sustain them. If even three republican senators had broken loose from their trust alliances and had voted with the democrats against the trusts this inexcusable and meddling duty would have been abolished. But they did not do so, and now the republicans are searching for plausible excuses for such conduct.

The New York Press of December 15 would have its readers satisfied with the explanation that "republicans are for free sugar"—nothing less and nothing more, except a bounty to sugar growers. If they cannot have all at once they will continue to vote for the trust.

The New York Tribune does not presume quite so much upon the ignorance of its readers. It conjures up two reasons for the misconduct of republicans. The first is, "to shut out any action on the tariff question, which might under the rules of the senate be turned at any time into action on the free trade bills demanded by the democratic majority." As absurd and false as is this excuse the Tribune is bound to conclude that it is "sound and sufficient."

The second reason is "the feeling that the record of the republican party in favor of a bounty to American producers of sugar should be upheld, and that the repeal of the duty on refined sugar should not be permitted without restoration of the bounty granted in 1890." Contrary to the declarations of the Press the Tribune has a very poor opinion of this reason. It says:

"The second reason has weight only with those who believe that the duty imposed in the act of 1890 in favor of refiners of sugar was warranted. The Tribune did not so believe when the act passed, and there have been a thousand good reasons since for maintaining that protective duties for refiners of sugar had no good excuse. The duty was palmed off on the congress of 1890 by representations of refiners who claimed to be opponents of the trust, but who within a few months sold out to it and took part in that outrageous monopoly. The declarations of the sugar trust itself, both in testimony before congressional committees and in official reports, has abundantly proved that there was never any reason for casting around this monopoly the shelter of protection."

This statement contains several admissions that the Tribune has often made at certain times, viz., before the McKinley bill passed and since the passage of the Wilson bill. It admits (1) that a tariff protects a trust; (2) that the sugar trust duped the republicans in congress in 1890; (3) that the industry of sugar refining needs no protection; (4) that the sugar trust is an outrageous monopoly which has made a thousand bad uses of its protective duties and has, therefore, forfeited its right to such duties. These are all very rich admissions to come from the leading protection organ of this country. They cannot but awaken the thought of thousands of Rip Van Winkle republicans whose minds have been asleep during the past thirty years and whose eyes have only been opened enough to read the Tribune once a week. They will rub their drowsy eyes and scratch their stupid heads and wonder how it is that a sugar duty can protect a trust and work so much harm to everybody while other duties are such blessings. Some of these readers may in time call upon the Tribune to explain what duties are, and what are not good, and why.

BYRON W. HOLL.

UNMASKING.

Protectionist Partisans Showing Their Hand in the Senate.

The recent appearance of a solid republican vote in the senate for the sugar trust—the unanimous republican vote against the proposed removal of the trust's differential protective subsidy of 1-8 of a cent and of the very harmful discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent on sugar from Germany—was at first rather disconcerting to the leading journals of the party, which had been denouncing the trust and urging that both of these duties should be repealed. But they quickly regained their partisan self-possession, and while some have framed ingenious defenses for the sugar trust senators, others rely upon the doctrine that the republicans in the senate can do no wrong.

All this would be amusing if the action which these journals now commend had not confirmed the trust's power to collect from the consumers of sugar between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 per annum by means of the duty of 1/8 of a cent a pound, and if it had not at the same time intensified the commercial hostility of Germany and invited additional and still more injurious and retaliatory attacks upon our export trade with that country, the value of which has been in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 a year. When these facts are considered, the defense of the sugar trust alliance and the sugar trust vote in the senate, by the republican press, should not promote hilarity or gayety in the mind of any honest and patriotic citizen.

The president's urgent recommendation in his message that these two duties should be repealed was regarded with much favor by the republican press. It was "heartily approved" by the New York Tribune. The Cleveland Leader saw that it was "sensible" and "wise." The Chicago Tribune remarked that "the change suggested by the president should be made without loss of time." We have at hand the comments of the Philadelphia Press on Senator Quay's new bill to repeal the duty of 1-8 of a cent, and these comments, published three days after the message was submitted, very decidedly favor the removal of this duty. The bill, or resolution, said the Press,

"ought to be passed." The passage of it, the Press continued, would cause "the removal of a special favor to the sugar trust which ought never to have gone into the bill originally." But our Philadelphia neighbor perceived that the wicked democrats were trying "to prevent action" upon the question, and were saying that the bill "could not pass for want of republican support." The Press continued as follows:

"Senator Quay's proposed amendment will at least serve to tear off this mask. It will have republican support, and it can only be beaten by democratic opposition. There will be no such opposition unless the democrats in the senate are willing to make a still more emphatic confession before the country even than they have yet made that they are the servants of the sugar trust and not the representatives of the people. This is certainly a good time to have a record made on this point. It [the proposition to repeal the duty] should be pressed with the utmost parliamentary skill and energy, not merely to put democratic sugar trust senators on record, but with an earnest purpose to enact it as a very desirable amendment of the sugar schedule of the Wilson-senate tariff bill. Let us see who can be depended upon to further this righteous result."

Five days later the Press got the record for which it had asked. How does our neighbor in Philadelphia like it? The question as to the repeal of the 1-8 and the 1-10 was brought up by the motion of one of those wicked democrats who were "trying to prevent action." The "mask" was torn off, but what was then revealed? Did it appear that the proposition had "republican support," and could "be beaten only by democratic opposition?" There was a solid republican vote on the side of the trust, and all of the twenty-three senators who voted on the other side were democrats. Every republican present either voted against even the consideration of the proposition, or was paired against it, and one of these voting republicans was Quay himself! Has the Press ascertained "who can be depended upon to further this righteous result?"

The New York Tribune had "heartily approved" Mr. Cleveland's recommendation. "Cuckoos Get a Black Eye" was the headline over the report of this vote, and it has since laboriously endeavored to defend and excuse the senators of its party on the ground that "there was no other way to shut out action" on other tariff propositions. But was it not possible for the republicans to vote for the repeal of these two duties and then to use their power effectively to prevent other tariff legislation?

Before this vote the leading journals of the republican party were in favor of the proposed repeal, as we have shown. The same journals now strive to defend the republican senators by explaining that the country "ought to have a rest from tariff agitation" or by asserting that the democrats should be held responsible for these two duties during the next two years.

The vote shows clearly, however, to any unbiased person who is familiar with the history (as told by republicans themselves) of the German-republican alliance in the closing days of the last session and with the history of the making of the McKinley sugar schedule, that the republicans of the senate, under the leadership and control of Mr. Aldrich, are supporters of the sugar trust now, as they were in July last, and as they were four years ago when they increased the house bill's subsidy to the trust and thus gave to this organization a protective duty that has been worth not less than \$40,000,000 in clear cash profits since the McKinley bill became a law.—N. Y. Times.

Tariff and Fireworks.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "There is much besides mere personality and personal popularity to be considered in the choosing of a president of the United States or a senator. The times are big with grave questions. The next president and the congress which will be coincident with him must handle the currency problem. Have the people of the state who have been respectively shouting for McKinley and Foraker ever stopped a moment to ask how much either of these gentlemen knows about the national finances? To be frank about it, neither of them, though both have frequently been on the hustings, has ever given perspicuous evidence that he is even an amateur thinker on the subject. They should be put through their paces. Gov. McKinley has sown on one tariff string nearly the whole of his public life, and ex-Gov. Foraker has mainly devoted himself to flights of fancy about the American eagle and the flag of freedom. The next administration and congress must be neither a tariff-talking machine nor a Fourth-of-July celebration."

The Attack on the Income Tax.

John G. Moore has brought suit to test the constitutionality of the income tax. Mr. Moore is a member of the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley, through whom sundry senators scandalously made money by speculating in sugar trust stocks while the sugar schedules of the tariff bill were under consideration in the senate. The income tax has come to stay. It is just, constitutional and especially commends itself to the popular sense of right. It will be so altered by future congresses as to make it conform more closely to the demands of justice, but it will not be abolished. The burdens of government wealth were now they rest upon industry. Superfluity instead of necessity will be made to pay.—N. Y. World.

Gorman's Politics.

The Baltimore Sun (dem.) says: "The few weeks that have elapsed since the present session began have furnished Mr. Gorman with abundant opportunity to illustrate his claims to be ranked not as an 'assistant republican' simply, but as an out-and-out, full-fledged member of the clan, worthy to take his seat in the next congress alongside of Steve Elkins and Gas Addicks, should the republican galaxy be further adorned by the presence of those shining lights of statesmanship."

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

Splendid Work in the States Where the Party Was in Power.

In every state where democratic state officers are superseded by republicans the retiring administrations go out in honor, leaving clean records and no charges of financial dishonesty behind them.

In states like Illinois and Indiana, where democratic state officers are in the middle of their respective terms, they have presented to the incoming republican legislatures creditable exhibits of the conditions of state affairs.

It has been the policy of the republican press to calumniate and traduce, without reason or measure, every democratic administration and every democratic officer in office. They could produce no charge of misconduct nor of dishonesty founded in truth.

Their sole object was to break down, by the might of falsehood, abuse and slander, every public officer not of their partisan faith, distributing the spoils to them and their adherents. The campaign of accusation without proof and of denunciation without cause has been monstrous in its injustice and indecency.

There is not a report of a defalcation nor of any act of maladministration in any state that elected democrats to office in 1890 and 1892. The financial affairs of the democratic states never were conducted so well under republican rule.

The national administration, managed beyond all precedent and all rules of decency, has redeemed in great part the pledges in the platform of 1890. The force act, the McKinley tariff act and the Sherman silver act were repealed.

A new tariff was framed, far from perfect in many of its features, but vastly better than its predecessor. Its imperfections were forced on congress by a republican-populist-democratic-protectionist combine more pernicious than any coalition ever before formed to pervert legislation in congress. The panic, the currency demoralization and the indications of a gold famine come from vicious and corrupt republican silver and currency legislation which began in 1893 to produce its disastrous fruits.

These facts show that the democratic party is not—as Reed and other partisans have charged—destitute of capacity to administer national and state affairs with wisdom and success.

The democrats in congress have not been able to agree with the president on a satisfactory currency measure. This is not so much evidence that they lack wisdom for the purpose as that the condition of affairs, originating in republican mismanagement, is desperate beyond ordinary means of redemption. The disease, of republican inception and growth, requires a remedy of unprecedented power and efficacy. That is the cause of democratic failure to provide a cure—not democratic weakness and ineffectiveness.

When the record shall be made up for history, the verdict will be that the democratic party, while holding power in the states and nation, exercised it well in the interest of taxpayers for the enactment of judicious laws and to conserve the financial interests of the country.—Chicago Herald.

THE PLUTOCRATIC PARTY.

Senatorships Sold by the Republicans to Corrupt Corporations.

John M. Thurston is to be sent to occupy a seat in the United States senate, not because he represents the people of Nebraska, for he does not, but because he is a professional lobbyist who has been of great service to corporations interested in using the lawmaking power of the people for their own enrichment.

For exactly the same reason Stephen B. Elkins, who is another professional lobbyist, is sent to the senate from West Virginia, and the Pennsylvania railroad has apparently been successful in its scheme for buying the New Jersey senatorship for Lobbyist Sewell. If Gasman Addicks is defeated in Delaware it will be because of the World's exposures, and not because of any objection from those who now control the republican party.

It is true that the plutocratic influence has attempted to control the senate through the democratic party, but with democrats that has been the exception which has now become the rule with republicans. When the Standard Oil company sent Henry B. Payne to the senate from Ohio the democrats of the country repudiated him and he served his term under constant protest from the democratic press. When Calvin S. Drice through like agencies secured the succession to Payne's purchased place it is only that he may become more odious to democrats everywhere than if he called himself a republican. But in the republican party there is no longer any attempt to resist the plutocratic influence. Corrupt corporations are openly purchasing senatorships for their lobbyists, and are too little regardful of the deencies of politics to keep up the threadbare but useful pretense that their action is the action of the people.

Having won a great victory because of the protest of democrats against plutocratic influences in the democratic party the republican politicians are using their new lease of power to remove all doubt that their triumph is the victory of usurped privilege over right, of money over manhood.—N. Y. World.

—The friends of Thomas B. Reed, when considering McKinley as a presidential possibility, cannot for the life of them see how the governor of a bankrupt state can help the nation out of financial troubles. They might also recall the little major's complete failure in a business way and the grave responsibility attaching to him for the present condition of the nation.—Detroit Free Press.

—Another great republican protective tariff victory is announced at Carnegie's works at Homestead, Pa., where eighty men, who made bold to attend a labor union meeting, have been dismissed from their employment.—Chicago Herald.

"ought to be passed." The passage of it, the Press continued, would cause "the removal of a special favor to the sugar trust which ought never to have gone into the bill originally." But our Philadelphia neighbor perceived that the wicked democrats were trying "to prevent action" upon the question, and were saying that the bill "could not pass for want of republican support." The Press continued as follows:

"Senator Quay's proposed amendment will at least serve to tear off this mask. It will have republican support, and it can only be beaten by democratic opposition. There will be no such opposition unless the democrats in the senate are willing to make a still more emphatic confession before the country even than they have yet made that they are the servants of the sugar trust and not the representatives of the people. This is certainly a good time to have a record made on this point. It [the proposition to repeal the duty] should be pressed with the utmost parliamentary skill and energy, not merely to put democratic sugar trust senators on record, but with an earnest purpose to enact it as a very desirable amendment of the sugar schedule of the Wilson-senate tariff bill. Let us see who can be depended upon to further this righteous result."

Five days later the Press got the record for which it had asked. How does our neighbor in Philadelphia like it? The question as to the repeal of the 1-8 and the 1-10 was brought up by the motion of one of those wicked democrats who were "trying to prevent action." The "mask" was torn off, but what was then revealed? Did it appear that the proposition had "republican support," and could "be beaten only by democratic opposition?" There was a solid republican vote on the side of the trust, and all of the twenty-three senators who voted on the other side were democrats. Every republican present either voted against even the consideration of the proposition, or was paired against it, and one of these voting republicans was Quay himself! Has the Press ascertained "who can be depended upon to further this righteous result?"

The New York Tribune had "heartily approved" Mr. Cleveland's recommendation. "Cuckoos Get a Black Eye" was the headline over the report of this vote, and it has since laboriously endeavored to defend and excuse the senators of its party on the ground that "there was no other way to shut out action" on other tariff propositions. But was it not possible for the republicans to vote for the repeal of these two duties and then to use their power effectively to prevent other tariff legislation?

Before this vote the leading journals of the republican party were in favor of the proposed repeal, as we have shown. The same journals now strive to defend the republican senators by explaining that the country "ought to have a rest from tariff agitation" or by asserting that the democrats should be held responsible for these two duties during the next two years.

The vote shows clearly, however, to any unbiased person who is familiar with the history (as told by republicans themselves) of the German-republican alliance in the closing days of the last session and with the history of the making of the McKinley sugar schedule, that the republicans of the senate, under the leadership and control of Mr. Aldrich, are supporters of the sugar trust now, as they were in July last, and as they were four years ago when they increased the house bill's subsidy to the trust and thus gave to this organization a protective duty that has been worth not less

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

"Winter and Summer" were never more charmingly pictured than they are this season on Hood's Sarasaparilla 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 Sarasaparilla, Lowell, Mass., who will forward a calendar free. For ten cents two calendars will be sent.

"The Time to Advertise" is the subject of a little essay in *Printer's Ink*, which has particular force, now that the big rush of holiday business is over. There is nothing on earth, says the writer, so mysteriously funny as the way in which many business men treat an advertisement. The prime, first and all the-time object of an advertisement is to draw custom. So the merchant waits until the busy season comes, and the store gets so full that he can't get his hat off, and then he rushes to the newspapers of the town and goes in for advertising. When the dull season comes along and there is no trade and he wants to sell his goods so badly that he can't pay his rent, he stops advertising. "I can't afford it," or "it's too expensive," he says; that is, some of them do; but occasionally a level-headed merchant does more of it and scoops all the trade, while his rivals are making mortgages to pay the gas bill. There are times when you couldn't stop people from buying everything in the store if you planted a couple of cannon behind the door, and then is the advertisement sent out on its holy mission. It makes light work for the ad. for a chalk sign on the door could do all that was needed, and be able to take a half holiday six days in the week; but who wants to favor an advertisement? They are built to do hard work, and should be sent out in the dull days, when a customer has to be knocked down with hard facts, kicked insensible with bankrupt reductions and dragged in with irresistible slaughter of prices before he is willing to spend a cent. That's the aim and end of advertising, and if you ever open a store, don't try to get them to come when they are already blocking up the doors and windows, but give them your ad. between the eyes, in the dull season, and you will wax rich and own a fast horse, and, perhaps, be able to smoke a cigar once or twice a year. Write this down where you'll fall over it every year.

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 Diseases, April '87, Oct. '88 and July '91 (56 illus.) Preserving Eggs, Sept. '87. Turkeys, Mar. '92. Poultry Diseases, Nov. '87. How to Feed for Eggs, Oct. '91. All About Lics, 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.*

DO YOU SNOWSHOE?
If you do, you are an enthusiast, of course; if you do not, you will stand a chance of becoming an enthusiast regarding this most fascinating sport when you learn all about it, which you may do by reading the charmingly illustrated article on "Snowshoeing in the Northwest," published in the February number of *Demorest Family Magazine*. Then there are many other most interesting things you may learn about through the same medium—some of the curious religious beliefs of the Hindus, how Juggernaut takes a bath, etc., which are told with words and numerous illustrations in a paper entitled "A Glance at Hinduism." "Valentines from Famous People" includes contributions from Mme. Melba, W. H. Gibson, Cheiro, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld, and others; "Love is Blind" is a pretty told story, among the illustrations for which are examples of the various alphabets used by the blind. "At Cross Purposes" is a comedy in two acts, that could easily be produced at home; "Recitation for Children" will afford amusement for the little ones, and for their older friends as well; "An Evening's Amusement" offers excellent suggestions for entertaining a house-party or any small company of guests; "Some Jolly Valentines" gives instructions for making valentines that will afford no end of fun; and—but it is impossible to give a complete list of all the good things. Every department is complete, and each succeeding number exceeds the one previously issued; and the Magazine is published for only \$2 a year, by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York.

PREDICTIONS FOR 1895.

The following predictions for the year 1895 are by Mrs. Lizzie Kelly Hartman of 53 Pearl St., Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Hartman's predictions for several years have been published in various papers, and her admirers claim that they have very nearly proved correct. 1895 will be an exciting year. Politically there will be much agitation for human rights. Many labor strikes. Important legislation favorable to the cause of labor will be effected. Working people's condition will be decidedly improved. But among capitalists and very rich men there will be great financial losses. Unusual excitement and discord in Congress. Two very influential men will be of great benefit to the cause of labor. Prison reform will make tangible progress. The death of a millionaire will cause considerable excitement. Three men in high positions will die by violence. Three prominent politicians will die. An unusual number of prominent people will die. President Cleveland and his daughter Ruth will suffer serious ill health. Queen Victoria will be very sick recovery doubtful. The prince of Wales will have much trouble; will be sick or have sickness in his family. There will soon be two deaths in England's royal family. Commotion in foreign countries, Ireland, France, India and other lands. Great earthquake in the southwestern part of the United States. Heavy storms on land. Unusual storms at sea. A large vessel will be destroyed by fire on the ocean. Three large buildings will fall. An unusual year for crime, especially in the western States. A wonderful year for science, invention and labor reform. Religiously, there will be excitement among the Churches and heresy trials will be frequent. Two prominent Spiritualists will pass to spirit life.

A SAD STORY.
Under Sheriff Rothrock told a sad story to the reporter the last time he was in the city. He took some prisoners to the penitentiary some time ago and while there the warden told him that the innocence of a man who had been in prison nineteen years had been discovered and he was to be released that day. The man's story in brief was this: Nineteen years ago he came west in search of work. He was a young man, a German, and was only slightly acquainted with the language of the people of America. In Southwestern Kansas he fell in with a man leading a horse and riding another. The man opened conversation with the young fellow and finally offered him a job herding, telling him to take the led horse and ride back the road he had come until he found a herd of horses. He was to attend to these horses until the stranger got back. The young German unsuspectingly did as directed and fell into the hands of a mob who were hunting a murderer and a thief. A man had been killed on this road a few hours before, his house plundered and his horse stolen. The German was seen near the house and a bloody knife was found in the saddle bag. Of course, the young man denied the crime, but his story was discredited. He was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to hang. The sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life. He stoutly protested his innocence and convinced one person, a lady, of it. She tried in every way to get him free, but without avail. A few weeks ago a man died in Texas and confessed that he was the murderer and that the young man was entirely innocent. He was soon pardoned and he left the penitentiary, behind whose walls he spent the best part of his manhood and went to meet the woman who had so bravely fought for him and who alone believed him innocent when the world misjudged him. There is something unutterably pathetic in this story and it makes a man think that the laws are lame on this point. A man who has suffered like this for another's crime should have some reparation made to him. He is turned out almost penniless, and with the best years of his life behind him; a man already old and doubly handicapped. It is a monstrous thing. Nothing could be done to repair the injury altogether, but some financial reparation should be made. Just think, nineteen years passed behind the iron bars and grim stone walls amid the silence and desolation, in the awful death in life of the penitentiary, and all the time conscious of innocence. The brand of Cain was unjustly placed on the brow of this innocent man and for many years the finger of scorn has been pointed at him and careless, contemptuous sightseers have looked on him as they would on some strange wild beast. Would it be any wonder if he lost faith in man and God after such an ordeal? It is astonishing that an innocent man could keep his reason through the weary, leaden hours of those nineteen awful years. There is a moral to this story and that is that circumstantial evidence is sometimes worse than none.—*Traveler.*

Yes; and when a man has thus given the best years of his life to the State, with none of the sweets of world life interspersed with prison walls, it is as little as the State should do to allow him a sum of money equivalent to the value of the work he performed, with yearly interest on the same, for each and every year of his heartaches, and deprivations from the outside world's pleasures and troubles; and while our Legislature is now in session, such a law should be enacted.

BETTER TIMES.

Country's lookin' all alive. Better times for ninety-five! Don't care what the croakers say—Country's happy on the way! Sun's still shinin' round about—When it's night the stars come out; An' when they ain't shinin' right, 'Long comes the electric light! Keep on goin'—toil and strive; Better times in ninety-five!

Country's lookin' all serene; Though the woods is stripped o' green, Somewhere underneath the snow, There's a daisy that'll grow! If it's cold, it does us good; Exercise in choppin' wood! An' if wood comes purty high, Summer'll be here by an' by! Keep on goin'—look alive! Better times in ninety-five.

—*Atlanta Constitution.*

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.

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 lone. The campaign now begun is going to be a very important one! Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading metropolitan journal of the country at extraordinarily low rates. Does this interest you? If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great special offer while it lasts, send \$1.85 and get *The Weekly World* six months and the *Chase County Courant* for one year. Address
CHASE COUNTY COURANT.

BOOKS & FREE

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

POPULAR NOVELS

BY POPULAR AUTHORS.

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

WANTED.—A Representative for the Family Treasury, our greatest book ever offered to the public. This great work, enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. From this first issue one agent's subscription is \$168. Another \$139.50. A lady has just cleared \$120.00 for her first week's work. We give you a complete copy and supplement of the book on the sale of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to
RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.
The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must turn to close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the old reliable *KANSAS FARMER*, a 36 to 20 page farm journal which was established in Kansas in 1852. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of one year's subscription. It only costs \$1.00 per year. Send at once to *Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas*, for a complete copy and supplement of premiums, benefit offers, etc., and call at this office and subscribe for the *CHASE COUNTY COURANT* and the *KANSAS FARMER*, both papers for one year for only \$2.25.

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 Nurseries. 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 trees you want than have ever been offered you. Write at once.
EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.

BABYLAND THE BABIES' OWN MAGAZINE.
50C. A YEAR. ENLARGED.

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

THE PANSY PROSPECTUS. 1894-'95

Beginning with the November Number. SERIAL STORIES. "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 "Penny" 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. ASERIES of charmingly written articles descriptive of California, by Mrs. Eliza Burroughs Buckhout. FRONTISPIECE STORIES. By "Pansy." Many, perhaps most of them, will have to do with incidents which were personally known to the editors. CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND MISSION BULLETINS. A story illustrating one or two of the topics chosen each month for the January 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.

Little Men and Women.
\$1.00 A YEAR. ENLARGED.

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

4 MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS.

The Twice-a-Week Times, issued Tuesday and Friday, is being sent to subscribers on trial four months for 25 cents. Mail a quarter in silver or stamps to the Times, Kansas City, Mo., and get 32 issues of the best paper published in the Southwest. Fifty cents buys the Daily and Sunday Times one month.

IF YOU WANT A DAILY SEND 50c AND GET THE DAILY AND SUNDAY TIMES FOR ONE MONTH Address THE TIMES KANSAS CITY, MO.

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 HUMBUK 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.



"Hullo, 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

IF IT CROWS IN TEXAS, IT'S COOD.
The Texas Coast country vies with California in raising pears, grapes and strawberries. The 1892 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Tex., who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from 18 acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

FOUR MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS.
The Twice-a-Week Times, issued Tuesday and Friday, is being sent to subscribers on trial four months for 25 cents. Mail a quarter in silver or stamps to the Times, Kansas City, Mo., and get 32 issues of the best paper published in the Southwest. Fifty cents buys the Daily and Sunday Times one month.

4 MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS.
FOR 25 CENTS. THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES, Issued Tuesday and Friday.

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

First published in the Courant, Jan. 3, 1895
Notice by Publication.
Land Office at Dodge City, Kansas, December 28, 1894. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on February 16, 1895, viz: Herbert P. Lowe, H. E. Sias W. S. for the SW 1/4 of sec. 2, Twp 21 S., R. 7 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Dawson, Joseph Robertson, Henry G. L. Straub, Hiram C. Varum, all of Clements, Kansas. Jno. I. Lee, Register.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
JOSEPH C. WATERS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW
Topeka, Kansas.
(Postoffice box 408) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb-11

CRISHAM & GREEN,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.
Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
F. P. COCHRAN,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
Practices in all State and Federal courts.

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

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

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

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 629-11

The Oldest Wholesale Whiskey House in Kansas City.
STANDARD LIQUOR CO.,
OLIVER & O'BRYAN.
Established by H. S. Patterson 1888. 617 BROADWAY, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Kentucky Bourbon, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per gallon.
Penn. or Md. Rye, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 per gallon.
Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum.
Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge. F. O. B. Kansas City. Send for catalogue and price list.
TRY A TEXAS TRIP
To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are looking for, as a home or for investment.

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, 25c.

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

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.

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
Boys' Geisecke \$2.00 boot.....	1.50
Boys' Geisecke \$2.50 boot.....	1.75
Boys' Geisecke \$2.75 boot.....	2.00
Boys' 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.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1895.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.15; for six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

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

EAST.			
Chase Falls	6:30	7:00	7:30
Chase Falls	11:00	11:30	12:00
Chase Falls	1:30	2:00	2:30
Chase Falls	4:00	4:30	5:00
Chase Falls	6:30	7:00	7:30
Chase Falls	11:00	11:30	12:00
Chase Falls	1:30	2:00	2:30
Chase Falls	4:00	4:30	5:00
WEST.			
Chase Falls	6:30	7:00	7:30
Chase Falls	11:00	11:30	12:00
Chase Falls	1:30	2:00	2:30
Chase Falls	4:00	4:30	5:00
Chase Falls	6:30	7:00	7:30
Chase Falls	11:00	11:30	12:00
Chase Falls	1:30	2:00	2:30
Chase Falls	4:00	4:30	5:00

C. K. & W. R. R.			
Hymar	6:30	7:00	7:30
Hymar	11:00	11:30	12:00
Hymar	1:30	2:00	2:30
Hymar	4:00	4:30	5:00
Hymar	6:30	7:00	7:30
Hymar	11:00	11:30	12:00
Hymar	1:30	2:00	2:30
Hymar	4:00	4:30	5:00

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.			
Hymar	6:30	7:00	7:30
Hymar	11:00	11:30	12:00
Hymar	1:30	2:00	2:30
Hymar	4:00	4:30	5:00
Hymar	6:30	7:00	7:30
Hymar	11:00	11:30	12:00
Hymar	1:30	2:00	2:30
Hymar	4:00	4:30	5:00

J. V. Sanders, of Hutchinson, is in town.

Dr. Ralph Dean, of Wichita, is in town.

W. P. Martin was down to Kansas City, last week.

James McNea is confined to his home by sickness.

S. A. Breese was down to Wichita, this week, on business.

C. D. Arnold went to Kansas City, Tuesday last, on business.

J. C. F. Kirk, of Rural, returned Monday, from a visit in Missouri.

Mrs. S. A. Watts went to Lawrence yesterday, on a visit to relatives.

Wm. Harris has gone to Galveston, Texas, to avoid our cold weather.

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

John Emalie, of Strong City, is lying very low, from a stroke of paralysis.

Mark Hackett, of Kasas City, visited his parents at this place, last Sunday.

J. H. Mercer shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, Tuesday night.

Dr. John McCaskill shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, Tuesday.

John E. Shofe is building an addition to his residence, east of the Court-house.

Mrs. T. H. Grisham and sister, Miss Cecil Park, left this morning for Rocky Ford, Col.

Will Walters and Chas. Adare, of Strong City, were visiting in Emporia, last Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Cuthbert is enjoying a visit from her son, L. A. Gustin, of Kansas City.

Mrs. J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale, is enjoying a visit from her niece, Miss Jessie Bussey.

W. H. McMorris, of Strong City, has returned home, from an extended visit in New York.

W. C. Hiebee, of Emporia, visited at his uncle's, W. S. Romigh, near this city, last week.

Do you wear pants? If so, step in and get a pair at Talkington & Son's, Matfield Green.

A. F. Myser, of Toledo, who has been teaching school, at Emporia, is now at home, quite sick.

You can get reply postal cards, also photograph envelopes, at the post-office, in this city.

Mrs. D. K. Cartter, who has been quite sick for some time past, is now improving in health.

Geo. Ferraser, of Topeka, is visiting at the home of his father-in-law, Chas. Fish, in Strong City.

John McDowell having completed his work on the bridge at Bazaar, has returned to Emporia.

Senator and Mrs. W. A. Morgan were at home, from Topeka, Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Miss Stella Nowlan, who was home on a visit for a few weeks, returned to Kansas City, last week.

T. J. Browning and his son, James, went to Clay county, Mo., this week, on a visit to another son of his.

A stone crossing is being put down, across Broadway, from the postoffice to the opposite side of the street.

A. S. Howard shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Tuesday night, accompanied by B. Frank Howard.

Robert Cuthbert, who was quite sick last week, with cold and pleurisy, is now able to be up and about the house.

John Engle began, Sunday, carrying the mail between this city and Strong, he having received contract for same.

Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, have a large stock of hats which they wish to close out at cost.

If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Braec, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging.

Ed. R. Ferlet and his sister, Miss Rosa, left, Sunday, for San Antonio, Texas, to attend the wedding of their brother, Leo.

Mrs. Barbara Gillett left, yesterday, for a visit to her brothers, at Plymouth, and to her daughter, Mrs. H. Jackson, at Burlington.

Mrs. W. G. Patten and her son, Glen, went to Galesburg, Ill., in answer to a telegram announcing the serious illness of her aged mother.

Mrs. Bruce, who was visiting, for the past month, with her daughter, Mrs. Lewis Link, returned, Saturday, to her home in McPherson.

The Western Passenger Association has made a rate of one and one third fare to the meeting of the Kansas Day Club, at Topeka, January 29.

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, have many bargains in the dress goods line, as also in other lines, which you would do well to call and see.

Ex-District Court Clerk Geo. M. Hayden bruised his lame foot, last week, and was laid up for a few days, but is now able to be out and about town, by using crutches.

State Senator Lucien Baker, of Leavenworth, was elected United States Senator, in the joint session of the Senate and House, yesterday, to succeed Hon. John Martin.

Mrs. W. S. Romigh and son, Freddie, returned, Sunday, from Valley Center, where they had gone on account of the illness of one of Louis Romigh's children, whom they report out of danger.

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.

There was a very pleasant surprise party at the home of M. W. Heald, last Saturday evening, the occasion being the anniversary of the birth of his daughter, Miss Nora, who was made the recipient of many nice presents.

The revival meetings at the M. E. church, in this city, conducted by the Rev. Thos. Lidzy, the pastor thereof, are still going on, and with increased interest, the church now being crowded, every night, to its utmost capacity.

The Knights of Pythias, of Emporia, will give their second annual ball, in the Red Men's Hall, in that city, on Thursday evening, January 31st, 1895, and an enjoyable time is promised all who may wish to attend it.

Richard Hunter, grandson of Richard Cuthbert, has a cow that, last week, gave birth to three male calves, all nearly of the same size, and which are now doing well, two of them looking almost alike. The odd one is being raised by hand.

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.

Dr. Rhodes will test your eyes free of charge at G. E. Finley's Jewelry Store, Friday and Saturday, January 25th and 26th.

Married, on Monday, Jan. 21, 1895, in his office, in this city, by Probate Judge Matt McDonald, Mr. Geo. White, of Cahola, and Miss Josie Rickett, of Toledo, all of Chase county. This was the first marriage ceremony under the new administration.

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 Saturday night the mail pouch of the west bound train was brought to this office in a badly delapidated condition with its contents in equally as bad a condition, some of the letters being torn into small pieces. The train is a fast one, and when the pouch was thrown off at Strong City it was sucked under the train, the wheels of which fairly riddle it.

The Scotch people of Lyon county will celebrate the birth day of Robert Burns, Jan. 25, at Plymouth, with appropriate ceremonies, that evening, and John Madden, of Emporia, will respond to the toast, "Robert Burns." The proceeds of which will be sent to Scotland, to assist in the erection of a monument to Highland Mary, at the place where she was born.

If anyone has failed to receive an invitation to the Old Settlers' Reunion, they should not consider that they have been slighted by the committee, but that it is, in the short time the committee had to send out the invitations, almost an impossibility to recollect the names of all who should receive invitations, and they should go to the re-union anyhow, and enjoy themselves with old friends and neighbors.

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of the COURANT to remember this suggestion.

THE WEEKLY KANSAS CITY STAR addresses the farmer as a business man and a citizen. Doesn't tell him how to farm, but how to sell, and where and when, and keeps a vigilant eye upon his rights as a shipper, a producer and a taxpayer. 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.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held at the school house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, Jan. 26th, commencing at 8 o'clock, a. m.

T. G. ALLEN, Co. Supt.

On Thursday evening, January 17, 1895, the quiet home of Mrs. Mary J. Palmer of this city, was made the scene of a most happy event, the marriage of her daughter, Miss Rosa Palmer, to Mr. Wm. C. Austin, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Thos. Lidzy, in the presence of about forty relatives and friends of the happy couple. The bride, one of Chase county's fairest and most amiable daughters, wore a white dress trimmed in broad silk, while the groom, a most noble product of Chase county, was dressed in the conventional black. After the ceremony, all present did ample justice to a very sumptuous supper. Many and useful were the presents of which the young couple were made the recipients. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have gone to housekeeping at Elk, until Mr. Austin's school closes. The COURANT joins their many friends in wishing them a long, happy and prosperous journey down the stream wedded life.

OLD SETTLERS' REUNION.

The annual reunion of the Old Settlers, under the management of the Old Settlers' League of Chase county, Kansas, will take place, Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, 1895, in Music Hall, in this city. The following is the program:

Exercises will begin promptly at 7:30 o'clock:

- 1 Music.....Orange Mandolin Club
- 2 Introduction.....By the President
- 3 Song and Chorus, "Red, White and Blue," J. H. Mercer, assisted by audience.
- 4 Roll Call.....Anna K. Morgan
- 5 Song.....Miss Lou Patten
- 6 Kansas Militia of '56.....E. F. Holmes' Boys
- 7 Address, "Kansas," J. L. Cochran
- 8 Song.....Bazaar Quartette
- 9 Recitation.....Miss Emma Goudie
- 10 Song.....J. H. Mercer
- 11 Address, "Memory of the Dead," John Madden
- 12.....Male Quartette
- 13 Recitation, "Kansas Girl," Ella Madden
- 14 "Early Recollections".....J. W. McWilliams
- 15 Song.....Mrs. S. F. Perrigo
- 16 Old Fashioned Violin Solo.....John Doolittle
- 17 Character Song.....Levi Chandler
- 18 Volunteer speeches, stories and songs. Social round-up and dance. Admission, 25 cents.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

The stockholders of the Chase County Argicultural Association, will take notice that the annual meeting to elect seven directors of said association will be held at the Court House in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, January 26, 1895, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

C. M. GREGORY, Secty.

KEELEY DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD CURE

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

A. M. CONAWAY, M. D.

GREAT MUSIC OFFER.

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

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Jan. 23, 1895:

J. H. Stone, Jacob Sewald.

All the above remaining uncalled for, February 6, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

COMMISSIONER'S PROCEEDINGS.

Board met in special session Monday, Jan. 14. All members present.

On motion of John McCaskill, N. E. Sidener was elected chairman of the board for the ensuing year.

The bond of W. W. Gilmore, Superintendent of poor farm, was returned by the board to have affidavit of sureties duly acknowledged on same. Said bond will be approved by the board as soon as affidavits are acknowledged.

The board ordered that J. H. Perry be and is hereby allowed constitutional exemption. It having been shown that he had not been allowed said exemption. Taxes to be remitted.

W. E. Timmons was awarded the contract for binding county papers on file in County Clerk's office for \$350 per year for each of said county papers, as per his proposition on file.

An order made Jan. 9 by the board, with reference to county officers furnishing lists of supplies to the board, through the County Clerk, be and the same is hereby revoked. It having been shown to said board that said order was impracticable.

The county printing was awarded as per joint proposition, submitted by the printers, viz: Reveille, Chase County Leader, CHASE COUNTY COURANT and the Strong City Democrat. The Chase County Leader was designated the official county paper for the year 1895.

The board ordered that L. S. Palmer's tax on \$105 valuation, be and is hereby rebated. It having been shown to the board that it was an erroneous assessment, as per affidavit of L. S. Palmer on file in the County Clerk's office.

The bond of Geo. McDonald, as constable of Falls township, was approved.

The board ordered that D. J. White and M. J. Cameron, as recommended by T. G. Allen, County Superintendent, be and is hereby approved as board of Teachers' Examiners for the year 1895.

The County Clerk was instructed to advertise, notice to undertakers, to furnish coffins for the paupers of Chase county for one year.

On motion the board adjourned.

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. 23, 1895:

J. H. Stone, Jacob Sewald.

All the above remaining uncalled for, February 6, 1895, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

W. E. TIMMONS, P. M.

FAITH.

Strange questions that they ask me, As they gather at my side...



IN THE MIDST OF ALARMS

CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED.

"The jug will be left there." "Will it? Oh, well, if you say so."

"Why didn't you ask old Bartlett?" "I did, but he didn't know where it was."

Yates threw himself down on the moss and laughed, flinging his arms and legs about with the joy of living.

"Say, Culture, have you got any old disreputable clothes with you? Well, then, go into the tent and put them on, then come out and lie on your back and look up at the leaves. You're a good fellow, Renny, but decent clothes spoil you. You won't know yourself when you get ancient duds on your back. Old clothes man freedom, liberty, all that our ancestors fought for. When you come out we'll settle who's to cook and who to wash dishes. I've settled it already in my own mind, but



WHEN THE PROFESSOR CAME OUT OF THE TENT, YATES ROARED.

I am not so selfish as to refuse to discuss the matter with you."

When the professor came out of the tent Yates roared. Remark himself smiled; he knew the effect would appeal to Yates.

"By Jove, old man, I ought to have included a mirror in the outfit. The look of learned respectability set off with the garments of a disreputable tramp makes a combination that is simply killing. Well, you can't spoil that suit, anyhow. Now sprawl."

"I'm very comfortable standing up, thank you."

"Get down on your back. You hear me?"

"Put me there."

"You mean it?" asked Yates, sitting up.

"Certainly."

"Say, Renny, beware; I don't want to hurt you."

"I'll forgive you for once."

"On your head be it."

"On my back, you mean."

"That's not bad, Renny," cried Yates, springing to his feet. "Now it will hurt; you have fair warning. I have spoken."

"The young men took sparring attitudes. Yates tried to do it gently at first, but, finding he could not touch his opponent, struck out more earnestly, again giving a friendly warning. This went on ineffectually for some time, when the professor, with a quick movement, swung around his foot with the airy grace of a dancing-master, and caught Yates just behind the knee, at the same time giving him a slight tap on the breast. Yates was instantly on his back.

"Oh, I say, Renny, that wasn't fair. That was a kick."

"No, it wasn't. It is merely a little French touch. I learned it in Paris. They do kick there, you know, and it is good to know how to use your feet as well as your fists if you are set on by three, as I was one night in the Latin quarter."

Yates sat up.

"Look here, Remark; when were you in Paris?"

"Several times."

Yates gazed at him for a few moments, then said:

"Renny, you improve on acquaintance. I never saw a Boal-var in my life. You must teach me that little kick."

"With pleasure," said Remark, sitting down, while the other sprawled at full length. "Teaching is my business, and I shall be glad to exercise any talents I may have in that line. In endeavoring to instruct a New York man, the first step is to convince him he doesn't know everything. That is the difficult point. Afterwards everything is easy."

"Mr. Stillson Remark, you are

pleased to be severe. Know that you are forgiven. This delicious sylvan retreat does not lend itself to acrimonious dispute, or, in plain English, quarreling. Let dogs delight, if they want to; I refuse to be gauded by your querulous nature into giving anything but the soft answer. Now to business. Nothing is so conducive to friendship, when two people are camping out, as a definition of the duties of each at the beginning. Do you follow me?"

"Perfectly. What do you propose?"

"I propose that you do the cooking and I wash the dishes. We will forage for food alternate days."

"Very well. I agree to that."

Richard Yates sat sullenly upright, looking at his friend with reproach in his eyes. "See here, Remark. Are you resolved to force on an international complication of the very first day? That's no fair show to give a man."

"What isn't?"

"Why, agreeing with him. There are depths of meanness in your character, Renny, that I never suspected. You know that people who camp out always object to the part assigned them by their fellow-campers. I counted on that. I'll do anything but wash dishes."

"Then why didn't you say so?"

"Because any sane man would have said 'no' when I suggested cooking, merely because I suggested it. There's no diplomacy about you, Remark. A man doesn't know where to find you, when you act like that. When you refuse to do the cooking, I would have said, 'Very well, then I'll do it,' and everything would have been lovely; but now—"

Yates lay down again in disgust. There are moments in life when language fails a man.

"Then it's settled that you do the cooking and I wash the dishes?" said the professor.

"Settled? Oh, yes, if you say so; but all the pleasure of getting one's own way by the use of one's brains is gone. I hate to be agreed with in that objectionably civil manner."

"Well, that point being arranged, who begins the foraging, you or I?"

"Both, Herr Professor, both. I propose to go to the house of the Howards, and I need an excuse for the first visit; therefore I shall forage to a limited extent. I go ostensibly for bread. As I may not get any, you perhaps should bring some from whatever farmhouse you choose as the scene of your operations. Bread is always handy in camp, fresh or stale. When in doubt, buy more bread. You can never go wrong, and the bread won't."

"What else should I get? Milk, I suppose?"

"Certainly, eggs, butter—anything. Mrs. Bartlett will give you hints on what to get that will be more valuable than mine."

"Have you all the cooking utensils you need?"

"I think so. The villain from whom I hired the outfit said it was complete. Doubtless he lied; but we'll manage, I think."

"Very well. If you wait until I change my clothes, I'll go with you as far as the road."

"My dear fellow, be advised and don't change. You'll get everything twenty per cent. cheaper in that rig-out. Besides, you are so much more picturesque. Your costume may save us from starvation if we run short of cash. You can get enough for both of us as a professional tramp. Oh, well, if you insist, I'll wait. Good advice is thrown away on a man like you."

CHAPTER VI.

The blessed privilege of slipping is, to the reader of a story, one of those liberties worth fighting for. Without it, who would be brave enough to begin a book? With it, even the dullest volume may be made passably interesting. It must have occurred to the observant reader that this world might be made brighter and better if authors only would leave out what must be skipped. This the successful author will not do, for he thinks highly of himself, and if the unsuccessful author did it it would not matter, for he is not read.

The reader of this story has, of course, come to no portion that invites slipping. She—or he—has read faithfully up to these very words. This most happy state of things has been brought about first by the intelligence of the reader and secondly by the conscientiousness of the writer. The mutual cooperation so charmingly continued thus far encourages the writer to ask a favor of the reader. The story now enters a period that Mr. Yates would describe as stirring. To compare small things with great, its course might be likened to that of the noble river near which its scene is situated. The Niagara flows placidly along for miles, and then suddenly plunges down a succession of turbulent rapids to the final catastrophe. If the writer were a novelist, instead of a simple reporter of certain events, there would be no need of asking the indulgence of the reader. If the writer were dealing with creatures of his own imagination instead of with fixed facts, these creatures could be made to do this or that as best suited his purposes. Such, however, is not the case; and the exciting events that must be narrated claim precedence over the placid happenings which, with a little help from the reader's imagination, may be taken as read. The reader is therefore to know that four written chapters which should have intervened between this and the one preceding have been sacrificed. But a few lines are necessary to show the state of things at the end of the fourth vanished chapter. When people are thrown together, especially when people are young, the mutual relationship existing between them rarely remains stationary. It drifts towards like or dislike, and cases have been known where it progressed into love or hatred.

Stillson Remark and Margaret Howard became, at least, very firm friends. Each of them would have been ready to admit this much. In the four chapters which, by an unfortunate combination of circumstances, are lost to the

world, it would have been seen how these two had at least a good foundation on which to build up an acquaintance in the fact that Margaret's brother was a student in the university of which the professor was a worthy member. They had also a subject of difference which, if it leads not to heated argument but is soberly discussed, lends itself even more to the building of friendship than subjects of argument. Margaret held that it was wrong in the university to close its doors to women. Remark had hitherto given the subject but little thought, yet he developed an opinion contrary to that of Margaret and was too honest a man or too little of a diplomatist to conceal it. On one occasion Yates had been present, and he threw himself, with the energy that distinguished him, into the woman side of the question, cordially agreeing with Margaret, citing instances and holding those who were against the admission of women up to ridicule, taunting them with fear of feminine competition. Margaret became silent as the champion of her cause waxed the more eloquent; but whether she liked Richard Yates the better for his championship, who that is not versed in the ways of women can say? As the hope of winning her regard was the sole basis of Yates' uncompromising views on the subject, it is likely that he was successful, for his experiences with the sex were large and varied. Margaret was certainly attracted towards Remark, whose deep scholarship even his excessive self-depreciation could not entirely conceal, and he in turn had naturally a schoolmaster's enthusiasm over a pupil who so earnestly desired advancement in knowledge. Had he described his feelings to Yates, who was an expert in many matters, he would perhaps have learned that he was in love; but Remark was a reticent man, not much given either to introspection or to being lavish with his confidences. As to Margaret, who can plummet the depth of a young girl's regard until she herself gives some indication? All that a reporter has to record is that she was kinder to Yates than she had been at the beginning.

Miss Kitty Bartlett would not have denied that she had a sincere liking for the conceited young man from New York. Remark fell into the error of thinking Miss Kitty a frivolous young person, whereas she was merely a girl who had an inexhaustible fund of high spirits and one who took a most deplorable pleasure in shocking a serious man. Even Yates made a slight mistake regarding her on one occasion, when they were taking an evening walk together, with that freedom from chaperonage which is the birthright of every American girl, whether she belongs to a farmhouse or to the palace of a millionaire.

In describing the incident afterwards to Remark (for Yates had nothing of his comrade's reserve in these matters) he said:

"She left a diagram of her four fingers on my cheek that felt like one of those raised maps of Switzerland. I have before now felt the top of a lady's fan in admonition, but never in my life have I met a gentle reproof that felt so much like a censure from the paw of our friend Tom Sayers."

Remark said, with some severity, that he hoped Yates would not forget that he was, in a measure, a guest of his neighbors.

"Oh, that's all right," said Yates. "If you have any spare sympathy to bestow, keep it for me. My neighbors are amply able and more than willing to take care of themselves."

And now as to Richard Yates himself. One would imagine that here at least a conscientious relater of events would have an easy task. Alas! such is far from being the fact. The case of Yates was by all odds the most complex and bewildering of the four. He was deeply and truly in love with both of the girls. Instances of this kind are not so rare as a young man newly engaged to an innocent girl tries to make her believe. Cases have been known where a chance meeting with one girl and not with another has settled who was to be a young man's companion during a long life. Yates felt that in multitude of counsel there is wisdom, and made no secret of his perplexity to

his friend. He complained sometimes that he got little help towards the solution of the problem, but generally he was quite content to sit under the trees with Remark and weigh the different advantages of each of the girls. He sometimes appealed to his friend as a man with a mathematical turn of mind, possessing an education that extended far into conic sections and algebraic formulae, to balance up the lists and give him a candid and statistical opinion as to which of the two he should favor with serious proposals. When these appeals for help were coldly received, he accused his friend of lack of sympathy with his dilemma, and said that he was a soulless man, and that if he had a heart it had become incrustated with the useless debris of a higher education, and swore to confide in him no more. He would search for a friend, he said, who had something human about him. The search for the sympathetic friend, however, seemed to be unsuccessful, for Yates

always returned to Remark, to have, as he remarked, ice water dashed upon his duplex-burning passion.

It was a lovely afternoon in the latter part of May, 1896, and Yates was swinging idly in the hammock, with his hands clasped under his head, gazing dreamily up at the patches of blue sky seen through the green branches of the trees overhead, while his industrious friend was unromantically peeling potatoes near the door of the tent.

"The human heart, Renny," said the man in the hammock, reflectively, "is a remarkable organ, when you come to think of it. I presume from your lack of interest that you haven't given the subject much study, except perhaps in a physiological way. At the present moment it is to me the only theme worthy of a man's entire attention. Perhaps that is the result of spring, as the poet says; but anyhow it presents new aspects to me each hour. Now, I have made this important discovery, that the girl I am with last seems to me the most desirable. That is contrary to the observation of philosophers of bygone days. Absence makes the heart grow fonder, they say. I don't find it so. Presence is what plays the very deuce with me. Now, how do you account for it, Stilly?"

The professor did not attempt to account for it, but silently attended to the business in hand. Yates withdrew his eyes from the sky and fixed them on the professor, waiting for the answer that did not come.

"Mr. Remark," he drawled at last, "I am convinced that your treatment of the potato is a mistake. I think potatoes should not be peeled the day before and left to soak in cold water until next day's dinner. Of course I admire the industry that gets work well over before its results are called for. Nothing is more annoying than work left untouched until the last moment and then hurriedly done. Still, virtue may be carried to excess, and a man may be too previous."

"Well, I am quite willing to relinquish the work into your hands. You may perhaps remember that for two days I have been doing your share as well as my own."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A TOUCH OF HUMAN NATURE.

An Instance of the Good That Lives in Some People.

Here is an instance which came under the observation of the writer one day, which would prove that all people are not cold and selfish. A thin, pale woman stopped two ladies on the corner of Woodward avenue and Larned streets and asked to be directed to a hospital.

"You are ill?" asked one of the ladies in a sympathetic tone.

"Yes, very ill."

"And a stranger in the city?"

"Yes, but I have a little money."

"Is it a sudden illness?"

"Consumption."

By this time the car had come along, and the ladies assisted the woman to it, and charged the conductor to let her out at — hospital.

The writer boarded the same car. The car was full, but half a dozen seats were instantly offered to the sick woman, and a lady next to her who had heard the charge given to the conductor, said that she would see that the woman reached the hospital safely.

"I live this side of it," she said, "but I'll ride up with you and walk back—you look too ill to go in alone."

As a specimen of doing as one would be done by, it seemed as if these women had fulfilled their whole duty in kindness to the stranger within their gates.—Detroit Free Press.

THE DRUG STORE CASHIER.

Those Who Believe She Is Without Sorrows Don't Know the Facts.

"The work of a cashier in a drug store," said a young woman who follows that occupation, "ought to be worth much more money than that of cashier in any other store."

"Why is that?" asked the person to whom she made this remark.

"Because," she said, "it is so much more disagreeable. Just look at my hands. They are not fit to be seen, and feel as though the fingers were all glued together. That's all due to soda checks. They are always wet and sticky. The boys who draw the soda have sticky fingers when they hand them to the customers, and the fingers of the latter are wet when they receive them. The result is that they are all gummy when they come to me. I suppose I wash my hands twenty times a day; and yet they never feel comfortable. I scrub them for about fifteen minutes when I get through with my work, but the stickiness seems to be sunk in, and somehow I can't get rid of it."—N. Y. Sun.

The Clock as Company.

"You have no idea," said a bachelor business man, "how much company a clock is. When I go home to my rooms at night—I am a chronic boarder—the first thing that I hear as I open the door, is that pleasant tick-tock, tick-tock, which is my only welcome. I have given that clock a speech of its own, and can hear it say 'come in,' 'come in,' when I return at night, and 'good luck,' 'good luck,' when I go away in the morning. One night I could not sleep, but seemed to be possessed of a demon of restlessness, and the atmosphere felt very like lead. I didn't find out until nearly morning what was the matter; then I discovered that the clock had stopped—it was an eight-day clock, and I had forgotten to wind it. As soon as I could hear the soothing tick-tock I fell asleep."—Detroit Free Press.

Made a Profound Impression.

Wife (returning from church to her husband who had stayed at home)—You should have heard Dr. Doe's sermon against dishonesty this morning, my dear. I don't know when anything has made such a profound impression upon me. I think it will make a better woman of me as long as I live.

Husband—Did you walk home?

Wife—No, I took a train, and do you know, John, the conductor never asked me for my fare, so I saved twopenny.

Wasn't I lucky?—Baltimore Telegram.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

GENERAL PURPOSE BARN.

A Convenient Shelter for All Kinds of Live Stock.

Some farmers would be glad to build contemplated barns so that all kinds of stock kept on a place devoted to general farming may be gathered under one roof. This plan has its advantages and disadvantages—more of the former than of the latter, perhaps, if one places its proper value upon ease in doing one's work. The illustrations given herewith may afford suggestions for those desiring to build

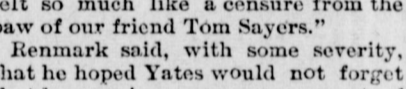


FIG. 1.—PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF BARN.

general purpose barns. The barn is of the ordinary shape, with a wing on either end, as seen in Fig. 1, the main or feeding floor being across the middle of the barn proper. The floor plan (Fig. 2) leaves little to be said by way of explanation, except that provision may be made for feeding the young stock from the second floor through chutes at the end of the barn proper. It is intended for the young stock to run loose in the pen provided—which should have a cement floor—and that the manure from the cattle and horse stalls should be wheeled daily into this pen, spread and covered with litter. It will thus be firmly packed and kept

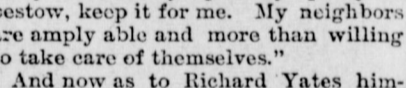


FIG. 2.—GROUND PLAN.

in the best of condition. If such a barn could be built where it could have a dry cellar, the manure could be dropped into the cellar, where also could be stored roots, while the silo could extend down through the cellar, the root room being, of course, partitioned off from the space devoted to the manure.—Orange Judd Farmer.

ONION CULTIVATION.

A Crop That Requires Rich and Carefully Prepared Soil.

It requires rich land to grow good onions, and it must be fertility that has been gradually imparted to the soil. You cannot take ordinary farm land and in a single season fit it for growing onions. If stable manure is used, it makes the soil too light while it is decomposing. The best onions are grown on mucky soil that has several seasons been cultivated to shallow depth, and that is then kept in fertility with some kind of concentrated manure. There needs to be a hard stratum of soil three or four inches below the surface. This makes the onion roots spread out near the surface, producing onions of flat shape. When the soil is mellowed too deeply a large proportion of the crop will grow to scullions. The seed from scullions will produce scullions in return. As there is a constant tendency to deterioration it is highly important that only the best seed be used. The skillful seed grower understands this difference, and his seed from onions that have for many crops been selected from those having the best form is well worth the extra price that is asked for it. The best profits in growing onions are now made by starting the growth the previous season, planting very thickly and saving the sets while they are small. These are transplanted in spring, and produce an earlier crop than can be had from seed. They also are much less trouble to keep free from weeds, as the rows of young onions can be seen within a few days after planting, and they grow very rapidly.—Colman's Rural World.

THE CHEAPEST FEED.

Corn and Cob Meal Best for Mature Fat-tening Steers.

For mature fattening steers the proportion of nutrients in the ration appears to be of less importance than for almost any other class of live stock. Within pretty wide limits, it is a question chiefly of quantity of food, rather than of quality, in the chemical sense, and therefore that food is to be preferred which furnishes digestible matter at the lowest cost per pound. Feeds compare in this respect as follows:

	Digestible mat-ter per cent.	Cost per lb.
Corn and cob meal at \$15.00	70.90	\$1.01
Ground wheat, \$18.50	77.90	1.19
Ground oats, \$23.00	82.40	1.81
Wheat bran, \$19.00	57.40	1.05
Cottonseed feed, \$12.00	40.28	1.49

According to these figures, corn and cob meal is the cheapest of the five feeds, and ground wheat is but little more expensive. A combination of these two with cut corn fodder would probably give satisfactory results, although it is possible that a small addition of cottonseed meal would be an improvement. The quantity fed should be as great as the animals will properly digest. Profit in fattening usually comes from liberal feeding.—Country Gentleman.

Corn or Oats for Horses.

At the Utah experiment station, in a test to determine the comparative feeding value of oats and corn for horses, it was found that the weight of the animal was more easily maintained on the corn ration. A summary of three experiments shows that during the summer a ration of corn and timothy was not as good as one consisting of wheat, oats and clover. During the winter corn and timothy did as well as oats, clover and timothy in maintaining the weight. During the spring and summer corn, wheat or bran, and mixed hay produced more gain than oats, wheat or bran, and mixed hay.—Orange Judd Farmer.

MEASURING AN ACRE.

Easy Thing to Do If You Will Follow These Directions.

Few farmers know the size of their fields or how many acres they contain. It is desirable—in fact, indispensable—for good work that a farmer should know this, otherwise, he cannot apportion seed or manure for it; nor can he tell how much time it should take to plow, harrow or cultivate it. A good cotton cord, the size of a plow-line, should be kept for this purpose.

To make one, buy 67 feet of cotton rope, one inch round, fasten a ring at each end, and make these rings precisely 66 feet apart. This is four rods. Tie a piece of red rag in the center. One acre of ground will be a piece four of these cords long and two and one-half wide, equal to 16x10 rods, making 160 square rods to an acre.

The advantage of the rings is that one person can measure by driving a stake in the ground to hold the rope while he stretches it out. The rope should be soaked in tar and then dried. This will prevent its shrinking.

Last year a neighbor of the writer had a heavy sod plowed by contract at \$2.50 per acre. Three persons stepped it off. One said it was 4 acres; another made it a little over 5, and the third said it was 3 1/2 acres.

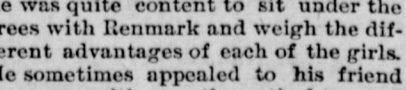
The contractor sent over and got this rope, and all five men measured it, and it was found to be just 3 1/2 acres. He had paid to have the grass cut off it for three years at \$1 per acre, or \$5 each season, counting it to be five acres in extent, thus losing \$4.50 through ignorance.

Get a measuring line, and when not in use put it away, so that the hands cannot get at it, or they will be very apt to cut a piece off to tie up harness, thus making it worthless for the purpose of measuring.

SELF-DUMPING SLED.

One of Them Should Be in Use on Every Well-Managed Farm.

A sled or boat that will quickly unload itself, and always be right side up, is something that should be in use on every farm. To pick up stones and other coarse material and place them on the boat is laborious enough without having to handle them the second time when unloading. This labor and time may be saved by building the boat broader and shorter than is usually seen, and mounting it upon run-



A DOUBLE-RUNNER SLED.

ners, as shown by the cut. These should be rounded at each end and a ring placed in either end of the boat so it may be drawn in both directions. If one desires to have the sled always right side up, double runners should be used, thus those that are not in use as runners serve as side boards for holding on the load. This boat is quickly inverted and its load left wherever desired, by removing the chain and hitching it on at the back end while continuing to draw it in the same direction.—Farm and Home.

Preparing Soil for Potatoes.

Potatoes are deep feeders and require an abundance of moisture, though not too much. Great pains should always be taken to keep the cultivator going until the vines nearly meet between the rows, if they are to be saved from such a drought as that of last summer. If the weather is moist, the weeds are apt to take advantage of the potatoes, after culture ceases, unless it has been prolonged as it should be; so, in any case frequent, fairly deep and long culture should be had. If muriate of potash is used as a fertilizer, it would be well to apply it some little time before planting; better in the fall, but it is now too late, in order that the chlorine may wash down, as it is believed that it tends to make the potatoes watery. Three to four hundred pounds per acre would be quite sufficient. It is good economy to cultivate and fertilize potatoes liberally.—Rural World.

Mixed Farming in Dry Seasons.

It seems to me that such seasons as we have had for three successive years emphasize the value of mixed farming. I know that there are men who succeed best as specialists, but they are usually men of superior qualities, who would succeed at almost anything; but the average farmer, with a farm not specially adapted to some particular product, will generally find it safer to grow a little of several things. This has always been my rule, and in the worst years I have abundant supplies for the family of almost everything needed, and when I sell the surplus and foot up the amounts, I have a fair showing. This plan is especially safe for the farmer who is out of debt and does not need to get a large sum of money at once to pay out, so much as to have a moderate amount of money come in often to meet expenses.—Colman's Rural World.

The Dependent Population.

The New York World recently pointed out the startling fact that in that city the great sum of \$22,000,000 was paid out last winter for charity by municipal and corporation sources, and that the amount had steadily increased in recent years at the rate of \$1,800,000 per annum. It then said: This is certainly due to bad policies—to policies which have congested a dependent population in limited areas near the seaboard instead of encouraging it to push on to the still uncultivated continent beyond. In some way our dependent population must be induced to leave the cities. They must be set to digging their living from the ground. This will mean happiness for them and security for the government. There is absolutely no other way out.

SHEEP should never be permitted to run on frozen grass.

THE FARMING WORLD.

A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

Why a Farmer's Wife Wants Women to Engage in Duck Raising.

Duck raising has proved so profitable with me, that I am anxious for other women to try this branch of the poultry business, as a means of making money at home.

They require less trouble and attention than chickens; are freer from vermin, and are exempt from the numerous diseases which make the profits in chicken raising so uncertain. Ducks are excellent foragers, and after they are a few weeks old obtain a large part of their food in this way.

Duck eggs are best hatched under a chicken hen. The ducklings should be kept in a pen until they are three weeks old, when they may be put with the old ducks. For the first twenty-four hours they seem drowsy and eat nothing, after that feed cornmeal moistened with water or milk, until they are several weeks old, when they should have part whole grain. Ducks may be raised without water to swim in, if given plenty of fresh water to drink, but they grow faster, larger, and are more thrifty, and keep themselves cleaner if they have access to a pond or other good swimming place.

The Pekin duck is the most valuable variety. They grow very large, mature early, are hardy, good layers, and have snowwhite plumage. They weigh from twelve to sixteen pounds per pair.

Ducks are great layers, commencing in February and continuing until October. They are ready for market when they are six or eight months old and bring the highest prices when marketed in July and August. If they are dry picked the feathers bring from forty to fifty cents per pound, and if the down is kept separate from the feathers it commands a high price for down comfortables and pillows.

The plumage of the white varieties is easily dyed and can be made into ornaments for hats, feather trimmings, fans, etc., and sold at a good price. So the profits on ducks are made in several different ways. On their bodies, for the market, their feathers and down, which always are in demand, and on the eggs, which sell for a higher price than hen's eggs.

Any woman desiring to increase her income will find ducks very profitable and easy to raise. And after giving them a fair trial will be convinced that there is twice as much money in them that there is in chickens, without near the vexation and trouble. —Western Rural.

TRAP FOR RABBITS.

Easily Made and Adjusted by Any Bright Farmer Boy.

The accompanying sketch shows a trap for rabbits, mink or other small animals. It is the most humane trap I ever saw, and can be easily made and adjusted by any of our farmer boys.

Six-inch boards are required and should be four feet long. A is the trap door, which is held up by two cords attached to the lever, which rests on the fulcrum C. E is the trigger, which is a short stick made as seen in the illustration, and is attached to the end of lever by a short cord. The trigger passes through a small hole in the top of the trap and catches

on the front edge. The sketch shows the trap set. Grain is used for bait, but carrots, cabbage, etc., are much liked by bunny.

Place the bait at the farther end of the trap, so that it cannot be gotten out without touching the trigger, which flies up, and down drops the door and poor bunny is a prisoner and not a hair injured.

FROST-PROOF CELLAR.

A Device Which Costs Very Little But Accomplishes Much.

An excellent device for making a cellar frost-proof at small expense has recently come to my attention, and as it is new to me, I take it that it may be new to many others whom it might benefit, as its practical application is to benefit me. The portion of a cellar wall that is above ground must have a dead air space within it, if the frost is to be kept out in our cold climate. This may be accomplished by having the underpinning backed with brick on the inside, a small space being left between the bricks and the stone; or a heavy backing of earth or brush outside must be resorted to.

Instead of backing the underpinning with brick, plan equally good and much less expensive may be used. The illustration will show. Upright strips of "furring" are nailed to the floor beams and sills in a way to make them hug the cellar wall tightly at their lower extremity, which should be below the surface of the ground outside. This "furring" is then covered with lathing and the whole plastered, the plastering meeting the rockwork tightly below the lathing. This gives an air space between the underpinning and the plastering, through which frost cannot pass, and the cellar is made lighter and more attractive.

Thousands of old cellars, that now give their owners no little trouble in the winter could thus be easily made frost-proof. A frost and wind-proof cellar is not only of great advantage in the matter of the cellar alone, but will also afford a much warmer and more comfortable house above the ground floor. One need not fear that he will have his cellar too warm, for he can control that matter by ventilation—the point is to be able to control the temperature, and this cannot be done if frost and wind have easy access.—Webb Donnell, in Country Gentleman.

CULTURE OF CELERY.

Once a Discarded Vegetable, But Now Universally Used. Celery, like the now popular and universally-used tomato, was not long ago considered to be poisonous, or, at least, unfit for human food. To-day the demand for the crisp esculent is met by gardeners, north, south, east and west, ten months in the year. Formerly the celery season was confined to the winter months, and prices ranged so high that the table of the rich were alone decorated with the graceful stalks. Celery in a wild state is rank, if not noxious, and certainly unpalatable. It is a plant that only attains its appetizing perfection after much labor and watchful care. For this reason the best celery comes from the sections of the country settled by German gardeners.

The great celery beds of the nation are in Michigan, especially in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, where no less than 100,000 acres are devoted exclusively to its culture. A deep, rich, well-drained soil is required. The seed is planted thickly. When the plants reach a height of two or three inches they are taken up and transplanted into long ditches and allowed to grow from eight to twelve inches tall. They are again transplanted for bleaching. The stalk is kept covered with a dark, rich soil, heaped up until the flowering top is alone exposed. A celery farm is generally located in low, flat bottom lands, and the dikes in which the celery is bleached are laid out with precision, regular ditches intervening.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

The man who in the future will succeed in farming or anything else will be the one who has a good practical education.

The care of stock, feeding, etc., is often done hurriedly morning and night, that the other work may receive more attention. The care of the stock is quite as important as any other work.

There are many things that may and should be done in winter, such as nailing up boards and fences and buildings, and, in a word, whatever may be done to save time when the busy spring comes.

A WRITER expresses the belief that we shall yet have professional plant doctors as we now have veterinarians. Every plant grower ought to be his own plant doctor, and every animal owner should be to a considerable degree his own veterinarian.—Farmers' Voice.

Soft Feed for Poultry. What is meant by soft food is that which is composed of ground grain or vegetables, and which is moist. All such food should be as free from water as possible—that is, it should contain only sufficient water to make a stiff dough, as hens may be compelled to swallow too much water should the mess be very wet. With ducks the case is different, as the food may contain more water. When ground grain is used the best results will be obtained when fed in connection with bulky food over which it may be sprinkled and the whole well mixed.

The Dear, Worm Hand.

Few things are capable of touching me with deeper sense of pathos than the shriveled, blue-veined hand of one who is near and dear. Nothing brings a sharper pang of foreboding and a harder lump in the throat than the first time it strikes us that the gentle hand that soothed our childish pains and griefs, and has gladly worn away its softness and beauty in our service is the thin and withered, with purple veins that stand out like whipcords when it lies at rest. Such a hand ought to look more beautiful to those for whom it has toiled, whose suffering it has charmed away than the fairest hand ever modeled by a sculptor.—Philadelphia Press.

—The first practical steamboat was built in New York in 1807, called the Clermont, and ran to Albany and back in August of that year. But steamboats had been run before that. As far back as 1543, it is said, Blasco de Garay ran a boat with steam applied to paddle wheels; in 1707 Papi ran a boat on a river in Germany; in 1763 William Henry tried his steamboat on the Conestoga river, in Pennsylvania. Other experiments were made in 1774 and 1775, in 1788, 1784 and 1786. John Fitch had a steamboat on the Delaware in 1786, and another vessel ran in that river from 1790 to 1792. In England successful experiments were made in 1788, 1789 and 1802, and in this country in 1804. But Fulton's Clermont was the first practical steamboat.

That Old Ceasep. Father Time, who "reaps the bearded grain at a breath, and the flowers that grow between," spares for a green and hale old age those who counteract the infirmities induced to increasing years with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For rheumatism, lumbago, poverty of the blood, dyspepsia, neuralgia and torpidity of the liver, use the great tonic and health preserver methodically.

ONE OF BOSTON'S AMUSEMENTS.—"After a long spell of sweating rubbers, leaving them off is as enjoyable as a joke whispered to you in prayer time at church."—Transcript.

\$5.00 to California.

Is price of double berth in Tourist Sleeping Car from Kansas City on the famous "Phillips-Rock Island Tourist Excursions." Through cars on fast trains leave Kansas City Wednesdays via Ft. Worth and El Paso, and Fridays via Sevier River. Write for particulars to A. H. MOFFET, G. S. W. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.

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

"How's your infant son?" "First rate—just like a student." "How so?" "Sleeps in the daytime, kicks up a row at night."—Fliegende Blätter.

He who is careful to speak a word in season should be just as careful to speak a seasoned word.—Young Men's Era.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 21.

CATTLE—Best beefs	3 70 @ 4 75
Stockers	2 00 @ 3 00
Native cows	2 20 @ 3 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 90 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	52 1/2 @ 53 1/2
No. 2 hard	52 1/2 @ 53 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	38 1/2 @ 39 1/2
OATS—No. 2	30 @ 31
RYE—No. 2	52 1/2 @ 53
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 40 @ 1 50
Fancy	1 90 @ 2 00
HAY—Choice timothy	8 50 @ 10 00
Fancy prairie	7 50 @ 8 50
BRAN—(sacked)	65 @ 67
BUTTER—Choice creamery	17 @ 23
CHEESE—Full cream	10 @ 11
EGGS—Choice	15 @ 15 1/2
POTATOES	50 @ 60

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping	3 00 @ 5 00
Texas	3 00 @ 3 50
HOGS—Heavy	4 00 @ 5 00
Light	2 00 @ 3 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00 @ 3 25
FLOUR—Choice	2 00 @ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	52 @ 52 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	41 1/2 @ 41 3/4
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 2	51 1/2 @ 52 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	16 @ 23
LARD—Western steam	6 60 @ 6 70
POPK—Mess	11 50 @ 11 55

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime	3 60 @ 5 00
Packing and shipping	3 00 @ 4 45
HOGS—Fair to choice	2 50 @ 3 50
Light	3 20 @ 4 25
SHEEP—Winter wheat	3 20 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	54 1/2 @ 54 3/4
CORN—No. 2	30 @ 31
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 29 1/2
RYE—No. 2	50 @ 50 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	13 @ 24
LARD	11 25 @ 11 37 1/2
POPK—Mess	11 50 @ 11 55

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers	4 00 @ 5 15
HOGS—Good to choice	4 00 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Good to choice	2 30 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	50 1/2 @ 51 1/2
CORN—No. 2	51 @ 51 1/2
OATS—Western mixed	33 @ 34
BUTTER—Creamery	16 @ 25 1/4
POPK—Mess	12 00 @ 12 50

A Gentle Corrective

is what you need when your liver becomes inactive. It's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets; they're free from the violence and the griping that come with the ordinary pill. The best medical authorities agree that in regulating the bowels mild methods are preferable. For every derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels, these tiny, sugar coated pills are most effective. They're always in favor. Being composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, they cost much more than other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four are put up in each sealed glass vial, as sold through druggists, at the price of the cheaper made pills.

"Pleasant Pellets" cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Put up in sealed glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. Whether as a laxative, or in larger doses, as a gently acting but searching cathartic, these little "Pellets" are unequalled. As a "dinner pill" to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little "Pellets." They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules. Any child readily takes them. Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help. A free sample (4 to 7 doses) on trial, is mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of name and address on post-card. Address: **WOMAN'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.**

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

As the train drew up at a country station on the South Eastern railway, a pleasant-looking gentleman stepped out on the platform and inhaled the fresh air enthusiastically observed to the guard: "Isn't this invigorating?" "No, sir; it's Caterham," replied the guard.—Wonder.

MERCHANT.—"Clerk, why do you leave that yardstick lying in the sun? Didn't you learn in school that heat expands bodies?"—Fliegende Blätter.

Result of Extensive Improvements. The Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railroad, familiarly known as the "Air Line," has shortened the running time of its passenger trains between St. Louis and Louisville one hour and twenty minutes; but the many improvements recently made in the roadbed, bridges, tunnels, equipment, etc., will admit of a still faster schedule, which will be made effective as soon as necessities may require. The facilities this line now gives the traveling public make it the favorite line between St. Louis and Louisville. All trains depart from terminals later and arrive earlier than competitors. The patrons of the Air Line can not fail to appreciate the efforts of the management to furnish accommodations superior to any other line.

Between Evansville and Louisville, where no competition exists, this being the only through train service route, the time has been shortened one-half hour.

MOTHER.—"You are at the foot of the spelling class again, are you?" Boy—"Yes'm." "How did that happen?" "I got too many z's in scissors."—Good News.

LIKE OIL UPON TROUBLED WATERS is Hale's Honey of Horsehold and Tar upon a cold. Pile's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. SITUP.—"Why, you are home quite early, for a change." Mr. Situp—"Yes, my throat's swollen so I can't swallow anything."—Puck.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given permanent satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Rising Sun
FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS. WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE **SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH** FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH. MAKES NO DUST. IN 5 & 10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. MORSE BROS. PROP'S. CANTON, MASS.

Fertile Seeds
—as well as fertile ground— are required in successful farming or flower raising. For 50 years our seeds have proved pure and vital. No fear of our ruining our half-century's reputation this year. Send for our free catalogue of new and standard varieties. **PLANT SEED CO.,** 815 N. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. For all Sewing Machines, STANDARD GOODS ONLY. The Trade Supplied. Send for wholesale price list. BULLOCK MFG. CO., 910 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO. MAKE THIS TRADE EVERY TIME YOU BUY.

A. N. K.—D 1536
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Other remedies may
ST. JACOBS OIL
Will cure Sprains, Bruises, and a Backache

What Women Know
ABOUT
Rubbing, Scouring, Cleaning, Scrubbing,
is no doubt great; but what they all should know, is that the time of it, the tire of it, and the cost of it, can all be greatly reduced by **Clairette Soap.**
MADE BY THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis.

THE BEST ROOFING
SAMPLES
AND FULL PARTICULARS
FREE.
WRITE ...
F. W. BIRD & SON,
SOLE MANAGERS
East Walpole, MASS.
LOOK FOR THE LITTLE GIRL
On All Genuine "NEPONSET."
NEPONSET WATERPROOF FABRICS.

A GREAT OFFER

A year's subscription to Scribner's..... \$3.00
The last bound volume (July-December) \$1.00
Total..... \$4.00
Both sent prepaid for \$3.00
Scribner's Magazine.
THIS SUPERB VOLUME contains 800 pages, and nearly 600 beautiful illustrations by the very best artists. It is handsomely bound in blue cloth, with title in gilt, and a valuable addition to the library. The reading is of permanent value. It retails for \$1.00 but, under this special offer, may be obtained together with a year's subscription for \$3.00.

Important Contributions from:
Rudyard Kipling F. Marion Crawford
H. C. Bunner Thomas Nelson Page
Robert Grant Joel Chandler Harris
George W. Cable James Russell Lowell
Octave Thanet Mrs. James T. Fields
Philip Gilbert Hamerton
Harriet Prescott Spofford
and many others.

Illustrations by A. B. Frost, W. T. Smedley, C. S. Reinhart, A. E. Steiner, A. Castaigne, Irving R. Wiles, A. Robida, Albert Lynch, C. Delart and many others. This volume also contains the sumptuous HOLIDAY NUMBER OF SCRIBNER'S.

Scribner's Magazine FOR 1895
Will be unusually attractive. Robert Grant will write the best series of articles he has ever written, on "The Art of Living," "The Income," "The Dwelling," "Household Expenses," "Education of Children," "The Summer Problem," "Married or Single Life," etc. George Meredith, the great novelist, will contribute an intensely interesting serial, "The Amazing Marriage," and there will be articles too numerous to mention here, all beautifully illustrated.
... Now is the Time to Subscribe ...
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS Publishers, : : : NEW YORK.

PRIZE FIGHTING.

Wild Lewis Sentenced to \$500 Fine and Sixty Days in Jail.

THE BARRETT SCOTT LYNCHING.

Three Men Arrested Charged with Murdering the Treasurer of the Steamer Disaster—Cyclone in Arkansas—Rob Fitzsimmons.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 22.—Yesterday in the county court Kid Lewis, the first of a gang of prize fighters indicted in this county, was tried and convicted. His sentence is \$500 fine and sixty days in jail. His fight was advertised as a sparring exhibition with four-ounce gloves. His partner in the exhibition was E. C. Fenner. The other two are Reddy Gallagher and Henry Bohannon, the latter colored. This is the first conviction ever had in Texas under the statute enacted in 1893 making prize fighting a misdemeanor. The case will go to the court of criminal appeals.

THE BARRETT SCOTT LYNCHING. O'NEILL, Neb., Jan. 22.—Miss Elliott, Fred Harris, Bert Roy and Mullihau were last night arrested and placed in jail, charged with murdering Barrett Scott. They are believed to be members of the vigilance committee of farmers which is commonly charged with the taking off of Scott. Other warrants are out, and the editor of an O'Neil paper left town suddenly today, it is said through fear of violence for attacking Scott editorially.

THE STEAMER DISASTER. OWENSDALE, Ky., Jan. 22.—The latest information is that twelve, possibly eighteen, lives were lost from the State of Missouri. Ten deck hands and two white men are known to have drowned. Two whites, Pilot Seery and freight handler Charles Meredith, and two negro hustlers, Ed and Tom Gordon, are not yet accounted for. The names of the deck hands cannot be learned.

CYCLONE STRIKES AN ARKANSAS TOWN. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22.—A cyclone struck near Piggott, Ark., Sunday night, fatally injuring two persons and seriously wounding nine others. Much property was destroyed. At McCain's mill, 2 miles south of Piggott, several dwellings were totally demolished and eleven people wounded, two of whom will die.

FITZSIMMONS' DATES CANCELED. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—Bob Fitzsimmons, who is playing here, has canceled all his dates for next week and will go back to Syracuse, N. Y., to answer the indictment for killing Con Rloridan. He will file a new bond to appear before the court and will then resume the road.

AN INDIAN WOMAN CREMATED. GUTHRIE, Ok., Jan. 22.—The mother of Spotted Horse, a prominent Pawnee Indian chief, was burned to death by her clothes igniting from a camp fire.

LUCIEN BAKER NAMED. Kansas Republican Legislative Caucus Nominates Leavenworth's State Senator for United States Senator.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 22.—The republican legislative caucus last night by a vote of 56 on the tenth ballot nominated Hon. Lucien Baker, state senator from Leavenworth county, for United States senator to succeed Hon. John Martin.

The anti-Burton caucus was in session all the afternoon. It was decided that to nominate a man must receive forty-five votes and the balloting which followed was now in the interests of one man and now of another. Gov. Morrill reached as high as twenty votes and several times. Both Hood and Ady were above the thirty mark. Ady developed the greater strength as Thatcher declined and vice versa.

The balloting in the anti-Burton caucus continued till 7 o'clock, when Lucien Baker, of Leavenworth, who had been gradually forging ahead, received 45 votes. Thereupon every member of the caucus pledged himself to support Baker. The highest vote received by other candidates during the forty-six ballots which were taken in all were as follows: Hood, 33; Ady, 28; Morrill, 20; Horton, 15; Leland, 10; Thatcher, 28; Ingalls, 1.

At 8 o'clock the regular caucus was called to order by Chairman Sutton, and without any preliminary balloting commenced. On the first ballot Burton received 49 votes; Baker, 51; Ingalls, 1; Ady, 3; Morrill, 2; Smith, 2. Eight more ballots were taken with little change, when it was moved that the caucus adjourn until 9 o'clock this morning. The motion was lost by a vote of 61 to 45.

The tenth ballot resulted in Baker's nomination, he receiving 56 votes; Burton, 46; Ady, 3; Ingalls, 15. There was a rush to Senator Baker's seat, and the statesman from Leavenworth was almost tossed about in the enthusiasm of the moment. Speaker Lobdell was on his feet a moment after the vote was announced, and in behalf of the Burton men moved to make the nomination unanimous.

The senate and house will to-day ballot separately for United States senator, and to-morrow will meet in joint assembly and take the final vote.

TO SEARCH FOR LENZ. Cyclist Saechtlen to Visit Asia in Search of the Missing Wheelman.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—W. L. Saechtlen, of Alton, Ill., a world's tourist cyclist, has signed a contract with the publishers of Outing by which he agrees to go as their representative into Asia to ascertain the fate of Frank Lenz, the Pittsburgh cyclist who was lost there last summer. Mr. Saechtlen is in Alton taking leave of his parents and friends, and will start to-day or to-morrow for Erezoom, in Asia Minor, to run first of all the gauntlet of the Deli Dava Pass, where Lenz disappeared. He expects also incidentally to make a thorough investigation into the recent Turkish massacre in Armenia and will probably subsequently complete the tour under taken by Lenz.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Carely a Quorum in the Senate—New Bills in the House. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 22.—The senate convened at 4 p. m. yesterday with barely a quorum present and adjourned within the hour. A few unimportant bills were introduced and some committee reports considered. The interest in the senatorial fight was too intense for any substantial progress in legislation. To-day the two houses vote on senator.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. The house met yesterday afternoon 4 o'clock. The reading of the journal was cut off by motion and the house proceeded at once to business. Although the hour was late some twenty bills were introduced.

By Bone, of Crawford, requiring mine owners to keep sufficient air shafts and hoists in the mines to secure the safety of miners. Mr. Haekbusch, of Leavenworth, introduced a bill providing that no person should become an officer in a school district who has not resided six months in the district, or who holds a teacher's certificate or who is the husband or wife of anyone holding a teacher's certificate.

By Haekbusch, to grant the right to the Leavenworth Coal Co. of all the interest of the state in the coal beds underlying the Missouri river within certain boundaries. By Sheafor, to make chattel mortgages a lien on the property when filed either in the county in which the property is situated or in the county in which the mortgagor resides.

By Moss, to require express companies to file with the secretary of the board of railroad commissioners an annual report of the business of the express company, the charges made for carrying express, number of employees and wages paid.

By Moss, to regulate the charges of telegraph companies and provides that not over 15 cents shall be charged for the first ten words of a message or over one-half cent for each additional word. By Hart, defines trusts and provides a penalty for forming pools and combinations to restrict trade, reduce production or increase the price of commodities or to increase the cost of transportation. The penalty provided is a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$5,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to ten years.

By Sutton, to create the office of live stock inspectors to inspect live stock received at Wichita and Kansas City, Kan.

KANSAS JOURNALISTS. Third Annual Convention of the State Editorial Association at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 22.—The third annual convention of the Kansas State Editorial association is in session at Liberty hall in this city. Nearly 200 members out of a total membership of 250 are present and seventy-five applicants are knocking at the doors of the organization for admittance.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by the president, J. E. Junkin, of Sterling. At the afternoon session President Junkin delivered his annual address. Mr. Junkin recommended that the legislature be asked to enact laws requiring the session laws to be printed in at least one paper in every county; requiring insurance companies doing business in the state to publish a statement of the affairs in at least one paper in every county, and requiring juries to consider "retractions" in libel suits in the assessment of damages. He also recommended that editors organize in every county for the purpose of maintaining rates.

In conclusion Mr. Junkin said: "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 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. Let us unite in 1895, not so much to increase our numbers as to raise our standard; not so much to obtain glory as to enjoy the comforts and necessities of life. Let us broaden our minds, increase our store of knowledge, be more conscientious in discharging the duties which our calling imposes, and strive to enlarge our field of usefulness."

J. Frank Smith, of the Pleasanton Observer, followed with an address in which he favored the election of a county printer. Reports of the annual convention of the National Editorial association were made by Miss Lizzie Herbert, of the Hiawatha World; Mrs. Emma B. Aldrich, of the Cawker City Record; W. J. Costigan, of the Ottawa Journal, and Tell Walton.

The Modoc club, of Topeka, opened the evening session with a vocal selection. Lieut.-Gov. James A. Troutman delivered the address of welcome. E. W. Hoch, of the Marion Record, responded. The convention will last three days.

TO DRIVE OUT VAGS. Citizens of Osawatimie, Kan., Organize a Vigilance Committee for Protection.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., Jan. 22.—The citizens of this place have armed and organized a vigilance committee of about sixty members for the purpose of ridding the town of a gang of vagrants who are held responsible for the murder of Night Constable Helms, who was killed by burglars in the post office Sunday morning. There is no clue to the murderer, but the bungling manner in which the post office safe was blown open indicates that it was done by amateurs, hence all vagrants have been given until Tuesday night to leave town.

Indian Reservations in Kansas. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Representative Curtis, of the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably the bill introduced by Representative Broderick to open to settlement the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo reservations in Jackson and Brown counties, Kan.

THE STRIKE.

The Trouble at Brooklyn Increasing and Likely to Extend.

THE MILITIA FIRE AT THE MOB.

Police and Guards Felted with Stones and Many Hurt—Employees on Jersey City Lines May Walk Out.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 22.—Violence and bloodshed constitutes the record of the eighth day of the electric street car operatives' strike. Three militiamen are in hospitals with broken heads, two having suffered at the hands of riotous men and women, while the third was the victim of his own carelessness, having fell out of a second story window. A score or more of policemen are suffering from bullet wounds or contusions of the head and body, disabling them for the time being.

To what extent the strikers have suffered cannot be conjectured. If they escaped punishment it was not the fault of the militiamen, who, in accordance with orders, fired as directly at their assailants as dense fog, which completely hid objects at 30 yards distant, would permit.

Seven thousand national guardsmen and 1,500 or 1,600 policemen have not been strong enough to make the resumption of the street railway traffic in Brooklyn practicable. The task of restoring peace and order along nearly 200 miles of street car line is a vast one. The new levy numbered not far from 4,000 men.

A car started from the Ridgewood station of the Brooklyn Heights company a little after 5 o'clock and was assailed with volleys of stones and bricks before it proceeded far. A private soldier was struck in the head with a stone and disabled. The officer in command ordered his men to shoot and two volleys were fired toward the windows and housetops from which missiles had mostly been hurled. The soldiers' aim was, however, rendered uncertain by the dense fog. Police-men also did some shooting at this point, with what effect is as uncertain as in the case of the militiamen.

On the same line a car started out an hour after and was beset by rioters at Gates and Stuyvesant avenue. The police escorting it essayed to drive off the rioters and while doing so were fired upon from a house. Two policemen were wounded, one in the arm and the other in the hand. A detail of police entered the house and arrested Kate Carney, who was caught in the act of hurling missiles from the window. At the time this was occurring a skirmish between another mob and the police escort upon the same line was in progress a few squares nearer the bridge. In this fight three patrolmen received painful injuries by being struck with stones.

The Halsey street line was also the scene of several lively encounters. In one of them Private Ennis of the Seventh regiment was knocked senseless with a stone. Several shots were fired into the crowd and rumor has it that four men were seen to fall. At the Halsey street depot a car was pelted with stones and sticks, the windows of which were broken and the woodwork smashed. The police guards fired their pistols into the crowd, which dispersed.

The ranks of the strikers will probably be recruited to-day by the line-men who, until now have remained in the employ of the company. They number about 600 and may be classed as experts. Their sympathies have been with the strikers throughout. They have thus far responded to all calls to repair wires cut by strikers or their allies. They have yet to be understood that to-day they will not go out to repair cut lines even at the risk of dismissal.

The executive committee of the strikers were yesterday called before the meeting to tell their story of the employment of incompetent motormen, which, it is held, imperils the safety of passengers, pedestrians and those driving upon the streets of the city. Maj. McNulty made application to Judge Cullen for an order upon the street railway companies to show cause why their charters should not be forfeited for failure to keep their several lines in operation. Maj. McNulty is a merchant whose business suffers by the suspension of the railway traffic.

A TIE UP OF MORE LINES PROBABLE. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 22.—It is alleged that the employees of the Consolidated Traction Co. in Jersey City have decided to tie up the trolley roads in the event of the Brooklyn strike resulting in a victory for the men. The Jersey City conductors and motormen are members of the Knights of Labor and are well organized. The leaders say the Newark employees of the company will also strike if the Brooklyn strikers win. The company employs about 1,300 men in New Jersey, operating nine lines. The men have for several months been talking strike. They sent a petition to the company several weeks ago asking for increased wages and shorter hours, but have received no reply.

To Aid Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 22.—A bill has been introduced in the Missouri legislature to enable Kansas City to issue bonds in small denominations for the purpose of paying judgments against the city. It will have a direct bearing upon the water works litigation, but will be broader in scope, and will enable the city to purchase gas and electric light works as well as water works.

Four Millions for Chicago. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The \$4,000,000 Chicago public building bill passed the house—197 to 51.

The list of the dead victims of the explosion in Butte, Mont., was swelled to fifty-six by the death of one of the injured. Four more will die.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The First Issue of Thirty Years Ago Now Being Redeemed by the Government. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The first series of the government bonds issued thirty years ago in aid of the Pacific railroads matured yesterday, and the United States treasurer is now engaged in their redemption. They are United States 6 per cent. bonds, issued to the Central Pacific Railroad Co., of California, under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, and are commonly known as "currency sixes." They aggregate \$2,362,000, including accrued interest. They are entirely in the hands of 169 corporations and individuals. The secretary of the treasury recently gave public notice that they would be paid on presentation on or after the 16th inst. So far, however, he has been called on only to redeem about \$300,000 of these bonds. According to their terms they are redeemable in "lawful money of the United States," and the checks in payment are so drawn. The disbursements on this account will, therefore, not necessarily affect the dwindling gold balance of the treasury.

The total amount of Pacific railroad bonds outstanding is \$64,623,000, and of this amount \$649,000 fell due in November next, and \$8,000,000 more in January and February, 1896. So far no action has been taken with regard to the method of reimbursement from the railroad companies benefited by the sale of these bonds. The attorney-general has been investigating the legal rights of the government in this matter, with a view to a plan of action for the protection of its interests in the case of default on the part of the railroad companies. It is understood that the matter will be submitted to congress for settlement.

TRADE REVIEW. What Duns Has to Say About the Past Week Business Still Lagging. NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: There are some good signs, but they do not as yet extend to business generally, which hesitates much as it has done for months. Gold continues to go abroad, \$5,500,000 having gone this week and the week before. The treasury is already over \$9,000,000 for the month. This state of facts, with the failure of congress to make provision of borrowing or for increasing revenue, still operates to retard a wholesale recovery, and the volume of domestic trade represented by exchanges through clearing houses is again about 7 per cent. larger than last year, as it was in the first week of the month, but is 33.7 per cent. smaller than two years ago, a higher rate of decrease than for some time past. The industries are meeting a larger demand for some products since the new year began, but rather less for others and deficit improvement appears in prices of manufactured products or in wages. In the main, it is a waiting condition, with much hope that positive improvement is not far off, but not very satisfactory evidence of it as yet.

Wheat has sagged off a cent again with western receipts only about half last year's. The department's estimate of 400,000,000 bushels against less than 400,000,000 earlier in the season points to a probability that the commercial estimate has been nearer the fact. Corn has declined 1/4 cents in spite of the very low government estimates of yield, receipts being now larger than of wheat.

MONTANA'S SENATOR. Lee Mantle, the Man Chosen by the Republicans for the United States Senate.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 19.—Lee Mantle, chosen by the republicans to the vacancy in the United States senate from Montana, was born in England in 1854. He came to this country nineteen years ago and worked on a farm near Salt Lake City. Afterward he became a telegraph operator and passed several years in similar occupations. In 1873 he became interested in the Inter-Mountain newspaper. When it was well established he began operations in mining and real estate, being closely identified with Marcus Daly in several profitable enterprises. Mr. Mantle has held few public offices. He has been mayor of the city of Butte and was delegate to the republican national convention in 1884. He is unmarried and a man of prepossessing personal appearance.

AN UNPRECEDENTED CASE. A Convicted Embezzler Goes to the Penitentiary Along with His Commitment.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 19.—Edward B. Milliken, until recently city clerk of Guthrie, Ok., arrived at the Kansas penitentiary at Lansing yesterday under sentence of two years for embezzling city funds while in office. He came alone, and had his admission ticket in his vest pocket. The case is unprecedented. Arriving at the penitentiary he applied to the warden for admission, and upon showing his credentials the warden was forthwith thunderstruck. Milliken says he and the Guthrie sheriff are old friends, and the sheriff trusted him to convey himself to the penitentiary, it being a saving to the sheriff of the expense of a trip from Guthrie. Milliken was sent up by the United States court and to-day begins serving the two years' sentence.

BLOODSHED IN HAWAII. The Threatened Uprising There Said to Have Ended in a Revolution.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The steamer Alameda arrived from Auckland and Sydney, via Honolulu January 11, yesterday afternoon, and brings news of a revolution and bloodshed in Honolulu. Charles L. Carter, one of the annexation commissioners, was killed, and other government supporters were wounded. There has been much fighting, at least twelve natives have been killed. Nearly 200 royalsists are under arrest. Robert Wilcox is the leader of the rebels. The fighting was still in progress when the Alameda left Honolulu on January 11, but the government forces had practically overcome the revolutionists.

Strike Among Iron Workers. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—A strike has been precipitated at the Tudor iron works in East St. Louis by an attempt on the part of the management to replace the boss rollers, who have been paid from \$12 to \$15 a day, with machinists whose wages are not more than \$3.50 per day.

All the employees belonging to the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers have stopped work pending a settlement of the trouble, and the mill is idle. About 350 men are affected. The management claims that with their newly-invented rolls skilled men are not necessary.

THE JURY REBELLED.

A Judge Orders a Verdict for a Railroad Company When a Jury Wanted to Render One Against Them. CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Never has a United States court in Chicago been the witness of such a scene as occurred in Judge Seaman's court yesterday. An entire jury rebelled against the order of the judge, and though eleven of the jurors afterward submitted to the directions of the court one juror, Julius Clayton, refused, even under protest, to obey the court.

Juror Clayton was sitting on the damage suit of Marie Cassell against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, which began Monday, January 8. Miss Cassell used the crossing at Eighty-second street and Packer's alley to reach her place of employment. On the morning of November 25, 1893, she was struck by a switching engine of the defendant road. She was dragged under the wheels and her left foot was severed from the leg. The brakeman cut out the train, and, believing that the engine could be backed out from over the young woman, signaled the engineer. In backing away from the place the wheels again caught the girl and her other foot and one leg and a shoulder broken.

The attorney representing the road made a motion that a non-suit be entered on the ground that there was no responsibility attached to the road that the action of the switch engine crew was not wanton or willful, and that the plaintiff was a trespasser. Judge Seaman said he would grant the motion and order a non-suit. The judge then delivered his charge to the jury and said there was nothing for the jury to do but to render a verdict for the defendants.

Juror Clayton arose and, in a quivering voice, said to the court: "Judge, those are not my sentiments. I cannot agree to render such a verdict." Two other jurors followed Clayton's example and then, one after another, nearly every juror made a similar statement. The case was finally dismissed, on the stipulation that the order of dismissal should be equivalent to the rendering of a verdict by the jury, upon order of the court, and under the protest of the jury. The jury was anxious to render a verdict of \$24,000 for the woman.

FRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT. M. Felix Faure Elected on the Second Assembly Ballot.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The train bearing the ministers to Versailles to attend the meeting of the national assembly to elect a new president left Paris at noon. As the time for the opening of the assembly approached, all the streets leading to the palace of Versailles were thronged with animated crowds. When the cabinet ministers arrived at the palace M. Dupuy, the premier, was heard to declare to several of his friends that he was not a presidential candidate.

M. Challemeil-Lacour, president of the senate, and presiding officer of the assembly, called the senators and deputies together and at the close of the second ballot it was announced that M. Felix Faure was elected president of France.

The following was the result of the second ballot so far as the leading candidates were concerned: M. Felix Faure, 430; M. Henri Brisson, 361. There were violent socialist protests when the result was announced.

IMPLEMENT DEALERS. The Sixth Annual Session Adjourns After Electing Officers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.—The sixth annual convention of the Western Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' association, which has been in session for three days at the Grand opera house, adjourned at noon to-day. The next annual session will be held in this city next January and at its close the members and their families will go on a trip to New Orleans and other southern cities.

J. B. Robinson, of Nevada, Mo., was elected president and C. C. Curtis vice president for the ensuing year. John Lyons, E. R. Moses, T. J. O'Neill and Charles Bowling were elected on the board of directors.

A committee was appointed to go before the Kansas legislature now in session and try to have the law repealed which requires chattel mortgages to be renewed each year. The renewal costs 25 cents. The association wants a law passed making a chattel mortgage valid till the debt is paid or barred by the same limitation as the note which it secures.

AN ARIZONA FLOOD. Much Property Damaged by Heavy Rain—Homeless Families.

PRESIDENT, Ariz., Jan. 18.—The most terrible rain storm which has visited this section in years ended to-day, after twenty-seven hours' duration. Granite creek, which is usually a dry stream, broke over its banks and the destruction to property has been tremendous, a dozen dwellings going down, and as many families rendered homeless. The entire portion of North Prescott has been submerged for twenty-four hours and had the rain not turned into snow the damage would have been incalculable. The loss will foot up in real estate and personal property at least \$20,000. The new North & South railroad is likewise damaged into the thousands and traffic both ways from this city has been suspended. From near localities many reports are sent in of the wholesale destruction of property that is ruined or washed away.

CRISP IN BAD HEALTH. Speaker of the National House Seriously Afflicted by Neuralgia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Speaker Crisp's physician has ordered him to take a vacation and certainly for the next two weeks and perhaps for the next month Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, will act as speaker of the house. Speaker Crisp has been suffering from neuralgia of the heart and the affection has induced serious disturbances of the heart's action recently so that a continuance of the duties of his office dangerously affected him.

THE CURRENCY.

A Strong Feeling That This Congress Will Not Pass a Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Although the committee on banking and currency of the house, or, more properly speaking, the democratic members of the committee, are still working away and conferring frequently with the secretary of the treasury, there is no indication that they have agreed upon anything, or will be ready to submit a measure to the house in the near future. Speaker Crisp goes away for a week or so on the advice of his physician. It is not likely that any measure of the importance of the currency bill will be taken up in his absence. The fact is, although the members of the banking and currency committee will not admit it, there is a feeling about the capitol that the effort to pass a currency bill through this congress has been abandoned.

A good many conservative members of both political parties, at both ends of the capitol, would be inclined to take up the bill introduced by John Sherman, providing for a 3 per cent. five year bond, to meet a deficit in the revenues, and recruit the gold reserve, and permit national banks to issue notes to the full extent of their bonds, if there was any hope that the free coinage republican senators would allow such a measure to come to a vote. It is well known, however, that the republican free coinage senators will not allow a vote to be reached on any currency or financial scheme that does not provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

All talk of an extra session of the next congress has about ceased. The situation in the next congress will not be materially altered from what it is at present. The house and senate will be at odds then as now. The free coinage element of the senate will be stronger in the next congress than it is at present.

HAWAIIAN ROYALIST RISE. A Small Rebellion Under Way and Several Men Are Killed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Saturday morning Secretary Gresham received formal notice of the rebellion in Hawaii between the royalists and the supporters of the republic, in the shape of the following dispatch from Minister Willis:

HONOLULU, Jan. 11, 1895.—To Hon. W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.: At Waikiki beach, 5 miles from the executive building, night of January 6, uprising of Hawaiians. Reported several hundred well supplied with arms and ammunition. Commanded by Capt. Nowlein and R. W. Wilcox. Hon. C. L. Carter, late commissioner, killed first night. Desultory fighting every day since without further loss of life or property to government. Three royalists killed and fifty taken prisoners. Over fifty non-combatants, mostly whites, arrested, including three ex-attorneys-general and many prominent citizens. Martial law was declared January 7. No vessels allowed to leave. All other islands reported quiet. Crisis thought to be over, but excitement still intense. President Dole expressed to me his gratification that no national ship has been in port during this disturbance. Arms reported to have been brought from Vancouver by Norma.

Soon after he reached the state department Mr. Gresham sent to the navy department for Secretary Herbert, and the two cabinet officers engaged in a close consultation for half an hour as to the advisability of sending a United States cruiser to the islands. Mr. Herbert stated that the Philadelphia was at Mare Island, Cal., and could start almost immediately, after taking a few fresh stores and a little extra coal aboard. She carries a complement of nearly 400 officers and men, commanded by Capt. Colton, and could make the run of 2,000 miles to Honolulu in about six days.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE. The City Virtually Under Military Rule—Running Street Cars Under Difficulties.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 21.—Every effort to settle the strike of the trolley operatives has been without satisfactory result. The strikers' through their executive committee have made concession after concession and the only point upon which they stood out was that the companies should re-employ all their old men. This was flatly refused by the presidents of the companies. The day has been one of great disorder. The city is virtually under military rule. Streets are blocked against pedestrians by order of soldiers and anyone who stops to argue the point is told to walk around the block while a glistening bayonet is held within two inches of his face.

The green hands had some rough experiences all through the day, and a breakdown of any kind was the signal for the formation of a mob for the demolition of all the glasswork in the car. On the Court street and Fifth avenue lines fully half the cars are in a very dilapidated condition. The various mobs that gathered at the car stables and along the tracks of the tied-up lines contained at least 30,000 people.

Many cars went astray yesterday. The switches were broken and obstacles were heaped on the tracks; wires were cut at various points, and on the whole the day was full of petty annoyances for the railroad companies. Motormen abandoned their cars at various points, and in some instances left the city as soon as they possibly could, so serious did the situation seem. Blood was spilled in quantities, but no one was seriously hurt.

The strikers continue to tear down and cut the electric wires. Gov. Morton has ordered the First brigade of New York city to report at Brooklyn.

Cashier Missing. NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The significance of the failure of the Bankers' Loan & Investment Co. became apparent yesterday. Misappropriation or negligent diversion of the funds of the concern by its former secretary, Galen H. Coon, led to the collapse. The stockholders are out about \$100,000. This was discovered by Superintendent Preston, of the state banking department, who has been at work on the books of the company for more than a year. He finds that most of the bad investments of the company, which were of a building and loan nature, were made in the city of Roanoke, Va. Coon is a Virginian.