COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY. MAY 18, 1893.

NO. 34.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CONGRESSMAN BYNUM and many other members have expressed themselves as in favor of having an extra session as early as June.

THE case of Engineer Lennon, of the Lake Shore, fined by Judge Ricks for refusing to haul boycotted Ann Arbor cars, will be heard on appeal before the United States supreme court next October.

THE president has firmly set himself against the ring of Indian agents. The ring consists of men of different polities.

The president has appointed Frank H. Jones, of Springfield, Ill., first assistant postmaster-general, vice H. Clay Evans, resigned.

ARGUMENTS in the cases of the three New, York Chinamen who were arrested to test the Geary exclusion act were made before the United States supreme court on the 10th.

A REPORT that the Russian treaty had been finally ratified proved premature. The treaty, however, is expected by the next European mail, when the president will probably sign it.

THE president has appointed J. Hampton Hodge, of Virginia, to be consul at Amoy, China, vice Edward Bedloe, of Philadelphia, and John A. Michel, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Brazos de Santiago.

THE cause of the resignation of Delegate Rawlins, of Utah, was a personal disageeement with the president over the patronage question.

Advices received at Washington state that the revolutionists in Nicaragua have practically gained control of the government.

CARL SCHURZ recently called on Secretary Gresham, and, it is understood, made a strong protest against ratification of the Russian treaty.

ALL enlisted men will be required this

year to participate in target practice. THE president's new rule barring out office-seekers, according to Private Secretary Thurber, is working like a

E. O. LYNCH, director of the mint, has resigned.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has received a telegram from ex-Secretary Fairchild declining to serve on the commission to investigate the New York custom house. Mr. Fairchild states that his business engagements will not permit.

THE EAST. GREAT interest has been aroused in

New York by the Russian edict expel-

FIRE broke out in the tent of a circus were badly crushed in the stampede dynamite. No fatalities resulted, which followed.

ONE of the large dry goods houses in the world's fair it was decided to open Utica, N. Y., was burned the other day, the world's fair on Sunday, May 21. and many of the clerks had very narrow

THE stockholders of Madison square garden, New York, have decided to sell their property. It is not profitable as

an investment. THE supposed dead body of Roehle, the convicted murderer who, with Pallister, escaped from Sing Sing, has been found in the river, and it is supposed that Pallister killed him to facilitate

his own escape. ALL doubt as to the fact that the trial of Lizzie Borden is to take place in New Bedford, Mass., is at last dispelled, and it is now known for a certainty that the famous murder case will be called on the first Monday in June at the courthouse in that city.

BEFORE sailing from New York Sir John Hopkins, admiral of the British fleet, seut a letter to Mayor Gilroy thanking him for the great hospitality shown him

THE New York Central engine 929. which made, a record of 100 miles an hour, beat the record by doing a mile in thirty-two seconds, which is equivalent to 1121/2 mues an hour. A LEAGUE has been organized in New

York which has for its object the urging of the adoption of better methods in the opening of Indian lands to settlement.

THE General Electric employes charged by the Westinghouse people with stealing plans waived a hearing before a Pittsburgh magistrate and

gave bail for their trial at court. PREPARATIONS are being made by the Gould family to erect a church in mem-

ory of the late Jay Gould. THE New York Herald charges that there is a pool among the eight trunk

FRANCIS H. WEEKS, a New York lawyer and defaulter, has fled. He owed margins to brokers and lost trust fands in speculation.

New York banks make a better show

ing than for over a year.

THE WEST THE Indiana miners have voted in favor of the demand for a five cent advance, or to strike if it is refused.

THE village of North Galveston, Ind. was almost totally destroyed by fire and five lives were lost in the flames. THE Bank of Santa Clara County,

Cal., closed its doors, having discovered an embezzlement of nearly \$200,000. CENTRALIA, Ill., has voted for electric

THE biennial convention of the international Y. M. C. A., at Indianapolis, Ind., met on the 10th with a large at-

THE Vermont building at the world's fair was dedicated on the 10th and the off the ears of another colored woman doubt that it was Roehl's body which at Wheaton, Pottawatomie county; G. event brought many New Englanders in Newtury county, S. C., in a jealous was found in the Hudson river, and deto witness it.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE, the southern novelist. will be married June 8 at Elmhart, Ill., to the widow of the late ing of the Imperial institute at London Henry Field, of Chicago.

Clinton, Ia., for a boy of 16 and a girl of 13, the parents of each having given replied to the application for an their consent.

at La Junta exploded destroying the dent Cleveland consul-general at Vienbuilding, wrecking a planing mill near by and killing Charles Sheppard, the

was destroyed.

THE Oklahoma G. A. R. has been in session at El Reno.

THE mutilated remains of two men were found in a barrel at Kansas City, Investigation showed that medical students had been perpetrating an old and horrible hoax.

THE Columbia National bank of Chicago failed on the 11th.

THE Capital National bank of Indianapolis, Ind., failed on the 11th.

THE fifth annual congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America met at Springfield, O., with President Robert Bonner, of New York, in the chair and many distinguished men as delegates. FIRE at Spring Lake, Mich., started by a spark from a passing steamboat, caused a conflagration which destroyed half the town.

THE committee investigating the misconduct of Theodore Thomas, musical court at Paris. Sir Charles Russell bedirector at the world's fair, recommended that he be dismissed.

ton, I. T., last November and secured crops are withering throughout wide only a basket of grapes for their trouble pleaded guilty and were sentrouble guilty and guilty and were sentrouble guilty guil trouble, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Gov. Boies, of Iowa, has appointed a committee to investigate the report that Dr. Hill and his attendants of the cause of much jubilation. state insane asylum had been guilty of brutal and inhuman treatment to padeaths.

THE failure of the Bank of Santa Clara, Cal., is now believed to be complete, all the assets having been wiped out. There are well-grounded reports of fraud, involving men of reputed

wealth and much prominence.

It has been decided that for the present \$1 shall be the price of an Isabella souvenir quarter. At this rate the board of lady managers will realize \$40,000 out of the \$10,000 appropriated to the woman's department of the world's fair-a bit of financiering unequaled by any act of the men connected with the exposition.

THE houses of three prominent citizens who are prosecuting saloon cases at Johnstown, Pa., and many people at Muscatine, Ia., were blown up by

> A TORNADO swept through Livingston county, Mich., doing a great amount of

damage to farm property. QUITE a number of bank failures in Indiana resulted from the suspension

of the Columbia National of Chicago. TROUBLE with the Navajos has been Welsh delivered up.

THE lower Mississippi river has been rising so as to give alarm in Mississippi and volunteer guards have been called

THREE men who murdered Jesse Norman, a merchant, of Bearden, Ark., were lynched by a mob of his friends. THE national league of republican cfubs met at Louisville, Ky., on the 10th. THE losses by the tornado at Cisco,

Tex., foot up \$500,000. An attorney of Norfolk, Va., named Drewey, now under arrest, is charged with securing fraudulent pension claims by the wholesale, using as his instruments in many cases, colored women

and men who could not read or write. LOOKOUT, Cushing & Orth's fine son of Troubadour, won the Kentucky

Derby at Louisville, never being headed from start to finish. . Gov. Hogg has warned the Texas leg-

islature of its extravagances. THE republican national league at

Louisville, Ky., adopted resolutions favoring woman suffrage, elected W. W. Tracy, of Illinois, president, and selected Denver as the next meeting of drunken Huns and a number on both place.

THE big levee at Lakeport, on the Mississippi, broke the other morning, flooding portions of Arkansas and Mis-

THE liabilities of Robinson & Co., the suspended bankers of Wilmington, Del., banks, one small concern closing its are placed at \$325,000 and assets at \$200,- doors, but the other paid all depositors 000. The Knights of Pythias had a and will continue to do so. large amount of the order's money in

THE whisky house of W. H. Thomas Russian refugees in this country against & Son, an extensive concern at Louis- the signing of the extradition treaty. ville, Ky., has failed. Liabilities over

\$500,000; assets as much. Two masked men held up a Mobile & Sydney, have closed their doors. Ohio train at Laketon, Ky., but got very

were hanged together at Sherman, opened on Sundays. Tex., for the murder of W. T. Sharman, April 28, 1892. They belonged to a policy shops are doing business in that gang of which James Brown was lead-city, and that \$25,000 a day is being er. Brown was the turfman killed at dropped by the "suckers." Garfield park, Chicago, last year.

Del., has failed. A SPECIAL says a colored woman cut Roehl, who escaped from Sing Sing,

QUEEN VICTORIA took part in the open-

and it was semi-officially announced A MARRIAGE license was issued at that it was her last public appearance. THE Austrian government has not heir consent.

The boilers in the electric light plant

exequateur made on behalf of Max

Judd, of St. Louis, appointed by Presi-

THE cholera is increasing in Tobolsk, the western government of Siberia, and By the burning of the postal car near a group of medical students who were Goodrich, Cal., the entire eastern edi- completing their curriculum at St. tion of the California Magazine for May Petersburg have been dispatched to reinforce the Sibertan physicians.

THE Grecian ministry headed by M. Tricoupis has resigned, owing to the failure to negotiate a loan for the relief of the present embarrassed condi-

tion of Greek finances. THE Hungarian prime minister announces that the cabinet will not resign, in spite of the action of the house of magnates in voting "no confidence" on the church question.

A POLICEMAN and four members of a drunken mob were killed in a collision at Durango, Mex.

THE number of Chinamen complying with the registration law was 3,303about 3 per cent. THE pneumatic gun system with

which the cruiser Vesuvius is equipped is to be reported a failure. ENGLAND's side of the Behring sea controversy is now being heard by the

gan the argument. THE drought of the last few weeks JESSE JACKSON, Scott Bunner and Ed- has caused a great loss of farm and ward Newcomb, of the gang that blew garden products in the south of Enup the Santa Fe express car at Whar- gland. Grain, vegetables and fruit

> Spanish cortes, shows an actual surplus of 259,461 pesetas. Such a startling novelty in national finances is the

S. T. K. PRIME, of crop report fame, in an interview, says the financial condition of the farmers of the west and deaths. RUSSELL SAGE has sued Henry S. Ives,

the "Napoleon of finance," for \$27,440 balance on a promissory note for \$100,-

THE United States coast survey steamer was reported aground in the St. Lawrence.

THE great sewing machine trust has died in its incipiency. After the gen-eral details had been arranged and the faver district. The live stock commiscombination of five companies had been believed assured the Domestic people suddenly announced that they did not care to consolidate.

ended May 11 showed an average in-crease of 10.0 compared with the corre-proaching stepped on the other track, York the increase was 12.9.

most daily in Sicily. Near Palermo. Trapani and the island of Ustica, off the Sicilian coast, were shaken violently. Many buildings were injured and are likely to fall should the shocks be repeated. THE LATEST.

THE United States supreme court, through Justice Gray, sustained the deaverted by the intervention of Chief cision of the New York courts in favor Black Horse, who has succeeded in get- of the constitutionality of the Geary ting the murderers of Ranchman exclusion act. Justices Fuller, Fields and Brewer dissented. A motion for a rehearing was made which postpones action.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Salt Lake City says that the Union Pacific railway will make a \$56 round trip rate from points in Utah to Chicago.

It is charged that hundreds of farmers and merchants in eastern Maine are engaged in smuggling. Produce, shingles and liquor are the principal articles which evade duty.

In a fight between rival bodies of miners at Benwood, Ind., several were badly cut.

Engineers who have been examining the Mississippi levees look for more bad breaks. NEAR Waukegan, Ill., four men were

drowned in a small yacht which overturned. THE National Editorial association was in session at Chicago with an un-

usually large attendance DIABLO, one of the rankest outsiders, surprised the talent by easily winning

the Brooklyn handicap. AT Dawson, Pa., constables and deputies had a pitched battle with a party

sides were badly hurt. THE series of the world's congresses which will be held at the world's fair was inaugurated on the 15th with the assembling of the woman's congress. THERE was a run on two Minneapolis

GEORGE KENNAN presented to President Cleveland emphatic protests from

THREE more of the principal Austra lian banks, located at Brisbane and

THE Chicago Secular union has adopted resolutions calling for every JOHN CARLISLE and Charles Luttrell department of the world's fair to be

A New York paper says that 1,000

A WATER-SPOUT did great damage at THE Robinson bank at Wilmington, the town of Buffalo Gap, Tex. THE former attorneys of Murderer mand that the body shall be exhumed.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The late rains reached far into western Kansas

Nearly every county in the state will have a teachers' institute the coming summer.

M. D. Henderson has been elected secretary of the nev board of railroad commissioners

Gen. James B. Weaver, late people's party candidate for president, was recently in Topeka. Cashier Yeiter, of the bank of Ingalls,

to the amount of \$8,000 or \$10,000. A destructive hailstorm recently did great damage in the vicinity of Hays City. Calves, chickens, rabbits, birds, etc., were killed.

is reported to be short in his accounts

The reports of the city assessors of Leavenworth show that the population on March 1, this year, was 20,027, a falling off in the past year of 775.

The appropriation of \$1,000 to pay the expenses of the senate boodle investigation committee has been exhausted and a number of witnesses are left without pay.

T. C. Rucker, who killed W. S. Osborn in Cowley county on Christmas day, 1873 and who broke jail soon after, was recently arrested in Monroe county, Ark., and taken back to jail at Win-

The governor has offered a reward of \$300 for the apprehension of the parties concerned in the lynching of Dan Adams, a negro, who stabbed the station agent of the Union Pacific at Salina a short time ago.

Luke G. Herring, editor and proprietor of the Sumner County Standard, who had been suffering from cancerous troubles for the past two years, died at his home in Wellington the other day, leaving a widow and two small chil-

It is stated that the state normal school has arranged for an excursion to the world's fair. A special train will leave Emporia just after commencement, designed to accommodate the faculty, alumni and students and their friends.

The governor was recently notified that the judgment of the circuit court by telegraph that 500 head of cattle for the southern district of New York shipped into Chautauqua county were in refusing to grant writs of habeas stopped at Juniata and quarantined by a posse of thirty farmers, who were insion went down to investigate.

Mrs. C. T. Jehu was killed by an Kansas City, Kan., the other night. CLEARING house returns for the week | She was going to a drug store, walking proaching stepped on the other track, sponding week of last year. In New when she was struck by a car going in the opposite direction. She was 37 EARTHQUAKES continue to occur al- years of age and lately from Stafford. Frank Segor, a young farmer, disap-

peared from his home near Wichita the other day and the next morning his body was found on an island south of the city. A bottle of morphine that he had purchased was found empty in his pocket and also a note of farewell cial worry as well as the mortification of having been arrested were the causes of the suicide.

Judge Hazen, of the district court, at Topeka, has decided that the mortgage redemption law enacted by the last legislature does not apply to existing contracts. The decision was in a case to foreclose a second mortgage on a farm in Shawnee county. The decision is the second in its line in the state since the enactment of the law. The first was by Judge Reed, of Sedgwick county, soon after the law was passed.

Several more postmasters were appointed in Kansas on the 10th. They were Cassius M. McGowan, at Thayer, Neosho county; Andrew J. Howell, at Virgil, Greenwood county; Charles S. Locknane, at Welmore, Nemaha county; Flavia Longton, at Aurora, Cloud county; L. O. Clary, at Miltonvale, Cloud county; Isaac Brown, at Caven, Pratt county; T. C. Craig, at Easton, Leavenworth county; Adam Loch, at Lane, Franklin county; E. F. Santer, Shawnee, Johnson county, and C. A. Shepherd, at Wilmington, Wabaunsee

Gov. Lewelling has telegraphed to the president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, calling his attention to the law of Kansas requiring all Kansas corporations to maintain their general offices in the state, and warning him that steps would be taken by the state to revoke the charter unless the general offices should be moved back to Kansas from St. Louis. The governor also notified Attorney-General Little of his action and unless the company moves its offices back at once a suit in quo warranto will be instituted in the supreme court.

Kansas secured a batch of fourthclass postmasters on the 8th, all to fill vacancies caused by resignations. They were: G. M. A. Samuels, at Boicourt, Linn county; W. J. Stone, at Fulton, Bourbon county; G. W. Daniels, at Garfield, Pawnee county; Miss C. L. Porter, at Glenloch, Anderson county; E. V. Blake, at Guelph, Sumner county; L. A. Ramsey, at Lansing, Leavenworth county; A. Hauma, at New Murdock, Kingman county; W. B. Morgan, at Parkerville, Morris county; J. E. Coffey, at Cock Creek, Jefferson county; Mary F. See, at Rosedale, Wyandotte county; J. W. Tibbetts, at Shibboleth, Decatur county; J. D. Cannon, at Toronto, Woodson county; John Gallagher, W. Penner, at Whitewater, Butler

THE GEARY LAW.

The United States Supreme Court Decides the Law Requiring Chinese to Register Constitutional-Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Field and brewer Dis-

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The supreme court, through Justice Gray, has sustained the decision of the New York courts in favor of the constitutionality

of the Geary exclusion act. Justice Gray, in announcing the judgment of the court, said that the of international law and it was conulations under which these aliens should be permitted to remain in the United States or failing to observe quired to leave the country.

the law particularly at issue, were not though small, is doing well. fixing the requirements of citizenship and the like in which the judicial The fruit outlook is gen and the like in which the judicial branch of the government accepted proving. Pastures are rapidly improvthe determination of the executive upon the questions involved. As to the requirements that the Chinese entitled to remain in this country should establish that right by the evidence of one credible witness it was within the power of the legislature to determine the character of the evidence that might be received in a case at law and what force should be given to the testimony offered. Not discussing the wisdom or the justice of the act in overnment, it remained only to say that the judgment of the circuit court corpus to the several petitioners was

Justice Gray stated that it had been impossible in the brief time elapsing since the hearing of the argument upon the petitions to prepare in writing the electric car on the Chelsea Park line at opinion of the court. It would be filed as soon as it was possible.

At the conclusion of Justice Gray's opinion Justice Brewer announced that he felt compelled to dissent from the view of the majority of the court. He at Stuttgart, Germany. read his views at some length, declaring in substance that the act of 1892 was unconstitutional and that if it Tunstall, England. were upheld there was no guarantee that similar treatment might not be accorded to other classes of the popula-

tion than the Chinese. Justice Field, who delivered the opinion of the supreme court in the first to his wife and three children. Finan- case under the exclusion act, also read a dissenting opinion. He held that there was a wide difference between exclusion of immigrants and the deportation of alien residents and he characterized the act in the strongest language as inhuman and violative of the constitution in every section. He regretted to say that the decision of the court was, to his mind, fraught with the gravest dangers to the priceless constitutional liberties of the people. Chief Justice Fuller also dissented

from the opinion of the court. After the court had completed the announcements of the opinions, J. H. Ashton, of counsel for the Chinese, moved for a rehearing of the case and an argument before a full bench at the next term. At present the court stands 5 to 3 in support of the law, Justice Harlan being absent. The court took the motion under advisement, the effect of which is to postpone until the motion is acted upon, any proceedings under the judgment of the court announced to-day.

In his dissenting opinion the chief justice denied the soundness of the proposition that the cases before the court were such as the political departdeal with. It was, in his view, a judicial question, and however reluctant is reported that they have seized the courts may be to pass upon the constitutionality of legislative acts, it was the very essence of judicial duty to do so when the discharge of that duty was properly imposed upon it. He entertained no doubt that the provisions of of the fifth and fourteenth amendments not reach San Juan del Sur until veswere universal in their application, and that while the general government was invested, so far as foreign countries were concerned, with all the powers necessary to the maintenance of its absolute independence and security, it could not, in virtue of a supposed inherent sovereignty, absolutely deal with persons lawfully and peacefully the state department that advices from within its domain. The act before the court was not an act to abrogate, or repeal a treaty nor to expel Chinamen lawfully hereafter and no such intent ject was to prescribe a method of registration and the deportation by way of erting all its power to protect the perpunishment was, in his view, an unusual punishment, not authorized by the constitution.

William E. Curtis Resigns WASHINGTON, May 16 .- William E. Curtis, director of the bureau of American republics, yesterday returned to Washington from Chicago and tendered his resignation to the president.

BETTER REPORTS.

The Recent Rains Have Materially Im-

TOPEKA, Kan., May 16.-Last night the United States weather bureau issued its report for the week, and it shows that so far as moisture and favorable weather are concerned the crop conditions of Kansas have improved

greatly. The report says in part: But few portions of the state failed to receive power of the nation to restrict or pro-hibit the immigration of any aliens ample rains this week. The heaviest into the country or to require such rain for the week occurred in Haskell aliens already in the country to remove therefrom was a well settled principle inches fell. From three to four inches fell in a strip extending from the cenfirmed by an unbroken line of decisions | tral part of Coffey to the central part in this court. The legislative power of the government had not transcended fell in Cheyenne. Light to fair rains any of its constitutional limitations in fell in the central and southern counthe act under consideration. It was ties, and light rains in the extreme within its power to determine the reg- southwest, with no rain in the extreme

central western counties. In the central and northern counties of the eastern division wheat has made these regulations, they should be re- a material improvement, while in Coffey and Neosho it is in excellent condition. The provisions of section 6 of the act | Corn is much improved, though in lothe judge said, which were the part of calities it is being replanted; flax,

inconsistent with the duties of the legislative and judicial departments of mixed, in some places a great improvethe government. The mode of pro-cedure set forth in the section, the farmers are listing corn in the wheat judge held, was similar to that in other fields. In the northwest a decided imwell established proceedings, such as provement is reported, while in the the habeas corpus and naturalization, southwest the conditions again alter-

ing in all sections. MORE CONSULS.

A New Batch Appointed—Ed Little, of Kansas, Called Home.

WASHINGTON, May 16.-Ed C. Little, of Kansas, who has hardly become firmly fixed in his nice berth of consul-general at Cairo, Egypt, will have to turn out of it in a few weeks and not in favor of another Kansan.

There was a general belief at one time that the post would go to a man question, which was beyond the time that the post would go to a man province of the judicial branch of the from the Sunflower state, but the factional differences in that commonwealth put that out of the prospect and to-day the last hope was shattered when the president announced the appointment of Frederick C. Penfield, of Connecticut, to the position.

Other appointments were announced by the president as follows:
Samuel F. Webb, of Arizona, collector of customs for the district of Arizona.
Frank F. Church, of Idaho, assayer of the assay office at Boise City, Idaho.

Ira B. Richmond, of Iowa, consul-general at Edgar L. Givens, of Arkansas, consul at Win-

nepeg, Manitoba.
Alfred C. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, consul Charles W. Whiley, Jr., of Delaware, consult at St. Etienne.

Anthony Howells, of Ohio, consul at Cardiff. John P. Beecher, of New York, consul at lognac, France.

Peter Lieber, of Indiana, consul at Dusseldorf, France. Theodore Huston, of Illinois, consul at Paso del Norte, Mexico

THE CONGRESS OF WOMEN. The First of the World's Fair Gatherings in Convention.
CHICAGO, May 16.—"The Sovereign Providence of God has made us participants in the important and far reaching work that will be known in the

history of mankind as 'The World's

Congresses of 1893,' and we have assembled to begin the actual execution of the plans which have been prepared.' It was with these words that President Charles C. Bonney to-day in the new permanent memorial art palace on the lake front opened the series of gath-

erings that will continue until the world's fair is at an end. The congress that began to-day was that of the women. Hundreds of women of more than local fame were present and heartily participated in the exercises. Mrs. Charles Henrotin, vice president of the Women's branch, delivered the first address.

ACTIVE INSURGENTS. .

The Nicaraguan Rebels Get About All There Is. PANAMA, May 16.-Fort San Carlos, at the head of the Sanguin river, Nicaragua, and Fort Castillo, on the line of ment of the government alone could the proposed Nicaraguan canal, have been captured by the revolutionists. It canal property and that the government has been cut off from an outlet to the coast on the eastern boundary of Nicaragua. These forts were taken by the revolutionists on the night of May 11. but the news of their capture did

terday. Gen. Gutierriz and Col. Malever commanded the revolutionary troops which took possession of the forts. The statement that the canal property had been seized is not fully credited. China and the Geary Law.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- It is said at the state department that advices from to the effect that the enforcement_of the Geary law will not affect the diplomatic relations of this country with could be imputed to congress. Its ob- China. The Chinese government, it is said, has expressed the purpose of exsons and property of Americans in that country, but the government of the United States has been unable in the past to protect the persons and property of Chinese in the western states and territories and the Chinese government may find itself equally unable to contend against popular prejudice. The effect of retaliatory legislation by China would be felt all over the United States.

GRAN'PAP'S QUERY.

"How did you rest last night?" I've heard my gran'pap say Them words a thousand times—th Jes' them words thataway! As punctchul-like as mornin' dast To ever heave in sight Gran'pap 'ud ellus half to ast: "How did you rest last night?"

Us young-uns used to grin, At breakfast, on the sly, And mock the wobble of his chin And eyebrows helt so high And kind. "How did you rest last night?" We'd mumble an' let on voices trimbled, and our sight Was dim, and hearin' gone

Bad as I used to be, All I'm a wantin' is As puore and ca'm a sleep fer me And sweet a sleep as his! And so I pray, on Jedgment day To wake, and with its light

See his face dawn, and hear him say:
"How did you rest last night?"

James Whitcomb Riley, in Atlanta Constitu-



light, a crouching figure peered eagerly The form was that of a boy perhaps thin and shrewd that it might have belonged to a man of sixty. It was tanned, freckled and weather-beaten,

and was shadowed by a thatch of sunbleached hair, that the boy every now and then pushed back from his eyes with an impatient gesture. The gray eyes had a stealthy and hunted look like those of a wild animal.

much too large for him and turned up and a strange longing to be in some at the bottoms. They were supported way different from what he was and of tawny hair, and into this was thrust | could know and love.

This boy was known far and wide as any other name he, as well as all others, had forgotten it.

He was the outcast of that thinlysettled southern neighborhood, his hand was against all men, and to him was credited all the mischief and thieving of the community.

at night he prowled about the country she ran toward her mother. An instant side and shadowy glimpses of him were later Swampy, fancying that the child always followed by the discovery of was in danger and naturally hating looted chicken roosts, springhouses or dogs because they were always set on melon patches.

and he had eluded many a hot chase young hands, and would have chokedit He laughed to scorn all efforts to bring him to justice and defied his pursuers from the trackless fastnesses of the hold. great swamp, in which he always found secure retreat.

It was generally known that somewhere within its black depths, amid derstood the cause of Swampy's attack whose tangled canebrakes panthers, on him, had sprung to his rescue. ears and wildcats roamed unmolested, where water moccasins and alligators. abounded, and where tempting beds do you mean by this outrage?" deyears maintained a moonshine still, though no living man had ever visited tions Swampy, angry and sullen, made or seen it; and that here his son, the no reply. boy only known as "Swampy," had remained alone ever since the disappearance of the old man, who, either dead or a fugitive from justice, had now been missing for many months.

How Swampy lived none knew nor cared. His neighbors only swore whenever they spoke of him, and wished he would cease to live at all or would follow his father to parts un-

known. Even Swampy wondered why he stayed where he did. The only reason he could give to himself was that he knew and loved the Black Cypress with a knowledge and love belonging to those who have passed their lives in a single house. Amid its gloomy shadows he had dwelt ever since he could remember, and for aught he knew he had been

born in the swamp.

His life was as cheerless and lonely as can well be conceived, but, although he never worked and knew not the meaning of the word "study," it was a fairly busy one. He had a living to get as vell as anyone else, and he got it by hunting, trapping, fishing and stealing, all of which were to him perfectly legit- drel in all these parts, and one who imate occupations. He had never been ought to have been sent to the chaintaught that stealing were wrong, though he had received from his father many him, andlessons of a nature that he was not likely to forget on the enormity and dis-

grace of being caught at it. his own resources he stole whatever he you to help me organize a hunt for him. considered necessary to his comfort as Well, this is a bit of luck. Aha, you that he had never been caught at it.

The principal scene of Swampy's depredations was Cypress Knoll, a plantation that bordered on the swamp in which he made his home.

things he most needed, and was less will be a good enough place for you to carefully guarded than other places spend the night in."

whose owners lived on them. was compelled by business to spend before in his life, was led away and most of his time in a distant city, but thrust into the darkness of the stout the plantation, left in charge of an over- log smokehouse, the heavy door of seer, was kept up after a fashion, prin- which was securely padlocked behind quired a pupil of the teacher. "No, my cipally, so Swampy was pleased to fancy, him.

was much thieving on this plantation of which Swampy was both innocent and ignorant, it was all credited to him

in the reports made to its proprietor. About a week before the time with which this story opens Mr. Addis, accompanied by his wife and their only child, a little five-year-old daughter, arrived unexpectedly at Cypress Knoll, on a visit of inspection.

The proprietor soon discovered that he had been systematically robbed on all sides, but so far as he could find out every one was honest and innocent save "Dat tievin' young debbil of a Swampy. Tell yo' sah, him so keen fer stealin' dat he steal de toof outen yo' head, an' nebber get cotch ef yo' ain't look out. Yes, sah! pears like him plottin' fer to carry off der whole plantation 'fore him dun got troo!"

So against Swampy was the pro-prietor's wrath directed, and vowing to bring the young rascal to justice before he left the neighborhood he laid many plans for the lad's capture.

Of all this the boy remained in such ignorance that he found no reason for ceasing his stealthy visits to Cypress Knoll, whenever his hunger or other necessities seemed to demand them.

He even began to visit the place by daylight and more frequently than ever, for he had learned that it possessed a new attraction for him, and one so fascinating that he could not resist it. Dainty little Mildred Addis, with her happy laughter and bewitching ways, was a revelation to the young outcast of the swamps, and to lie hidden in was shouted in reply as the noisy cavalsome tangled thicket from whence he could watch her became his greatest

He soon discovered the favorite haunts to which Mrs. Addis, always accompanied by Mildred, took her work or book on warm, drowsy afternoons. Near one of these he would wait for hours, and when they appeared would watch with almost breathless delight sweet-scented the butterfly-like movements of the

Swampy had never heard of angels: but he was intimately acquainted with birds, and to his untutored mind the little one, with her brightness, daintiness sixteen years of age, but with a face so and incessant motion, was like one of the exquisite ruby-throated humming birds that flashed to and fro among the jasmine flowers and to himself he called her "humming bird."

Or this particular afternoon Mrs. Addis had sought the shade of a giant live oak, beneath which she sat absorbed in a book, while Mildred played near her, and Swampy from the thicket He was barefooted and bare headed, in which, crouched like a wild animal, while his only garments were a blue he had long waited for their appearcotton shirt and a pair of coarse trousers ance, watched her with a swelling heart way different from what he was and by a leather belt, still showing patches more like the people whom this child

At times the child came so close to gather the yellow flowers that hung "Swampy," and if he had ever borne about him that he could have touched her, but he crouched low and she did not discover his presence.

Suddenly on one of these occasions a half-grown Newfoundland pup appeared from behind a clump of shrubbery, and with awkward gambolings and loud barkings made straight for He was rarely seen by daylight; but the little girl. With a frightened cry him, had sprung from his concealment, Many a fruitless trap was set for him, seized the animal's throat in his sinewy o death had he not in turn been grasped from behind and forced to loose his

Mr. Addis and the owner of an adja cent plantation who had been but a few steps behind the dog, and who misun-

"Who are you? You young villain! What are you doing here? And what of greenest moss concealed deadly bits manded Mr. Addis sternly, as he tightof shiny ooze, old Jake Minders had for ened his clutch on the lad's arm and slightly shook him. To these ques-

"It's that young cub of old Jake Minder's," exclaimed the other gentleman, with a keen look at the boy's face. "The most audacious young scoun-



gang long ago. Swampy, they call

"Swampy!" interrupted Mr. Addis. "why that is the name of the thief who has been robbing me right and left for Thus when the boy was thrown upon some years past. I was going to ask naturally as he breathed or slept, and young villain! So you thought you'd was more than proud of the knowledge kill my dog, did you, for fear he'd interfere with your thieving? His services won't be needed now, though, for to-morrow I'll put you in a place where you won't have a chance to steal anything more for some years to come. In It was near by, abounded in the very the meantime I guess the smokehouse

So the unhappy lad, still doggedly Its owner, whose name was Addis, silent, and feeling humiliated as never

for his especial benefit. Although there | For the rest of the afternoon he re-

mained there, and late at night the negro who carried him a supper of corn bread and a jug of water reported that he was still safe.

In the morning when they came to take him to the county jail he had disappeared. A hole burrowed as though by a fox through the solidly packed earth underneath one of the walls showed how he had escaped.

Not only had he departed, but every ham and side of bacon that had hung in the smokehouse had gone with him.

When this was reported to Mr. Addis that gentleman's chagrin knew no bounds, and he vowed he would not rest until Swampy was again a pris-

By noon messengers sent far and wide had summoned to Cypress Knoll half a dozen neighboring land owners, as many servants and a score of dogs. With this assistance Mr. Addis proposed to draw the swamp covers and hoped to speedily run this human fox to earth. After lunch as the hunt was about to

merry confusion on the broad lawn that sloped down from the house to the very edge of the great swamp.
"Remember," called Mr. Addis, "the thief must surely be taken this time. He is the curse of this community, and

start the shouting men, neighing

horses, loud-tongued dogs created a

deserves no more mercy at our hands than the beasts with which he shares his hiding place."

"Aye, aye! We'll have the young catamount before night, never fear."

cade dashed away.

Their leader was the last to mount: and as he did so, little Mildred, joyously excited by the confusion which had no meaning to her beyond that of a frolic, darted from her mother's side and begged her papa to take her with him.



IT WAS SWAMPY.

clamation the indulgent father swung his darling up on to the saddle in front of him, put spurs to his horse and was off like a shot.

At the bottom of the lawn he set the little one gently down and bidding her run back to her mother plunged into the gloomy shadows of the swamp, amid which his companions had already disappeared.

It was dusk ere the weary hunters, angered by failure, began to straggle back from the dim glades among which their unsuccessful quest had been made. Men, horses and dogs were alike covered with the ooze and slime of the swamp. All were scratched and torn by the thorns of briars and ty-ty bushes, waita-bits and wild rattan.

Mr. Addis was among the first to emerge into the open, and as he did so he was met by a group of frightened women, one of whom sprang forward erying shrilly: "Mildred, my baby where is she? Give her to me at once! Oh, it was cruel! ernel! to take her into that awful place!"

The hunters reined sharply up, and gazing at one another with blanched faces. "What do you mean?" demanded their leader, huskily. "The child has not been with us. I sent her back from this very spot hours ago."

He had hardly spoken, and had no time to spring to her aid, ere his wife fell senseless to the ground. Quickly and far the dread news

spread. Mildred Addis was lost! Fearful concerning her fate, dismayed and helpless as they were, they were also prompt to act, and as quickly as torches could be brought they plunged again into the weird darkness of the vast swamp.

Within an hour, and less than a mile away, they found the child, sitting be tween two buttresses of a great, moss hung cypress and sobbing as though her little heart would break. Her dainty dress was torn, mudstained and thickly spattered with blood, although she herself was as safe and unharmed as when last held in her mother's arms.

Directly in front of her, and barring the recess formed by the projecting buttresses of the tree, lay a confused mass, which, as the torches were held ower for a closer inspection, resolved tself into two dead bodies.

One was that of a huge panther, bleeding from a dozen wounds and with | mild weather, no better use can be made the knife that had dealt them driven of the suds than to use them for destroydeep into his heart.

mangled, but with a hand still clutching the death-dealing knife, was that of

revealed the white face he started back with an oath. "By Swampy! and we've been a-hunting hot or cold. Do not miss a single square him, while he's been here fighting to inch of surface. Do it on a dry, warm the death to save the child!"

They laid Swampy away the next day in the family burying ground of Cypress Knoll. The place from which he had been driven was proud to receive him. From those who had scorned him he their fellows.

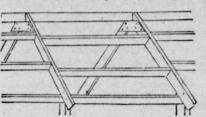
All this happened many years ago. But to this day no stranger is allowed to pass through that section without listening to the story of Swampy, the oung outcast of the Black Cypress. Kirk Munroe, in Atlanta Constitution.

-"Was Rome founded by Romee?" in-Juijet who was found dead by Romeo."

THE FARMING WORLD.

HAYSTACK PROTECTOR.

Directions for Building a Cheap and Convenient Barrack. To keep water out of hay stacked out of doors nothing is cheaper and better former is 49 pounds, and of the latter than a barrack, shingled or strawthatched, made as follows: Set poles 3 feet deep in the ground every 9 feet for the sides, these sides to be 16 feet apart. Let the poles be of a uniform height, 14, 15 or 16 feet. If a horse-fork be employed and the barrack stand in a place protected from high winds, these side supports may be 18 or even 20 feet high. A good pitch should be allowed that the roof may carry off water and slush rap- ley is more to be prized as a fat-proidly and let the shingles dry. The farm | ducer than a supply of any other grain hands can build it and no carpenter be except corn; according to analysis barneeded, as no mortising nor framing is ley is the best-balanced ration for fatnecessary. The barrack may be as long tening of any grain. Barley is a quickas desired, and another bent or two may be added to it any time. A 2x6 inch plank is used for a ridge pole and rust as are other cereals, nor the rafters mitered and nailed to it as does smut affect it to the same deshown. Each pair is then stayed by a cross brace nailed just under the ridge. Its low growth makes it the best spring The poles are joined near the top just beneath the eaves by a 6-inch plank



and the rafters rest on it, all being spiked together. If a less expensive and shorter-lived roof be desired, the rafters need be only 9 feet apart and spiked to the poles as shown. Then two 6-inch boards are nailed between painted. If the roof have a quarter years. These cross boards between the rafters to support sheathing are of course put on edge up for greater strength. They are not worked in any way, but simply nailed in place by let-ting the end of one be a little further up or down on the rafter than the end of the one to match it. Then both can be nailed fast through the rafter. This form of hay protector is preferred to the roof movable up and down on poles running through its lower edge, as water runs down the poles and frequently finds its way into the hay .-Farm and Home.

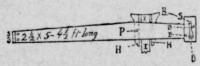
THREE-HORSE HITCH.

As Quickly Put On or Taken Off as an

This three-horse whiffletree I made to use on my farm wagon, but I find it can be used as easily on a roller or disc harrow, or on any machine with or without a tongue When I used it first on the pipe, four years ago, it did not work just to suit me, and all the way back home I studied to find the defect, and found it. At the end marked S S there was simply a clevis to hitch the third horse to, and the block at the other end raised the center of draft greater than the clevis could overcome. So I built down at this end as far as I had built up at the other. This kept the whiffletree from rolling or straining the hammer strap on the wagon-tongue. The hamstrap is swung to the right just far enough to bore a hole through the hound, in order to prevent any side

This three-horse hitch is much more convenient than the one shown by Mr. Terry, as this is as quickly put on or taken off as an ordinary doubletree. Do not use the hammer-pin with the wrench on, but lay it aside and use pins with beveled heads, so the doubletree cannot catch. The left hand tug (or trace) of the middle horse will cross over the tongue. The two horses are driven by the check lines with the

draft.



THREE-HORSE HITCH

wagon-tongue between them; the third horse is "tied and jockied" to the "off horse" or middle one.

Description: A, strong piece of hickory 2½x5 inches, 4½ feet long; a block B, 2½x5x10 inches, is bolted—B B, bolt heads sunk-on top of short end; H S, hammer strap: T, tongue; H H, hound; P P, pin; S S, staple—long—through 2½-inch block and on up, with loop below the block for the singletree.-W. A. Badger, in Ohio Farmer.

Soapsads and Lice.

There are times when soapsuds are plentiful, especially on wash-days, and as it will do no harm in the summer to drench the poultry-house, and as lice should be fought from the beginning of ing lice. If you have a sprayer, so much The other body, frightfully torn and the better, but if not, you may use a As one of the men turned it over and plan to dissolve a pound of concentrated lye in a tub of suds. Apply the suds hot ---, men, it's if you can, but apply them, at all events, architectural embellishments of a villa. day. Saturate the floor, walls, roosts and even the roof, and have it get into every crack and crevice. Remove the nest boxes, saturate the boxes, let them kept in check .- Farm and Fireside.

Harrowing Old Meadows.

ter, so that the grass will be thicker

VALUE OF BARLEY.

Superior to Oats as Cropper, Grain and Straw. The government census in 1890 re

ports for my county an average yield of 28 bushels per acre of barley and 32 of oats. As the legal bushel of the 32 pounds, barley produced 348 pounds more grain per acre than oats. Recently, the Tribune says, barley brought 65 cents a bushel and oats 40 cents, and this is about the average difference. An acre of barley at this price comes to \$18.20; an acre of oats, \$12.80. a difference of \$5.40 in favor of barley. When corn fails or is short, as is often the case, privilege of access to a bin of bargrowing, sure crop; corn is not. Barley is not injured by insects and gree; it seems to be an ironelad plant. grain with which to seed to grass or clover. The crop ripens so early that plenty of time is given to plow for wheat seeding and permit the soil to settle to make the desired firm seedbed; it is observed that wheat almost invariably does better after barley than after oats. The straw of barley is finer, softer and more valuable for feeding than other straw. The soil for barley needs to be in fine tilth; but this is requisite for best success with all crops. The ground should be rolled after sowing, so that at harvest the rake can better gather the short stalks. Scientists claim for barley that, being so wellbalanced a ration, more of its nutriments are appropriated and assimilated by animals than those of any other them at right angles to support sheath- grain. Oats has been the staple springing put on up and down. This is sown crop in large sections since the matched, planed on the upper side and country was cleared, and much of the soil is about "oated out." In such cases, pitch or more it will last a number of and where barley will flourish, it should not require long to decide for a change. In raising barley one need not consider himself in any degree responsible for

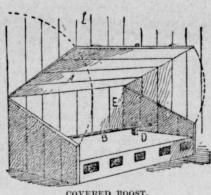
A COVERED ROOST.

the bad use sometimes made of it .- Dr.

Galen Wilson, in N. Y. Tribune.

It Affords Ample Protection to Fowls During Cool Nights.

Roup and other diseases are often due to the drafts on the fowls while they are on the roost. An arrangement by which the fowls may be protected at night is shown in the illustration. A is lowered, as preferred. There is a space between the lower end of the cover and the floor (D) which permits not only plenty of ventilation, but which serves as an ingress or egress for the fowls when going on or leaving the roosts. B is the roost, C the nests, and E shows the back wall when the cover is raised. This arrangement does not differ from W. L. DOUCLAS



COVERED ROOST.

that mostly in use except the cover, which may be easily attached to any roost. It may be made of cheap boards, especially of light material, or it may be made by attaching muslin or tarred paper to a frame constructed of lath. The cover should be raised during the night, after the hens are on the roost. it should be lowered to its position. It will greatly assist in protecting the fowls and keeping them warm on se verely cold nights.-Farm and Fireside.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

THE neglect given the chicks now cannot be overcome with good care by HEALTH, comfort, neatness are the things to be sought when building a

poultry house. LITTLE chicks enjoy fresh water to drink. Give them some, even though you provide milk for them.

If your fowls have the range of the farm and have access to fresh water they will need but little care.

Ir you mean to, sell spring chickens sell them in the spring, not in the fall for eight or ten cents a pound and lose money on them.

IF you are raising chicks for the eggs they will lay don't keep the cockrels till fall; sell them as soon as large enough for broilers.

If there is any place where gingerbread and faney work is expensive it is about a hen-house. Square corners watering-pot with a rose nozzle. The and straight, plain walls give less homsoapsuds will be all the better if you ing for vermin and less work in keephave them very strong. It is a good ing clean than does "artistic" display. The houses may be neat without and clean within if they lack some of the

Sheep as Fertilizers. The value of manure is governed en-

tirely by the food fed to the animals. The richer the food the better the quality of the manure. The liquid manure dry and add new material. When the is also increased in proportion, and as house is dry, sprinkle every portion with this is so when the liquid is wasted had won the homage due only such as fine, air-slaked lime. If you will follow there is quite a loss. Some of the most are willing to lay down their lives for these directions the lice will be easily reliable and productive farms in the United States were originally thin clay soils and when depleted of the fertility they once possessed were used for Old meadows often get turf bound, or sheep. The word reliable should be what is worse, grow mossy, from in-active circulation of air. A good, thor-these farms. You never heard a sheep ough harrowing may destroy some roots, farmer complain of his land growing but it will make what is left grow bet- poorer. On the contrary, it has been the testimony of many that their soil had than on meadows not so treated. The improved to the point when wheat and son," replied the wise man; "it was quality of the grass will also be im- oats grew so ranky they had abandoned their raising.

In the Spring

ness, unpleasant taste in the morning, and that "tired feeling." Pimples, boils and other manifestations of impure blood also

appear, annoying and depressing.

To all such sufferers we earnestly urge a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla. No preparation ever received such unanimous praise for its success as a Spring Medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum and every other evidence of impure blood. It overcom's that...
"tired feeling" and all other debility.



Mr. Geo. W. Twist Coloma, Wis.

"A few years ago my health failed me, and It consulted several physicians. Not one could clearly diagnose my case and their medicine-failed to give relief. After much persuasion I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have-taken several bottles and am much improved, From an all run down condition I have been re-stored to good health. Formerly I weighed

Hood's Sarsa-parilla 135 pounds, now I balance the scales at 1765 pounds. Hood's Sersaparilla has been a great-benefit to me, and I have recommended it to-friends, who realize good results by its use." GEO. W. TWIST, Coloma, Waushara Co., Wis.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, sick head-ache, jaundice, indigestion. Try a box. 25c.

Syrup"

I am a farmer at Edom, Texas. I. have used German Syrup for six. years successfully for Sore Throat. Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pains in Chest and Lungs and Spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many kinds of Cough Syrups in my time, but let. a hinged cover, which can be raised or me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. We are subject to so many sudden changes from cold to hot, damp weather here, but in families where-German Syrup is used there is little trouble from colds. John F. Jones. ®

S3 SHOE NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair, they will give you mere comfort and service for the money than any other make. Best in the world.



W. L. Douglas Shoes are made in all the

Latest Styles. If you want a fine DRESS SHOE don't pay \$6 to \$8 try my \$3.50, \$4 or \$5 Since. Ti. will fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish toeconomize in your footwear, you can do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. My name and price is stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. Take no subday and fastened to the wall, but at stitute. I send shoes by mail upon receipt of price, w. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Perfect Baby

oughtto mean glowing health throughout childhood, and robust health in the

years to



come. When we see in children tendencies to weakness, we know they are missing the life of food taken. This loss is overcome by

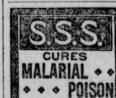
Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, a fat-food that builds up

appetite and produces flesh at a rate that appears magical. Almost as palatable as milk. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists

New Spring Dress

WHEN YOU ARE READY FOR A

BULLENE, MOORE, EMERY & CO., Kansas City, - - - Missouri.



Nature should be assisted to throw off impuri-ties of the blood. Nothing does it so well, so safely * * * POISON or so promptly as swift's Specific.

LIFE HAD NO CHARMS

SWIFT SPECIFIS CO., ATLANTA, GA

It Was a Splendid Advertisement for Delavere Darcey.

"Now, Phil, really, what do you like best-the white blouse or the pink?" "My dearest Blanche, you look lovely

"No, but really?"

"And truly!" "You're too ridiculous, Phil," cried Mrs. Lorimer, laughing. "As a lady's maid you are not a success—go and smoke your eigarette on the balcony, and I'll be ready in a second."

Mr. Lorimer obeyed with the submission and alacrity of a newly-made spouse, and, moreover, waited with a patience and resignation only to be found in a man whose married life can still be counted by weeks.

"I haven't been long, have I?" asked is wife, with delightful conviction, when she returned after an interval; "and oh, Phil, don't you think this is the most perfectly lovely place on the face of the earth?"

Mr. Lorimer's answer was somewhat wide of the mark and by no means unworthy of record, but certainly Eden-on Sea was a delightful spot.

"It's delicious," repeated Mrs. Lorimer, eestatically; "but come, Phil, I'm quite ready for my drive! Oh, there, my shoe is undone; do tie it up for me." Philip was kneeling at her feet, and

she was laughingly instructing him in the art of tying a shoe lace when, to the unutterable confusion of both, the room door opened and a stranger stood in the doorway.

"Excuse me, I am afraid I have made a mistake."

Mr. Lorimer jumped up, glaring at the intruder savagely.

"I thought this was my room, No. 24." "This is 24A," growled Lorimer. "Your room is the next on the left." "Thank you; a thousand pardons!" and with a courteous bow the stranger

withdrew. "Idiot!" began Phil, but Mrs. Lorimer interrupted him.

"Oh! did you ever see such a handsome man? He had a face like an arch-

"Archangel be—pulverized! I think people might take the trouble to see that they don't blunder into other people's rooms! Come along, Blanche, the

carriage is waiting." The evening passed pleasantly enough, and when toward its close Mr. and Mrs. Lorimer lounged upon their balcony in the moonlight it seemed as if there could be nothing to mar the delights of this best of all possible worlds. Suddenly a terribly discordant note was

struck. "Listen!" whispered Blanche. "Eh, what?" said Phil, whose whole attention had been engrossed by his companion, and who, unlike her, had not the feminine knack of doing two

things at the some time. "Don't you hear some one talking in the next room?" whispered Blanche.

"But they're quarreling; listen!" "Not I! Why shouldn't they quarrel If they like? Let's go in!"

But at that moment a woman's voice, low and piteous, reached their ears: 'Oh Frank! have you no pity?"

"There, didn't you hear?" whispered Blanche, in awestruck tones. -"Yes, and I don't mean to hear any more. Come in, Blanche."

"How stupid you are, Phil! They are in the next room, I tell you!" she reiterated impatiently. "What of it?"

Mrs. Lorimer gave a little petulant stamp.

"There was no one with that gentleman who came in here this afternoon, and he was alone at table d'hote! Now,

do you understand? Phil gave a low whistle, but before he could make any remark the wailing

voice reached them again: "Frank, don't force me! I cannot! I will not! It is too awful!"

Phil drew his wife quickly into the room and closed the window noisily. "But, Phil, ain't you going to do anything? Suppose-

"Stuff and nonsense!" interrupted Phil, gruffly; "it's no business of ours! But your archangel does not seem to be a very amiable person!"

"But don't you think-" "I think it's time to turu in!" replied her husband, decisively; for Philip was a true Britisher, with a noted objection to putting his fingers into other people's pies. Every man for himself, and Scotland Yard for us all, was his motto.

Blanche, on the other hand, was a true daughter of Eve, and she determined to discover, if possible, whose voice it was that she had heard and what was the meaning of its piteous appeal. But how was it to be done? Chance gave her an opening which she was quick to seize. Having gone morning she found the chambermaid

still busy with her dusting. "Oh, you can go on," she said, smiling, as she seated herself by the window. The maid was clearly the very person to enlighten her. But how to

come to the point? "I am afraid I am dreadfully untidy," Blanche began, after a moment, with a conciliating little smile.

"Not at all, madam," replied the girl, demurely. "Have you many rooms to do?" continued Mrs. Lorimer, with kindly in-

terest. 'The whole of this floor, madam."

"Does the lady in the next room give much trouble?

"There is no lady in No. 24, madam; only a gentleman who arrived yesterday. Anything I can get for you, madam?

"No, thank you." Here was a mystery! No lady in No. 24, and yet that was undoubtedly a woman's voice last night! It was most extraordinary, and Blanche communicated the result of her investigation with intense trepidation. Phil, how-ever, declined to be interested in the affair or to discuss it in any way, so his wife was forced to keep her conjectures to herself, and they were of a nature wife was among the audience. They anything but flattering to the male oc-

As the day wore on the keenness of her interest in the handsome stranger and his mysterious companion wane somewhat before the more enthralling problems connected with her own costume for the dance which was to be given that evening. Phil had an anxious time pending the settlement of these questions, but in due course all of them were disposed of in the most suc cessful manner, as was sufficiently proved by the crowd of partners who flocked round Mrs. Lorimer as soon as she made her appearance in the ballroom. Blanche had, indeed, quite forgotten the mystery of No. 24 in the excitement of the ball, when it was recalled to her by the sight of their neighbor standing in the doorway. Her heart beat fast as she noted-what woman ever fails to do it?-that his eye followed her round the room with a glance of interest and admiration,

"Now," she thought to herself, "he will ask me to dance, and I shall be able to put some searching questions to him."

The hope, however, was doomed to disappointment. The stranger contented himself with admiring Mrs. Lorimer from a distance, and for once at least that little lady retired to her room

not altogether satisfied with herself. It was again a brilliant, moonlit summer's night, and Blanche threw herself into a capacious chair by the window prior to disrobing. She was commene ing a somewhat petulant complaint upon the shortcomings of the evening's entertainment when suddenly she was pulled up short by a low, blood-curdling wail from the adjoining room.

Blanche started up white and frightened.

"Phil, what was that?" Before he could reply the moan of pain became articulate, and once more the woman's voice reached them in low, distinct tones through the open window. "Frank, let me out! Have mercy on

me! Oh, let me out!" A man's voice, again in gruff, unintelligible reply, and then once again the piteous, pleading voice: "I'll do anything, Frank! I'll never

tell anybody you are my husband. Only let me go!' Blanche's grasp on her husband's hand tightened. Philip listened not less

intently than she did. "Have pity, Frank, have pity! Don't you remember that you used to say you loved me? Why are you so cruel now? I never did you any harm. Oh, let me out! I can't bear it! You can have all my money, every penny; only don't make me go back!

A brutal, unqualified oath was the sole answer to this appeal; it was followed by a faint, smothered cry:

"No! no! never! I will not go back into that horrible box! I had rather be killed outright!" There was absolute silence for a

second; and Blanche and Philip stood breathless; then came a muffled shriek our manufacturers do not need "protecof agony.

mean it! I'll do what you like! Don't are ready to undersell Europe in any kill me! Help! Help! With a cry of righteous rage Phil

dropped his wife's hand and dashed tion to all nations that the American across the balcony. He shook the closed windows vigorously, regardless of everything save the frantic desire to prevent a horrible crime.

A dead silence had followed the woman's last cry, and when at last Lorimer forced the windows and bounded into the room he found it in darkness, except for the streak of weird moonlight that followed him.

in the darkness he could just discern the figure of a man standing by a huge, black trunk. "What is the meaning of this?" asked

the man, advancing, but Phil pushed

him roughly aside. "What have you done with that unfortunate woman?" A feeble moan struck on his ear

'Where are you?" he cried, "I will help "Oh, let me out! let me out!" came to

him in feeble-it seemed almost dying "You brute!" cried Lorimer, beside

himself with excitement and indigna

At this moment the room was invaded by a motley crowd in all stages of deshabille, for after Phil's departure Blanche had raised an alarm in such incoherent fashion that half the hotel was swarming into No. 24, uncertain whether murder, fire or sudden death was the cause of the midnight dis-

"It is his wife," explained Phil, frantically. "He's been trying to kill her. She is hidden here somewhere." "Here! here! Oh, I am dying!"

"The trunk!" cried some one. With one accord they bore down upon the huge black trunk; every one's fingers were thrust forward to unbuckle the straps, the moaning growing fainter up to her room after breakfast next and fainter, till, as the last fastening gave way, it ceased altogether.

"We are too late," cried Phil, as he threw open the lid. "The poor thing is He stopped, started back and looked around him in bewilderment. The rest of the company crowded for ward and peered into the trunk.

"Why, it's empty!" they exclaimed in chorus.

"Gentlemen! gentlemen!" cried the suave voice of the hotel proprietor from the door. "What does this mean?" "We don't know," cried everyone, uncertain whether to be greatly amused

or intensely indignant. "This gentleman," continued the pro prietor, indicating his guest of the seraphic countenance, who stood smiling silently, "this gentleman is Delavere Darcey, the celebrated ventriloquist, who will appear to-morrow evening at the Winter Gardens. He has been amusing you with a little private rehearsal."

There was a most gratifying attendance at the Winter Gardens on the following night to witness Delavere Darcey's entertainment, for, as the poet tells us-

Great are the uses of advertisement But neither Philip Lorimer nor his had left Eden-on-Sea by an early train, -London Truth.

THE RECIPROCITY HUMBUG. Losses to American Commerce Under Re-

publican Rule. In August, 1890, Mr. Blaine, recognizing that there was a growing de mand for larger markets, suggested "reciprocity" as a palliative of the evils of protection. In a speech delivered at Waterville, Me., August 29, 1890, Mr. Blaine said: "I am here to speak of an expansion of our foreign trade." Comparing the returns for 1889, he declared that with the countries to the south of us we had by commerce "lost" \$142,-000,000 in one year. With Cuba we "lost," according to Mr. Blaine, \$41,-000,000, as we imported \$52,000,000 and exported only \$11,000,000. With Brazil we "lost" \$51,000,000, importing \$60,-000,000 and exporting \$9,000,000. With Mexico we "lost" \$10,000,000, buying \$21,000,000 and selling \$11,000,000. That

was Mr. Blaine's idea of commerce;

that was his plea for "reciprocity." Turning now to the record of 1892, under reciprocity we find an alarming condition infinitely worse, according to Mr. Blaine's philosophy, than in 1889. In 1892 we "lost" with Cuba \$60,000,000, as against \$40,000,000 in 1889, importing \$78,000,000 and exporting only \$18,000,-000. With Brazil our "losses" in 1892 were \$104,341,731, as against \$51,052,723 in the "dark year" of 1890. In 1892 we imported \$118,633,604 and exported only \$41,240,009. With Mexico our "losses" in 1892 were \$13,813,526, against \$9,766,-705 in 1889, our imports being \$28,107,-525, our exports only \$13,696,531. Throughout the record is the same. The discrepancy between imports and exports is growing at an enormous rate, and if this discrepancy represents a "loss," as Mr. Blaine contends, then we are rushing headlong to ruin.

That there should be some increase in our exports was inevitable. Every obstruction, natural or artificial, lessens commerce; every removal of an ob struction increases the volume of commerce. The relaxing of the protective principle led to an increase in exchanges, but absolute free trade would have led to a fair exchange and to larger exports. Of course this discrepancy between imports and exports is in no sense a "loss," but it has its lesson. Brazil, Cuba and Mexico offer us their products at prices we are willing to pay, and so they sell to us in great quanti-

ties We offer to Mexico, Brazil and Cuba products of our mills at prices greater than those named by Germany, France | the prosperity of the country is the diand England, and so our neighbors send their orders across the water. Commerce will continue to run in these channels until we revise our tariff for our own benefit; until we relieve our own people, manufacturers and consumers of outrageous burdens and enter competitive markets on equal terms with other nations. What we need is not reciprocity, but free trade. We must be able to show all nations that trolled one or more branches of the adtion;" that they are able to hold their "No! no! oh, no, Frank! I did not home markets against all comers and

American market. Our protective tariff is a proclamamanufacturers cannot compete on equal terms with the manufacturers of Europe. What would be thought of a which demand time for correction, to merchant who advertised that he city could not sell goods at prices named by his competitors? That is what Amerand substitute for it the offer of Jefferson's "free commerce with all nations."

But other reasons remain for this change. A Washington dispatch says: "Spain has imposed an excise tax really equal to the duties remitted by the McKinley bill."

The same dispatch says the Brazilian government is also making trouble over the treaty with that country, "but it is not apparently violating the treaty so flagrantly as the government of Spain. It was understood when the schedules of discriminations in favor of 'the United States were made that the general scale of Brazilian import duties might be raised. The discriminations in favor of this country were based upon reductions of 25 per cent. on the duties levied on imports from other countries, whatever those might be. Brazil took advantage of this arrangement to raise her dutiable schedules after the reciprocity arrangement wasmade, and she was obliged to do so in order to obtain sufficient revenues for carrying on the federal

government." Well, America needs this duty-which must ultimately be paid by the consumer-as much as it is needed by Spain or Brazil. A slight tax on coffee and this year.-Boston Traveller. on sugar would relieve the treasury of its embarrassments and supply the deficit in the revenue. Abolish reciprocity and give us as near an approach to free trade as the necessities of our government justify.-Louisville Courier Jour-

-Col. Clarkson doesn't know just what the republicans are going to do at their Louisville May party, but he is quite sure they will adhere to "protection and sound money," and he hopes the organization will "make human right, liberty and fair election still its cardinal doctrines." In other words, Col. Clarkson wants the republican party to rally for the congressional elections of 1894 around the same banners that the voters hauled down and trampled on in 1890 and 1892. Mr. Clarkson will do the democratic party a great favor if he will just keep the republicans to their platform of force bill, McKinley tariff and monopoly finance.-St Lcuis Republic.

-In addition to the rumor of the stablishment of a one hundred million-dollar rival to the Carnegie interests, which may be only a rumor, other big iron and steel plants in that region

PARTY BEFORE COUNTRY. The Despicable Policy of Calamity-Howl-

ing Rep One of the most deplorable features developed by the financial difficulties which the present administration is called upon to encounter is the unpatriotic attitude assumed by those who are professedly the spokesmen of the republican party. They were not content with the persistent misrepresentation of the purpose and the policy of the administration which led to an official contradiction from the president. They still magnify the dangers and misrepresent the course which will be pursued in averting them. Nothing could be more complete or more explicit than President Cleveland's denial. He meets all points of assault by saying that silver redemption has not at any time "been determined upon or contemplated by the secretary of the treasury or any other member of the present administration;" and that "the president and his cabinet are absolutely harmonious in the determination to exercise every power conferred upon them to maintain the public credit, to keep the public faith and to preserve the parity between gold and silver and between all financial obligations of the government."

There is not a weak point in this comprehensive assurance which partisanship can attack, and party meanness is thrown upon its inventive resources. Stories of every conceivable kind are manufactured with no other purpose than to impair public confidence in the administration, and are made the basis of editorial attacks aimed at the same unworthy result. The disgruntled and discredited repub lican leaders would rather weaken the hold of the democratic party than to avert a great financial calamity. They would rather serve their party than to serve their country. They invoke disaster with a hope of leading the people to believe that it was brought upon them through the weakness and mismanagement of a democratic administration

In this policy of desperation there is the fatal mistake of having underestimated the wisdom, strong common sense and patriotic spirit of the people. They are far from being engulfed in the ignorance which the republican calamity howlers have assumed as a basis for their despicable line of action. The masses clearly understand that the danger which menaces the business and rect result of republican legislation and administration. They see through the perplexities involving the present administration the causes which produced them. An emptied treasury, an impaired gold reserve and a silver law that increases treasury notes with only silver bullion behind them are all legacies of republican rule. For more than thirty years the republicans have conministration, and when not able to make laws to their own liking have been in a position to defeat such reformatory legislation as was presented from democratic sources. Republican rule not only exhausted the treasury but it mortgaged the future by obligations which the government must meet and left untold evils of legislation say nothing of the burdens which they have already imposed upon the people But against all this the national credit expressed an utter want of confidence. -Detroit Free Press.

AN OFF-YEAR FIGHT.

The Republicans Have an Up-Hill Struggle Before Them. The present is what is called an offyear, politically, but the Ohio republicans evidently propose to make up for this by the length of their campaign. They have called their state convention for the 7th of June. Gov. McKinley will undoubtedly be renominated, and the leading issues will be those of which he is a typical representative.

If, as now seems probable, congress is called together in special session, we shall have the McKinley tariff attacked both in congress and on the stump in Ohio simultaneously. Gov. McKinley has a strong and enthusiastic personal following, but the prestige of the democratic party victory in the national election is a political wet-blanket for the other side which only the most inspiriting campaign rally can throw off. The absence of definiteness in the programme of the party in power dulls the points of attack also. There is nothing to be gained by under-estimating the blocks in the way of republican suc

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

-Mr. Cleveland may not have 'broken any trusts," but the republican party's trust in its own strength has been badly shaken up.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

-Gov. McKinley wants an early convention and a long campaign in Ohio. The governor is right. His funend with the election.-Detroit Free Press.

-The democratic party has the knowledge, the will and the ability to maintain the public credit and to find a solution for every question that confronts the American people. -St. Louis Republic.

-It will be recalled that John Sherman saved Mr. Harrison the unpleasant task of vetoing a free-silver bill which would have been the product of a congress with a republican majority in both branches.-N. Y. World.

-Ex-Senator Edmunds, who has been spending the winter in California, is outspoken in his opposition to Hawaiian annexation. "I am opposed to it," he tells the San Francisco papers. "I do not believe in taking the islands in that way, and having all the responare being started or enlarged, while sibility of their government, and then Carnegie himself is taking steps to in a few years, give them two United greatly increase his productive capac- States senators, and let whoever has ity. This does not look like these men the most money for these places believed in their old campaign cry that bid for them and get them. This is Cleveland and a revenue tariff would what it would mean if we were to annual drive them out of business .- Louisville | Hawaii, and we might as well look & I it squarely in the face now."

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

All Classes of Wageworkers Must First Amalgamate! Consolidate! Federate! These are the three graces that organized labor must look vp to. Let us hope that it may be done-and very shortly.

Terrence V. Powderly has written very entertainingly to the current issue of the Journal of the Knights of Labor on this subject. As the head of the order of the Knights of Labor he disclaims any personal antagonism towards either Gompers or the American federation of labor. He says it is always more to his liking to have a quarrel with the enemy of labor. "Quarreling among labor organizations should end, continues Mr. Powderly. "If it does not end, the labor organizations should end, and quickly, for there is no earthly use in organizations wasting effort on each other." To all of which we most heartily say amen! But with all his good words and entertaining talk, Powderly advances nothing on which to formulate a basis of federation. It does, indeed, take more than words to federate the great organizations. And it is obvious that Mr. Powderly is not using his own name and influence to bring about this much desired end. "When the time comes," he says, "to select the chief officer of the united forces of America's industries, I will, if alive, cheerfully 'second the motion' with as much pleasure as I ever sec onded a motion in all my life.'

Much can be done in a local way to prevent collision between the knights and the federation. The central labor bodies of the larger cities can do a great deal in this direction by providing a basis of representation for the knights. A number of places have done this, Kansas City among them, and we believe this is preferable to a state of constant irritation and jealousy. And yet it is apparent that this arrangement is only temporary and cannot be always maintained. Something more radical and far-reaching than this is necessary.

Let us all, as members of the American federation of labor, draw more counsel to his client, "is the judge's closely together. Let us make the charge." cause of the switchmen or the machinists or any other good union to be also our cause, to be as jealously guarded as our very own. Having accomplished this we believe the battle is half won. Organize and federate, is the crying need of the hour .- Midland Mechanic.

LABOR'S CARITAL.

A Suggestion That Labor Make Chicago Its General Headquarters.

In commenting upon the proposition that the International Association of Machinists make Chicago its headquarters, the Eight-Hour Herald not only favors it but also urges the advisability of making Chicago labor's capital-the headquarters of all labor organizations. It says:

"The advantages to be gained by a concentration of central labor organizations in one principal city are many and obvious, not the least important of which would be the good resulting from the frequent intercourse of representative men of such organizations. The world is advancing, and if a man is fit to represent a national or international organization he is one who will want to keep abreast of the times and to profit by the experiences of others. On the score of accessibility, this city is as ica does with its protective tariff and is proof, and President Cleveland has favorable situated as any in the counits alleged treaties of reciprocity. made no mistake in relying upon the try, while the effectiveness of its labor For these reasons we should abandon good sense and patriotism of the people. organizations is not equaled in any the hypocritical pretense of reciprocity Their confidence is not to be disturbed other large city in America. In thought by those in whom they have so lately and action the trades unionists of this city represent the labor movement of the great west and northwest, where the competent and industrious mechanic is looked upon as the peer of any citi-

zen in the land. "The headquarters of the International Association of Machinists is located at Richmond, Va. By far the largest proportion of the membership of that organization is in the west and south. As a matter of fact, what strength this organization possesses in the east is due mainly to the efforts of a western man, whose labors as organizer during the past six or seven months have given the machinists a footing east of the Allegheny mountains of which they may well feel proud. Still their main strength is in the west, and here it is likely to remain. And here in the west the headquarters should be located, an encouragement and incentive to renewed exertions and greater activity and efficiency."

Americans, Awake! Labor is better informed, more thor-

oughly organized and more aggressive in Europe than in the United States. In England the people have demanded and been given a complete home or local government, and cities are empowered to own and operate street railways, wateworks, gas and electric light plants, municipal laundries and manufactories, and insure to every industrious and deserving workman an opportunity to earn a living. In Belgium the people petitioned for a universal suffrage, as the great mass of the people were not allowed to vote. The government refused, when the factories shut down and the mines closed up, emptying forth their tens of thousands of men who were willing to die for the privilege of a voice in the governing power, and the government was compelled to grant the demands. In America the people look calmly on and see themselves disfranchised and behold a plutocratic element wielding all the powers of a monarch and reaping all the benefits of legislation, yet not a wave of emotion disturbs their peaceful dreams.-Memphis Unionist.

Doing Well.

Down in Hartford, C., the union miners and farmers in the vicinity have established a co-operative store, which, a correspondent of the United Mine Workers' Journal says, "is doing the leading business of the town."

Woman Suffrage.

California's legislature voted for woman suffrage, and the Wyoming legislature has passed a resolution formally notifying other states that unrestricted woman suffrage in the latter state has been a success.

First Monkey (as dude with a mo ocycle in one eye approaches cage)-

Duffy, what do you call it? Second Monkey-Blest if I know, Cully. How did it get in? "Didn't see it come in. Say, that isn't

one of those things what descended from us monkeys, is it?" "Naw; de old orang-outang in dat

other cage is some relation o' him." Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The True State of Affairs. "Good morning, Tommy. Is your

father in?" "No. He's gone to the dentist's."

"To the dentist's?" "Yes-to have ma's teeth seen to." "Oh, indeed!"

"Yes; but ma is in herself, if you'd like to see her."-Drake's Magazine.

She Saw the Point.

Beggar (to dude with young lady)-Please, mister, gimme a cent?

Dude (angrily) - Aw, go away, I haven't any cents. Young lady smiles and dude doesn's know why. -Texas Siftings.

Philadelphia's New Name. "Charley Dingbats calls Philadelphia the City of Sisterly Love." "Why so?"

"Because so many girls there have promised to be sisters to him."-Des Moines Argonaut.

Without Recourse. "Poor Jimson; he's housekeeping. and he tells me he has an awful time with his cook.'

"Why doesn't he discharge her?" "Can't; you see he married her."-Chicago Record.

On Guard. "Tom," she whispered, nestling on his shoulder, "have you found your

"Well, if I haven't," was his guarded answer, "I've found a mighty good substitute."-Judge.

He Wanted to Know. "The only thing left now," said the

"How much is it likely to be?" asked the client, anxiously.-Truth.



Mr. "asey-Phat are yez doin', Mrs. asey, wid me umbrell'? Mrs Casey-Sure, Mike, I'm gettin' the frame ready for me crinoline dress. want to be in shtyle wid the rist a?

thim .- Truth. A Consoling Thought. Queen Lil is deposed, as everyone knows, But her position is yet sublime; For the poets may swear and tear their hair,

But they can't put her name in rhyme True to Life.

Autnor-Well, what do you think of v new drama? Friendly Critic-Splendid! The villain in particular is admirably portrayed. The very words he utters are stolen!-Life.

Exquisiteness.

Miss Thin-Don't you think my new dress is just exquisite? They all say so. Fannie-O, lovely! I think that dressmaker of yours could make a clothespole look quite graceful.-Brooklyn Eagle.

Papa's Boot. She said farewell to that young man; It seemed to do no good. Her father came and said it once fer father came and And then he understood.

-Washington Star.

She-You used to say before we were married that you would give up your He-Well, didn't I? I haven't had any life since we were married .- N. Y.

He Did.

They All Do It.

Herald.

Mrs. Minks-Mrs. Leadem is aging very rapidly. Mrs. Binks-Yes, poor thing. She is worrying herself gray trying to look young.-N. Y Weekly

Thorn Under the Rose. Edith-Mr. Chatterly was the life of the company last night. Jack-Maybe; but he was the death

of the other fellows who wanted to talk .- Truth

A Good Excuse. Teacher-Why were you absent from chool yesterday? Frank-'Cause it rained.

Teacher-What! are you afraid of the

rain? Frank-No'm; but my mother is -Harper's Young People. He Wanted to Be Forgotten.

Dudely Canesucker - Your noble uncle will probably remember you when making his will. "Confound it! That's what I'm arraid

of. If he remembers me it's all up with me," replied Teddy Vanderchump. -Texas Siftings.

A Great Present. Uncle Neb-What are you going to give your little sister for a birthday present?

Oliver-I'm going to ask papa to get

her a football, and I'll show her how to play.-Harper's Young People They Went After Him. "You played Hamlet last nignt. Did

the audience call you out?" "No, they were too impatier t for that. They rushed behind the scenes to find me, but I got away." -N. Y.

At Wellington the new council is to be ousted for neglecting to file its

Humboldt has a hog ordinance. Burlington is trying to secure the passage of a cow ordinance, and taking every lilustrated by more distinguished artists. Laurens, Saunier, Vogel, world, and the unique illustrations tell the story as vividly as the words. If one admires pictures of handsome thing together, personal liberty in tion of the text. A clever story of women,—and who does not?—over to kapsas is becoming a good deal of another kind is that of the new Eng-Kansas is becoming a good deal of a

An enquiry into the present business pursuits of the recent Republican State officials shows that as soon as out of office they show their devotion to Kansas by making investments out-side of the State. Every one, with the exception of ex-Lieutenant Governor Felt, has either left the State in person or engaged in enterprises away from home. Standing up for Kansas with these Republicans meant simply standing up for the offices.—Hiawatha

The Olathe Leader is advocating the adoption of the primary system of making nominations for county officers. The system is an excellent one, and should be adopted. It will be a check upon political shysters and demagogues who, in many cases, thwart the will of the people. The system strikes at the root of the abuses fostered by the method of nominations now in vogue. No ring or clique of leeches can stand long in the face of the primary system. Let it be adopted, by all means.—Olathe

What should be done, and at once, is to clean out your store; do it thoroughly; completely renovate it. Do a cating such a subject as the one named. little painting here and there, where An able legal gentleman calls our it will brighten up the appearance of attention to the fact that the Constituings; be satisfied that your store is tution declares that "the subject of

country have applied for free passes to the World's Fair, and that to grant them will cost the directors \$802,500. The 'cheek' is somewhat eliminated, however, when it is known that these same newspapers have furnished that the set of the convenience of those using the round trip on certificate plan from points in Kansas, certificates to be signed by M. Ingels, Cor. See'y. Topeks, and they appeared in the statutes 1889, were not authorized by law. they were placed there by the compiler, for the convenience of those using the law is void, and will be resisted by M. Ingels, Cor. See'y. Topeks, and stamped by agent C., E. I. & and P., at Salina.

14-Wichita, Kansas, May 23-25, Pharm-accutical Association. Rate, fare and one-third for the round trip on certificate plan from points in Kansas. Certificates to be same newspapers have furnished the Fair free advertising space to the amount of \$8.025,000." The same hind of talk applies to residual to kind of talk applies to railroad passes. railroad will continue to collect the There is not an editorial pass issued extra fare. The bill was fraudently that is not paid for ten times over in altered, somewhere between its pasadvertising.

Gen. E. D. Townsend, who died at his home in Washington, last Thurs- erasures and interlineations before day, was the principal executive its final passage, so that it goes to the officer of the war department through-is the duty of the Committee on Enout the civil war, a post which he grossed Bills to see that they are in filled so capably that his promotion this shape. The Enrolling Clerk's to the position of adjuntant general duty is to refuse to accept and to of the army was only a just recogni- enroll any bill that is not in such war was but one chapter in the military career of General Townsend, which extended over a period of forty-seven years. During this long service he House. - Troy Chief. was twice brevetted for faithful, meritorious and distinguished conduct. The archives of the war department, says the Philadelphia Record, "dead-heads," at the hotel after the theatre had closed. "Some people theatre had closed. "Some people duct. The archives of the war departcontain few records so rounded out have the idea that printers form the and so full of honors.

while ago sat upon her hunkers and viewed the world, but the world knew her not. She gazed at the great train of progress as it rumbled heedlessly hy. The thought stabbed her and like a flash she seized the rear rail of the great train of the ager continued. "It's like this: every ager continued. "It's like this: every the service of the gospel, a lew printers, and very often opera house managers."

"Opera house managers—how is that?" queried a listener.

"Well, it's a fact," the business manager continued. "It's like this: every ager continued. "It's like this: every the service of the gospel, a lew printers, and very often opera house managers." with the throng. But she was not local managers of the opera house satisfied. She slid along through every coach, past baggage, express and all, and seating herself upon the distributed where they will attract the cow-catcher planted the banner there. most attention. Then besides this, It bore these stirring words: 'Ad the advance agent furnishes to the

Example Courant,

W.E.TIMMONS.Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

It is reported that C. H. J. Taylor, of Kansas City, Kas., has given up the expectation of being appointed register of deeds of the District of Columbia, and is looking for something else. He is on the way home.

Leavenworth Standard.

each one being devoted to some especial branch of the production. In one of them can be seen very nearly complete productions of the three caravels of Columbus' fleet; in another the miniature forest which was imported from Jamaica, W. I.; in another a building 60 by 20 feet which is in every detail a faithful copy of the celebrated monastery at La Rabida; in another a small army of costume of the production. Work is progressing by the production was imported from Jamaica, W. I.; in another a building in another as the production. Work is progressing by the production of the production of the three caravels of Columbus' fleet; in another a building 60 by 20 feet which is in every detail a faithful copy of the celebrated monastery at La Rabida; in another as a building 60 by 20 feet which is in every detail a faithful copy of the celebrated monastery at La Rabida; in another as a building 60 by 20 feet which is in every detail a faithful copy of the celebrated monastery at work on the costumes of the productions. Work is progressing by the complete productions of the three caravels of Columbus' fleet; in another the form Jamaica, W. I.; in another a building 60 by 20 feet which is in every detail a faithful copy of the celebrated monastery at La Rabida; in another as a building 60 by 20 feet which is in every detail a faithful copy of the celebrated monastery at La Rabida; in another as a building 60 by 20 feet which is in every detail a faithful copy of the celebrated monastery at La Rabida; in another as a building 60 by 20 feet which is in every detail a faithful copy of the celebrated monastery at La Rabida; in another as a building 60 by 20 feet which is in another as a building 60 by 20 feet which is

to be ousted for neglecting to file its bills of election expenses and a new election is to be called to legalize the canvass of the bonds voted to build a new school-house.

A New York daily paper, taking up the itea conveyed in Flammarion's exciting novel, "Omega: The Last Days of the World," has interviewed on and give the town a wide berth. Oh, yes, there are many kinds of dead-heads, but the hoggish opera house if science were to predict to-morrow manager is the worst." Ed. Howe's view of it: A few that the end of the world would arrive within the next thirty days. The answers are various and curious, and heighten the interest which is felt in bilities of future development on the lish novelist, Gilbert Parker, in the have had occasion to make even a short residence in the French capital. The Cosmopolitan scores a success in producing in its May number, almost simultaneously with the daily papers, an elaborate description of Professor Gray's marvellous invention, the Telwriting, or the work of the artist, sim-

THE EXCESS OF FARE LAW. We last week spoke of the act rebut was approved by the Governor, and published; but everybody supposed it was lost, from the fact that no bill could be found with a title indimore attractive than your neighbor's.

Take a pride in keeping it in perfect in the title." The title of the law, as order, and see if your coming spring trade does not increase.—Leavenworth 1325 of the laws of 1889." The bill, as it passed both Houses, was entitled Take a pride in keeping it in perfect order, and see if your coming spring trade does not increase.—Leavenworth Journal of Commerce.

Ard incidentally do not be afraid to spend a little money for newspaper advertising to be sure that it does.—Leavenworth Standard.

The Parsons Sun makes a good point when it says: "It is cited as a sample of journalistic 'cheek' that one-eighth of the newspapers in the country have applied for free passes of the law is void, and will be resisted by the railroad companies on that sage by the Legislature and its signature by the Governor, in the interest of the railroads. The purpose of en-grossing a bill is to eliminate all shape. Here is a question that rests Rump House, either, but the Douglas

DEAD-HEADS.

most numerous class of 'dead-heads,' Here is a new history of Kansas, which is fresh, unique, original and beautifully expressive. We have no heads are people who work their way idea where it came from, as we find it credited to an exchange.—Fort Scott Monitor.

"And this is Kansas, who a little while ago sat upon her hunkers and discredit however the world known issued the week however the world known issued the week hard the week to be seen the world known issued the week to be seen the world known issued the week to be seen the world known issued the week to be seen the world known issued the week to be seen the world known issued the week to be seen the world known issued the week to be seen t

astra gloriam pokum squeekum. local manager of the opera house, That means 'get ther Eli, through thick and thin,' and that's what she did."

There is a vest deal of interest even

the press reports shows would have a hard pull of it. Most opera house managers have judgment enough to use these 'comps' to good advantage, but now and then we run across one who is so much of an American hog that he sells about three-fourths of them, gives most of them to particular friends, or furnishes one or two 'pet papers' with all they want and lets the other papers 'whistle' for what they get. This is money for awhile, in his the production. Work is progressing hands, but after he finds that threevery rapidly in this department; much more so, in fact, than on the building itself.

hands, but after he finds that threefourths of the shows that stop with him—good shows too—are 'roasted' by local papers which he has thus robbed, A New York daily paper, taking up not too consummate a porker. If he is

going around securing the ballot for the women, and the signs are that when they get through, they will have to begin hunting for the ballot. The women don't want to vote.

The Kansas City Star says that Garnett has a chicken ordinance, Neosho Falls has a duck and goose ordinance. Humboldt has a hog ordinance. Bur
Heighten the interest which is felt in the second part of Flammarion's great in the ten thousandth century, when interplanetary communication has been established and the "dream of the ages" becomes a reality, is one of the special features of Demorest's Family Magazine for June. It is compiled from the records of the Optimists' Club, an organization established for foretelling the future of the world, and the unique illustrations score of them may be seen in the same number, illustrating "Society Leaders of Indiana." In "Familiar same number. "American Society in Leaders of Indiana." In "Familiar Paris," is an article of another kind, Talks on the Different Schools of but one which will interest all who Art" we are introduced to the Venetian and Spanish painters and many of their most noted works. French Embassy and the European Legations" are treated in a superbly illustrated article. "The Diary of an Athletic Girl" tells all about tennis teas and tennis dresses; from a "Car autograph, which reproduces the handavan Outing" one learns about the writing, or the work of the artist, simnewest and most charming way of spending a vacation; and if the sugultaneously, thousands of miles dis-tant from where the artist or writer is gestions in "Summer Furnishing" and sitting. Mr. Howell's purpose in "The Traveler from Altruria" is, month by month, becoming more evident, and is now receiving wide attention at the hands of the critics all over the world.

"The Guest Room" are carried out one may be sure of having an attractive home for the hot weather. The story of "A Vietim of the Bargain Counter" will appeal to many a vietim the other stories are all good. tim; the other stories are all good, and the numerous departments replete with helpful matter. Demor pealing the law permitting railroad conductors to collect extra fare, in cases where tickets are not purchased before the passenger enters the car:

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Below find a list of meetings for which reduced round trip rates. as stated below,

reduced round trip rates, as stated below, are au horized for the occasions named; 3—Hutchinson, Kansas, May 22.24, Kansas band Association. Open rate o one lowest first class fare for the round trip from points in Kansas, for parties of 25 or more traveling on one-solid ticket. Tickets to be sold May 21 and 22, limited to May 25 for return.

6—Ottawa, Kansas, August 1-8, Presbyterian Synod. Rate, fare one and one-

aceutical Association. Rate, fare and one-third for the round trip on certificate plan from points in Kansas. Certificates to be signed by Mrs. M. O. Miner, Sec'y, Hia waths, Kansas, and stamped by agent M. P. as joint agent.
W. J. Black, GEO. T. NICHOLSON,

W. J. BLACK, GEO. A. G. P. & T. A.

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Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.
Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colle...
Teething; Colle, Crying, Wakefulness
-Diarrhea, of Children or Adults... 3-Teething; Colle, Crying, Wakefulness .25
4 Diarrhea, of Children or Adults .25
5 Dysentery, Griping, Billous Colle .25
6 Cholera Morbus, Vomiting .25
7 Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis. .25
8 Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache .25
9 Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. .25
10 Dyspepsia, Billousness, Constipation .25
11 Suppressed or Painful Periods .25
12 Whites, Too Profuse Periods .25
13 Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness .25
14 Sait Rheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions .25
15 Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains .25
16 Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague .25
17 Piles, Bilnd or Bleeding .25
17 Piles, Bilnd or Bleeding .25
19 Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head .25
20 Whooping Cough .25
21 Asthma, Oppressed Breathing .25
22 Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing .25
23 Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling .25
24 General Debility, Physical Weakness .25
25 Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions .25
26 Sea. Sickness, Sickness from Riding .25
27 Kidney Discases .25
29 Sore Mouth, or Canker .25
30 Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed .25
31 Painful Periods .25
32 Dirinary Weakness Carpitons .25
35 Chronic Congestions & Eruptions .25
25 Chronic Congestions & Eruptions .25
25 Chronic Congestions & Extra Numbers .25

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a few days, and you will be startled at the unex-pected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. \$45.00 profit on \$75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work ferus than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

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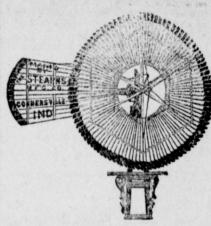
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TIME TABLE.

EAST.	NY.X.	Col.X.	chi.x.	MRX	KC.X
	a m	n m	p m	p m	a m
Cedar Gro	ve 1945	11 01	1 26	11 54	10 13
alamonte	19 57	1110	1 34	12 05ai	n 10 23
Wimdala	1 16	11 23	1 45	12 23	10 36
Dunna	1 22	11 97	1 49	12 29	10 40
Strong	1 33	11 35	1 56	12 55	10 48
Ellinor	1 45	11 43	2 03	1 06	10 57
Saffordville	53	11 50	2 07	1 16	11 03
WEST.	Mex.x	cal x	Den.x	Col.x	Tex.x
				a m	

WEST.	Mex.x	cal x	Den.x	Col.x'	rex.x
		p m		a m	
Saffordville	612	5 42	2 16	8 07	1 21
Ellinor	6 18	5 47	2 22	3 16	1 26
Strong		5 55		8 40	1 88
Evans	6 32	6 02	2 36	3 52	1 49
Elmdale		6 06	2 40	3 57	1 54
Clements	6 47	6 17	2 51	4 16	2 10
Cedar Grov		6 25	2 59	4 28	2 21

Cedar Grove o	& W. R. R.	
RAST.	Pass. Ftr.	. Mixed
Hymer	11 55pm 7 30	pm
Evans	12 16am 7 55	
Strong City	12 30 8 10	3 00pm
Cottonwood Fa	ls.	3 10
Gladstone		8 25
Bazaar		4 10
WEST.		
		4 20pm
Bazaar		4 50
Gladstone	***	5 15
Cottonwood Fa	118.	
Strong City	4 00am 8 301	m 5 20
Evans	4 10 8 45	
Hymer	4 27 9 15	

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

LUCIEN EARLE, JUDGE.

A. B. Perrigo vs C. H. and Hattie L Raliegh, tried by the court and judgment for plaintiff against the two executors. (only on execution) and Charles H Perri-

go on security for \$584.86 with incerest at 8 per cent. Norman Thompson vs Catherine Hay den, Geo M Hayden, et al. Judgment for plaintiff against Catherine Hayden for \$4755.90 toreclosure and sale without appraisement as a first lien. Judgment for WB Denman. Administrator's will against Geo. M Hayden, Dora J Hayden, A Hayden, H Hayden, Edith M Thomas, Chas Hayden und Jennie Hayden, for \$3432.46, 6 per cent and sale. Chase Co National Bank vs H S Lin-

coln, continued. Eastern Kansas Land & Loan Company vs Catherine Hayden, et al, judgment for plaintiff for \$304,60 toreclosure and sale without appraisement Also judgment for W. B. Denman for \$342.45 with fore-

closure and sale. Jacob Rupert vs J L Pratt judgment and foreclosure againsts both defendants in the sum of \$1,572 without appraisement Union Security Company vs H G Howe et al , foreclosure and sale without ap-

praisement for \$350.26. Charles A Strock vs E L Perrigo, et al, leave given the defendant to fill answer in the cose 20 days from the 11th. Thompson ys Hayden, defendant allow

ed 40 days to make and serve case for Supreme court. Same order allowed in case of Eastern Kansas Land Cays Catherine Hayden. Nannie Lee vs A. TY S. F. verdict for

plaintiff for \$2,000. Carrie Berry vs Albert Berry de John and Joseph Henderson vs W H Cartter, on account, verdiet for defen

dant. C Spink vs H W Newby, et al, sale con firmed and cost apportioned.
National Bank vs W H Holsinger, judg

ment on mandate.
State vs Wm Judd, continued and bond for \$200 given. H V Simmons vs N Brown, sale confirm

ed and deed ordered,

State vs Chas Shofe, 1 year at hard la-

ed and deed ordered.
State vs Chas Shofe, 1 year at hard labor in the penitentiary.

A Bandolin vs Mary B Bandolin. plff ordered to pay \$60 attorney's fees and \$30 for expenses. Same to be paid in install ments of 15, 30 and 60 days.

Strong City Bank vs. H N. Roberts, foreclosure; judgment for \$734 85.

L E. Perrigo vs. Isaac Alexander et al.; supersedeas bond reduced to \$500.

Artemas B. Perrigo vs. Chas. H. Perrigo, Harriet Laura Raleigh, executors, et al., account; judgment for defendants. This suit was brought by Artemas B. Perrigo against his mother's estate, to recover the traveling expenses of himself and wife, from Chicago to Strong City and return, to attend the deathbed and burnal of his mother, and for money paid by him for flowers he placed on her coffin, which flowers he afterwards gave to one of his sisters. The suit was begun in the Probate Court, where Mr. Perrigo was defeated, and was then appealed to the District Court, where he was again defeated, the Judge stating that the action revealed the smallest and most unworthy conduct of a son, that had ever come under his observation in Court.

At 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Court adjourned, until August 28th.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Julius Remy has a new barber. Fine, growing weather, this week.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Mrs. E. T. Baker is sick, with ma-

Fine growing weather, but rain is E. Bruce Johnson is at home, this

week, on a visit. The Co-operative Store has just received a car of Salt. The Co-operative Store has a few

bushels of Cane Seed on hand. Leo G. Holz returned, Friday, from his week's visit at Topeka. H. V. Simmons, of Emporia, arrived

here, yesterday, on a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, were at Emporia, Saturday.

S. A. Breese has built an addition to the west side of his residence.

Mrs. C. I. Maule, of Strong City,

Nelson M. Patton, of Clements, has old his farm to Spencer Prickard, for

Boone Harris, of Elmdale, now sports a new buggy and new set of harness.
Go to the Co-operative Store and examine those fine Douglas Shoes just

received. E. A. Hildebrand, of Matfield Green, was at Kansas City, last week, on

business. Mrs. H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield reen, was shopping in Emporia, last

Residence property for sale, cheap

or cash, or on easy terms. Apply at his office. aug 18-tf Johnson guarantees to make your photographs to suit you, or refund your money.

John McCallum, of Strong City. has gone to Chicago, on a visit to the World's Fair.

E. O. Trask, of the Matfield Mirror, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, Monday.

John Perrier & Co, of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. W. S. Romigh and Clint Arnold will ship a car load of hogs to Kansas

City, to-night. James Brown, of Chicago, son of the late John Brown, of Bazaar, is

here, on a visit, Since April 10th, County Treasurer David Griffitts has paid the bounty on

133 wolf scalps. B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield Green, are selling calico and muslin at 5 cents per yard.

J. F. Kirker and Park McMinds, of Strong City, went to Salina, to the K. of P. convention.

For the next two weeks you can get one dozen fine cabinet photos, for \$2, at Johnson's gallery.

Messrs. Julius and Jules Remy are now painting the residence of Robert Matti, on Bloody creek. Last Monday evening, Misses Mira

and Eva Tuttle entertained a large number of their friends. Mrs. Robert Reynolds, of Colorado

prings, Col., is visiting at Mr. Patrick Raleigh's, in Strong City. Mrs. D. H. McGinley fell off her back porch, a few days ago, and general onslaught on her. sprained her left forearm.

Married, in the parlors

Two dollars will get you a dozen nicely finished photos of the baby, at Arthur Johnson's gallery. Mrs. N. A. Brown, of Strong City-visited friends and relatives, in Mor-

ris county, a short time ago, Michael Bradburn, of Strong City. has gone on a month's visit to triends and relatives, at Quincy, Ky.

W. B Gibson went to Emporia yesterday, to take part in the County Superintendents' convention.

The Co-operative Company desires the farmers to leave their orders for Cultivators before being needed. Remember. you can get a dozen cab-

inet photos of yourself, wife or haby, or best girl, for \$2, at Johnson's. Spring and summer hats, at B. F. Talkington & Son's, Matfiel Green. Get one before they are all gone.

Take the baby and \$2 to Johnson's gallery, west of the Court-house, and get a dozen finely finished photos. Albert Berry, of Council Grove, was in town, Tuesday, attending Court,

National Presbyterian convention. Sheriff J. H. Murdock, accompanied

by his wife, took Charles Shofe to the Penitentiary, at Lansing, last night. Bring your eggs to Tuttle's or Mercer's store and get the cash for them. WM. BLOSSER.

Miss Lydia Winters, of Strong City. is enjoying a visit from her friend, Miss Nellie Perry, of Council Grove. Quite a number of the citizens of this city and of Strong City attended

the campfire at Emporia, last Friday. Dr. G. W. Byrne, of Coldwater, Comanche county, arrived here, Saturday evening, on a visit to old friends. Frank Strail was visiting at his father's, last Sunday. He has a good position in a wagon shop in Kansas

A pair of gloves found in this city, last Friday morning, can be had by calling at this office and proving prop-

Julius Remy is having the back room of his barber shop plastered,

preparatory to painting and papering the same. Johnson does not advertise to make

as he says.

B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield. have just received a new lot of Ladies' and Gents' fine shoes which they are selling at the lowest possible figures. Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Franz have adopted Satie R. Smith, the 45 days old infant of E. A. Smith, all of

Mrs. B .F. Talkington and daughter, Miss Sophia, of Matfield Green returned, on Tuesday of last week, from a visit at Fall River, Greenwood county.

Strong City, whose mother recently

Miss Lula Minnix, of Cottonwood Falls, is quite ill, at the residence of Dick Jones, with whose family she has been visiting.—Matfield Mirror, noon, left one of its brakemen behind.

and Albert.

Chase county, Kansas. S. P. Clyburn, formerly of Homestead, having purchased one-fifth of an acre of land from Isaac Alexander,

at the Spring creek quarry, will build a residence on the same. Albert Berry, of Council Grove, re-turned, a few days ago, from Texas, with 700 head of cattle, which he will

reka house, in this city, by Judge J. M. Rose, on Wednesday afternoon, May 17, 1893, Mr. Joseph R. Brown, of Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas, and Miss Katie Sauble, of Monterey,

At the recent State Sunday-school convention, held at Lawrence, Miss Jessie Shaft, of Chase county, was with the hounds of some of the "boys" unanimously elected Recording Secretary, for the ensuing year, and Wichita was selected for the next

that city.

The non-resident lawyers in town, attending the District Court, since the were six races, three of which were John Maloy, of Council Grove; H. D.
Dickson, of Emporia; W. Littlefield, of Topeka, and Alwarin Gillett, of Kansas City.

Won, on points, by Emporia. and three, on points, by Cottonwood Falls; and four were won by Cottonwood Falls, on fast running, "Capt. Nottingham," Logan Robinson's dog, beating the

About two weeks ago, Geo. W Jackson, of Crocker creek, was sitting

on a box in his wagon, at the head of Rock creek, and the horses, becoming frightened, jumped, throwing him and the box to the ground. The box fell on his right foot, breaking the heel there-

Ed. Gregory arrived here, Tuesday night, from Ash Fork, Arizona, where he has been clerking on the B. Lantry & Son's big railroad contract. He re-ports all the "boys" of this city and of Strong City, who are at work on said cohtract, as well and in fine spirits. He is looking well himself.

J. W. McWilliams, P. B. McCabe and R. C. Harris were appointed a committee to secure a speaker for Decoration day, and, we are informed. they have secured the services of the Hon. A. W. Smith, ot McPherson county, for the occasion. Mr. Smith is a good speaker, and it will be quite a treat to listen to him.

Father Bruno, a former pastor of the Catholic Church in Strong City, was called to Cincinnati, week before last, to attend the funeral of his mother. The particulars of her death you a dozen photos for \$2, and charge we did not learn, but the Rey. Father's you \$2.50 or \$3 for them, but just \$2, many friends at Strong City and many friends at Strong City and throughout the county extend to him

Last Saturday, F. P. Cochran acted as judge pro tem, of the District Court, in the case of the Hendersons vs. Cartter.

A. Seaton, of Newton, passed through Strong City, a few days ago, on his way to Texas, over the M., K. & T. R., R.

For Sale:—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wager.

"The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

Our thanks. While the report is very complete in its details, giving many maps, statistics and reports that cannot be obtained elsewhere it fails to mention one very important product of Kansas—the newspapers. The re-port is official, and, hence, is of great

yards.
W. C. Giese and S. J. Evans have
just finished putting both of Mr.
Giese's anvils in as good condition as when they were new, by leveling their tops and smoothing off the rough edges, the first job of the kind that was ever done in this city or county, and the anvils now look as if they were new one. It took a big fire to heat the anvils, and a good deal of hard work, besides skill and mechanism, to complete the job plete the job.

The fast freight that went west Dick Jones, with whose family she has been visiting.—Matfield Mirror, May 12.

Fen Irwin, of Lyon connty, was in town, this week, visiting his brother-in-law, S. A. Breese. He was accompanied by his sons, Willie, Eddie and Albert.

through Strong City, last Friday afternoon, left one of its brakemen behind. The train "broke" at the depot, and in attempting to get down the side of the car, the brakeman was caught by the mail hook and jerked from the car, breaking his thumb and inflicting and Albert. serious hip injuries, He was taken Married, at Elk, on May 6, 1893, by to the Acme House, where Dr. Dary the Rev. A. Holman, at his residence, Mr. Samuel Todd, of Muscogee, I. T., and Miss Mary A. Bennett, of Elk,

Do you take the Kansas Farmer?

Why not? Every farmer, stock breeder,orchardist,dairyman, gardener, poul tryman, their wives, and the boys and girls, will find it full of helpful information. It is practical, honest, able; it is adapted especially to Kansas; it

Albert Berry, of Council Grove, returned, a few days ago, from Texas, with 700 head of cattle, which he will pasture on the Berry ranch, on Diamond creek, in this county.

The best Coal Oil and Gasoline in the market, delivered at your door. Price, ten cents per gallon.

Myst A. C. GATES, Oil and Gasoline Merchant.

EGGS FOR SALE.—Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Laced Wyandotte, Parttige Cochin, Black Langshan and Rose Coomb Brown Leghorn eggs, at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 for 13. Apply at this city of Clements, was so badly stung by bees that she is now seriously ill. The bees had stung a child, and she went to its rescue, when the bees made at general onslaught on her.

Marited, in the parlors of the Eureka house, in this city, by Judge J. M. Rose, on Wednesday afternoon, May 17, 1893 Mr., Joann R. Roow Mr. And Mr. And Mrs. Howard took the mid-night train scientists are invited to be present in the presence of a few of the entry relative soft the contracting parties. After the happy couple and the provest can be free, if you will take notice that you and wile, and wile, and wi hood. Programme next week.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE According to agreement, O. M. Wil-hite and J. M. Hand, of Emporia, were here, last Saturday, with three greyof this place, and the turnout was good, there being a number of ladies in the crowd, adding zest to the exmeeting.

Mrs. Wit Adare, of Strong City, returned, a few days ago from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Geo. McGovern, at Kansas City, whose husband is now Assistant Superintendent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, at the crowd, adding Zest to the exhibiting and exciting zest to the exhibiting and exciting zest to the exhibiting and exciting zest to the exhibit growd, adding Zest to the exhibiting and exciting zest to the exhibit growd, adding were let loose, by means of a slip col-lar, and then the chase began. There was in town, Tuesday, attending Court, in a suit in which he is interested.

Lee M. Swope and Will McNee caught two catfish, Tuesday morning, which together weighed 54 pounds.

W. G. Patten left, last Monday, for Washington, D. C., to attend the National Preshyterian convention.

Kansas City.

Joseph Herring, of Matfield Green. has gone to Rockville, Pa., where he has been called as an important witness in a big land suit, and where he will remain several weeks. He will take in the World's Fair, at Chicago, on his return home.

FOR SALE. An IXL Wind-Mill, as good as new, at one-third cost. Call at the Eureka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

LECHORNS AND LANCSHANS. The handsomest and hardiest fowls on earth. Eggs from prize winners. James Burton.

Jamestown, Ks. NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF

CHASE COUNTY. If you get your horses in good shape, well broke and fat, I will sell all of them you may wish me to. J. G. ATKINSON.

POPULIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE. You are hereby called to meet in this city, at 1 o'clock, p m., Saturday, May 20. All the Committee are requested to attend, without fail, as important business is on hand.

Mrs. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, was sick, with pleurisy, last week.

Jules Remy is painting the residence of Ed. Raymond, on Rock creek.

Charles Caboon, of Spring creek, is very ill, and his recovery is doubtful.

Miss Josie Fish, of Strong City, is visiting friends and relatives at To
Mrs. John Doering will leave, to
The page thereof.

The page thereof.

The page thereof.

The page thereof.

The present term of Court has been one of the shortest and least expensive Chase county has had for a long period. The jury was held less than a week. Judge Earle is giving eminent satisfaction with his work.—Reveile.

You say it well; and it pleases us greatly to copy such encomiums on polite enought to ask my lady terested in the above named cemetery.

(I breed S. S. Hambubg- Excelus Eggs and Stock in their season for sale.)

Incubators & Brooders. Another step towards perfection

The Hydro Safety Lamp

in the hatching and raising of Poultry.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

I am arranging to furnish all kinds of Poultry Supplies, such as

BONE MEAL, OYSTER SHELL, WIRE NETTING, ROOFING PAPER, BONE MILLS, INCUBATORS & BROODERS, &C., &C. Write for what you want and get prices.

J. P. LUCAS, Topeka, Kans.

HOWARD-HARRIS.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Diamond creek, in Chase county, Kansas, on Wednesday evening, May 17, 1893, by the Rev. W. S. Richards, pastor of the Eimdale and Strong City, M. E. church, Mr. Benjamin F. Howard, of this city, and Miss Carrie May Harris, daughter of Wm M Harris, Esq. The wedding was a very quite affair. The wedding was a very quite affair, it is adapted especially to Kansas; it comes every week in the year, with sixteen or twenty pages of very valuable information. Sample will be sent free, if you send postal card request to KANSAS FARMER Co.,

Topeka, Kas.

and commingle your grief with ours, who are now but one common band of brotherhood and living only for one common purpose—the uplifting of humanity toward one common Fatherdisposition; and she and her husband are to be congratulated on their choice for a wedded life. The COURANT extends to them its best wishes for a long, happy and prosperous journey down the stream of life, and a blissful entrance into eternity after a ripe old Do you want to save 50c. on the \$? We are closing out at cost

and less. A fine stock of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Dry Goods, Overalls.&c., at whatever they will bring. Size up just a few of our

prices: Best Overalls, 69c. Best Jeans Pants, 99c. Best Socks, 61-4c. Hats, 5c.

Ladies' Slippers, 49c. Gents' Ties, 10c. And everything accordingly. Don't miss the chance of your

Must be sold in 30 days. Goods almost given away. Call and be convinced. E. P. HICKMAN,

A slaughter in prices.

Gillett Building, C. W. Falls, P. S .- To the Ladies: We have a complete line of Ladies' Shoes, new goods, at

BUREAU OF INFORMATION. The Burlington has recently established in a convenient quarter of its elegant and commodious passenger station, at Chicago, an office designed to afford travelers information on the thousand-and-one things they need to know, with regard to routes, rates, connections and accommodations. It has been placed in charge of an experienced man, supplied with all railway guides, maps and time tables, and is known as the "Bureau of Information."

It is a place to which all travelers may

TO BECIN WITH

You have been wondering how much it would cost to go to the World's Fair.

The price of a ticket from Cottonwood Falls to Chicago and return, via Santa Fe Route, is \$26.40. Tickets on sale April 25th to October 31st, inclusive, with final return limit of November 15th, 1893.

Call on J. J. Comer, local agent at Cottonwood Falls, and ask for free illustrated folder, describing World's Fair buildings and how o see the sights to best advantage.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Trustworthy agents will be at the C., B. Trustworthy agents will be at the C., B. Trustworthy agents will be at the C., B.

operation.

For Sale:—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office.

Dr. John McKaskill arrived at Strong City, last Saturday morning, with 87 head of cattle he had bought at Kansas City.

If our delinquent subscribers would let us have even a part of what they

Miss Josie Fish, of Strong City, is visiting friends and relatives at Topeka.

Mrs. Joe Bielman, of Strong City, visited her relatives, at Madison, last week.

District Court Clerk G. M. Hayden is building a cycolone cave at his building a cycolone cave at his home.

Mrs. John Doering will leave, topeka.

Mrs. John Doering will

[First Published in the CHASE COUNTY COUR-ANT, May 4, 1893.] Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kan-

The Financial Association.a corporation, Plaintiff,

A. W. Brewerton, No. 1814. Elia E Brewerton, W. P. Morris and Eliza-beth Morris, Defend-

THE STATE OF KANSAS to the Defend.

QUINTON & QUINTON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Attest: Geo. M. HAYDEN, Clerk of the
District Court.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, constituted as a Board of Equalization, will meet in compliance with section 74, chapter 107, of the General Statutes of the State of Kansas, on Monday, the 5 h day of Jupe, 1893, for the purpose of equalizing the valueation of all the property ass seed in said county for the year 1893, at which meeting or adjourned meeting all persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessment made and returned by the assessors can appear and have the errors in the returns cor ected.

[SEAL.]

County Clerk.

WANTED.— A Represenative for our Family Treasury, the greatest book ever offered to the public Our coupon system, which we use in selling this great work enables each purchaser to get the book FREE, so everyone purchases. For his first week's work one agent's profit is \$168 A nother \$136.00. A lady has just cleared \$120 00 for her first week's work. We give you exclusive territory, and pay large commissions on the sales of sub-agents. Write at once for the agency for your county. Address all communications to

RAND, M'NALLY & CO., CHICAGO.

The Elmdale Mills Will accommodate their patrons who wish their own grain ground, provided not less than twenty bushels are brought at one time. The patrons getting all the offal. Charge, ten cents per bushel for wheat.

S. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. White Leghorns, Silver Laced Wyandottes,

\$1 per setting of 13. My Leghorns are all full pedigreed

> ZACHARY TAYLOR. Marion, Kansas.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency

> -AND LOANS MONEY .--COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

D. W. MERCER

always keeps the Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.



LINK & GAMER. Eggs for Sale!

birds, bred from peus of some of our most noted breeders

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

(This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). Write you opinions bris ly, and they will be published o discussed in their turn by the editor or by a mem ber of the Taxation Society. ciety," this office or P. O. Box 88, Buf-

Tax Laws Should Not Discriminate Against Corporations.

In every scheme of taxation proposed have been hurled. While professedly corporate capital and individual or firm capital so far as general taxation is for most of the rest of the increase." concerned, yet the requirements of of their business for the purposes of as- strain first, although there is more dire for the purpose of getting at evey dol- taxed. lar of property for the purposes of taxation, while the individual or firm is in no wise interrogated on such matters. The result is that every corporation covered by the tax bills is brought to the farmers, who are now the very ones strict account, while capital employed by individuals or firms, even though it be just as large, may go absolutely free | bills as Mr. Farquhar's, which simply according to the diligence or caprice of provide for home rule in taxation, the assessor.

The corporation is but an aggregation of individuals associated together under a statute for the purposes of business, and it seeks to add to the sum total of wealth to the state and to its individual shareholders in the same to blame. They have not such oppormanner that the efforts of a firm or individuals do. Why then ought they to be discriminated against and heavier burdens be imposed on them than on capital employed in other ways? In with literature of all kinds, even such theory there may be no discrimination, but the merest tyro in business knows mite, give better facilities for educathat such is the practical result. The result will be that corporate capital will be driven from the state and will be employed elsewhere, and the state will be the loser of the wealth that otherwise would be created within its limits.

It has always been the policy of the state to encourage manufacturing and business corporations, consequently every community has seen many of its old and successful business houses reorganized under the corporate laws of the state and thus the business saved to absurdity, he replied: "It is evident the community from disintegration. which would have resulted in the event of the death of its founder and financial head. Is it just that such corporations should be treated other than their competitors who may be doing business under the copartnership laws?

A New Yorker's Suggestion.

As a frequent visitor to Baltimore on business from New York, and interested in the effort that is being made here, as in my own state, to introduce broad economic principles in the levying of taxes, permit me to call attention, in view of your reference to our work in your able editorial to-day, to the fact that, strangely as it may seem to some, it is mainly the real estate interest in the city of New York which is urging the bill in our legislature for local option in the matter of taxes. It is done with the view of making real es-tate shoulder all the taxes, and doing away altogether with personal taxation; the hoped-for gain being in a general advance of the city's prosperity. This would, it is believed, react to the advantage of real estate owners in the end, by establishing a place where capital can come and be unmolested: a place where the farce of trying to collect a personal tax will not be enacted; a tax which always has and, in the nature of things, always will, be unequally distributed, a tax which does not stay where it is put, but passes on till it reaches the consumer, except in the few instances where it is at once laid on property in the home of the consumer. Even here, however, it has the disadvantage, to the extent of the sum drained from him, of preventing him from gratifying his never-ending desire for more property, and which this demand would call into being, of course, for his use, or that of

others. Baltimore is making an effort to induce capital to take advantage of her natural resources, which are so great. Is not this the most promising way for her to secure it? Or, will she let New York, with less natural advantages, all told, get ahead of her again because of being first to adopt a principle of political economy that may be said to be established—the inexpediency of taxing From an Interview in the N. Y. Even personal property.

Of course, you can do nothing in this way with the Maryland Declaration of seem to hint, to make it odious by car-L. Hinton, in Baltimore News.

How You Pay.

"Jersey City, Hoboken, and all the Jersey coast are growing more rapidly than they ever grew before, filling up with people who want to live in New York and can't find room, and are scared away from Brooklyn by its fearfully high taxes. Not only is every tax payer and rent payer in Brooklyn interested in this matter, but every real estate owner, every real estate agent, building material man, carpenter, plumber, mason, bricklayer, and every other person in any way connected with the building of houses, stores, and flats, is vitally interested in this.' -Edw. C. Graves.

Taxes for Free Lunch.

If our aldermen can not have champagne and turtle soup at the expense of the people on the day of the naval pa- are a little backward about coming forrade then are the traditions of the ward in these columns. Don't be shy, service indeed fallen into innocuous speak up, we are waiting to hear your desuctude. What are taxes levied and side, including comments on the popucollected for?--Morning Advertiser.

Suburban Mortgages.

My attention is called to a mistake made two weeks ago when, speaking of the mortgage indebtedness of Connecticut, I drew the inference that the cities were the first to feel the effects of the transfer of land from the many to the few. I hastily inferred this from the fact that the increase in mortgages in Connecticut is almost entirely confined

to the debts on city lots. My critic says: "I do not think this a fair inference from the premises. When free and by the farmers, stock corporations have been the target at which all the darts are almost always mortgaged by purchasers for purchase money or improveno difference has been made between ments. I think this would account for much and the great modern buildings

On reflection I think he is quite right. them as to an exhibition of the affairs It is the country districts that feel the sessment and taxation have gone so far poverty in the cities. The very fact, as to be absolutely inquisitorial, and which I mentioned in the same parawould not for a day be tolerated by the graph, that people are abandoning people if required of individuals or their farms rather than pay the taxes Such requirements might per- is evidence of this. No one is abandonhaps be properly made when they are ing city property. This would go to for safeguards to the public as to the show that farm lands are overtaxed, financial responsibility of corporations; while city land owners, even with the but in the proposed tax they are only added burden of mortgages, are under-

Another inference is that relief from taxation on personal property and products-the lessening of taxes on la or-when it comes, will first benefit to cry out against such relief.

Most of the opposition, even to such comes from the country districts be cause the farmers somehow have a superstition that the sharp city folks are trying to get the best of them, and evade a fair share of the state taxes. I do not know that they are very much tunities of knowing each other's thoughts as in the cities where exexchange of ideas, rapid communication of though and a press teeming papers as the Advance adding their tion .- T. B. Preston.

Defying Natural Laws.

A man who boasted of his practical, matter-of-fact way of looking at any question submitted for his opinion, was asked what he thought regarding the possibility of inventing a perpetual motion machine. With fine scorn for the visionary theorists who maintain that since action and re-action are equal and opposite, perpetual motion is an that if a siphon can draw water from a eask into a barrel it can also draw it back again. Therefore, it is only necessary to utilize the force of the running water, in order to operate a machine for an indefinite period."

When the theorists laughed at him, the truth of his assertion by taking hold of his bootstraps and lifting himself off the floor.

A farmer, who was a practical man, taking no stock in theories of taxation which did not agree with his "common sense," devised a method by which all the farmers would escape paying taxes. His plan was the very simple one of putting all taxes on personal property. When a tax theorist told him that since taxes on capital hampered industry, decreased the farmer's markets, and increased the price of the goods he bought, such a system would hurt the he said: "That's all well enough in theory, but it won't work that way in practice.

When last heard of he was trying to make a brook on his farm run up-hill.

Strange Shrinkage of Values.

This is about the time of year when the annual decline in the value of personal property sets in. The assessor will soon be abroad in the land, and diamond headlights will disappear from expansive shirt fronts. Gold watches will be sent to the watchmaker's for repairs, and silver turnips will take their places for the assessor's benefit. Horses worth a thousand dollars will have a around and show up on the tax roll as worth \$22.27, while \$500 pianos will slump to \$21.18. The man who hesitates or fears to swear himself poor when the assessor calls is a very rare bird indeed. What nonsense our recent tax laws are. Ever since the birth of support, quite apart from the ultimate civilization tax assessors have been trying to find personal property, and have failed utterly and completely. They are still trying to find it, and they are still failing. They never have found it and they never will .- The Courier, St. Louis, Mo.

ing Post.

The New York Tax Reform Associa-Rights confronting you. But with that, | tion believes that trust companies, or as with a bad law, it is best, as you any other concerns, should be taxed only for such special privileges as they rying it into effect to the letter-Henry enjoy. We can see no reason why personal property or money should be taxed any more when held by a com pany than when owned by an individual. Where a private individual or company has special privileges granted them by the government, we think they should pay a tax representing a fair

Tax not thou the things which come in or go out of the valleys, for thereby the people of the valley are made poor tax not the cloaks which cover their nakedness, nor the food which satisfieth their hunger; for if thou taxest such many shall suffer in the blast, and many shall die of "hunger made by the For these the children of the poor shall "do without."

Haven't the Farmers' Alliance or the State Grange Some Good Ideas on Taxation?

The personal property taxationists list taxation planks.

READ AND REFLECT.

ome Sound Reasons Why Every Working-man Should Be a Nationalist. Nothing in the world is more certain to be a nationalist just as soon as he alism means, and what nationalists are in a sentence, what we are driving at is to extend popular government, the rule of the people, to industry and commerce. That is to say, we want to give the people the same voice in the regulation and direction of the industrial and commercial machine which they already have in regard to the political machine.

Look a moment at the contrast between the way our political government the laws which had been engrafted is regulated, and the way in which our upon our republican system by a slaveindustrial and commercial system is administered. Our political system is democratic, that is to say it is governed by the people. Every man, be he dull or clever, rich or poor, has the same voice in it. It is, in fact, a popular government. On the other hand, our industrial and commercial system, the productive and distributing machinery of the country, is not controlled by the people, nor have they any voice in it. A small number of individuals and groups of individuals own and run it purely for their own profit, without any authority from the people or any responsibility to the people, and with was public property. The logic of the no reference, whatever, to anybody's situation drives him to his brother interests but their own. So we have firemen, his brother switchmen, his side by side democracy in politics and despotism in industry and economics.

Now, which is the more important to all of us who are not beyond the need of earning a living, to have a voice about the few and comparatively in- ests. The right to life, liberty and the significant matters that belong to po- pursuit of happiness is what they now litical administration, or to have a voice in governing the industrial system of production and distribution, on there possibly be two opinions about this? Is it not a sham and a lie to call a nation a republic, and a system democratic, in which the people are allowed once in four years to decide which of two politicians shall draw a \$50,000 salary as president, but denied any voice at all in regulating the system of production and distribution, on which depends all that makes life worth living?

That is, what we nationalists think and say, and what we want to do is to make this and every other nation a true republic, a real democracy, by bringing the entire business system of the country under the same popular government which now extends only to the few comparatively trifling functions called political.

Now you see exactly what we are aiming at in seeking to bring about the public operation of lighting plants. waterworks, tramways, ferries, canals, telephones, railroads, express service, coal mines and so on, indefinitely. These are all steps, small steps some he at once proceeded to demonstrate times, but logical ones, toward the complete assertions of popular govern-ment over the entire field of production and distribution.

When this programme is fulfilled then will be no private capitalists left to demand dividends or profits, and the proceeds of the national industries will be disposed of by the voice of the people, as the directors of the national corporation, and because the vote of all the directors will be equal it will follow that the dividend will have to be equal. That is to say, the end of nationalism ing to their gifts and choice

But are the weak and the women to share equally with the strong men? Most surely! It would never do to let the strong get the advantages of complete social co-operation while evading its duties. Even in the present imperfect system of society, this law of equal sharing in results, even though contributions are very unequal, is recognized in all the relations of the citizens to organized society. Taxes are paid in very unequal amounts, but are expended for the equal use of all. So military service in combines where it is universally required, is rendered very unequally by men, and not at all by women: yet, all alike are equally entitled to very haggard look while the assessor is the full military protection of the nation in case of need.

If you do not care to look so far ahead as to the full triumph of nationalism, the immediate advantages of each step in its programme are plain and large enough to command your result. The substitution of public for private control of any business means at once its great cheapening, for public operation is quite or nearly at cost. The public operation of a business moreover, at once makes a public official of every employe in it, and everybody knows that public employment in treatment, reasonable hours, the best rates of pay and comparative security of position. It means, in fact, a management responsible to public opinion, instead of the arbitrary rule of private capital aiming at profit only. Every business thus nationalized or municipalized is one more blow at the power which private capitalism exercises in the labor and goods market and in legislative lobbies against the interests of the people at large, and workingmen in particular.

Organized capital is beating against organized labor all along the line, but a vote for the public operation of monopolies is a club by which the workingman can, and eventually will. defeat and overthrow organized capital. and it is the only weapon by which that end can be accomplished.

As we said at the outset, nothing in

As we said at the outset, nothing in the world is more certain than that every workingman is bound to become a nationalist as soon as he understands what nationalism is.—Edward Bellamy, in the Building Trades' Council Souve

Bad Showing. Fifteen hundred idle men held a

UNITED WE STAND.

The Federation and Knights of Labor Should Join Forces and Fight Together. Reduced to a sentence, the decision than that every workingman is bound of the United States court is that a combination of labor against capital is gets it fairly into his head what nation- a conspiracy against the country.

Judges interpret laws; they do not trying to do. To put the whole thing make them. Capital has made the law for many years past. Bankers, brokers, lawyers, usually millionaires, have been the legislators in the national councils, and the farmers, mechanics and artisans, who constitute the majority of the population, have been in a ridiculous minority. It is very probable that the judges have simply enunciated the law as they found it, just as the judges in slavery times enunciated

holding oligarchy. With this news of a decision against labor, comes the gratifying assurance that labor will organize more compactly than ever before. The engineer who heretofore has had a brotherhood of his own, and belonged to no other organization, found himself alone in not by protection, but in spite of prohis cab when the United States court said he was part of his machine, and as or obscured, that within the boundaries such a part of the property of the cor- of the United States, with its great popporation for which he served, and if he ulation, its vast area, its inexhaustible left its service without its consent he was guilty of criminal conspiracy against his country, because a railroad brother conductors, and a vast federation of railway employes is the result. This federation is the brother to the vast federation of all trades in their union to advance their common interseek to attain. Then also comes the news that labor is no longer to be divided in its choice of Knights of Labor ample of America, made bold to imwhich our livelihood depends? Can or the federation as the instrument of prove upon the methods of its teacher organization.

Both are to be united.

The lesson of the hour is-organize. Everyone to his post, for the crisis may be at hand.-Stockton (Mass.) Diamond.

REVOLT AT THE BALLOT BOX.

No Anarchy or Bloody Revolution - Not Bullets, but Ballots. Has it ever struck those who exclusively arrogate to themselves the name of "workmen," that they bear a large part of the responsibility for nearly all the evils that exist in the body politie? In all the large cities and towns of the republic they are in the overwhelming majority. They wield the supreme control of the ballot, which lies at the foundation of all power. If, as is alleged, congresses and legislatures enact laws in the interest of capital and against labor, who elect those bodies? In every community the large capitalists are a mere handful. If presidents in their official acts lean towards the rich and the strong and against the poor and the weak, who place those high officers in power? Four or five men own to-day the legislature of this great state. Not a bill can be passed without their consent, and it is openly charged in leading prints that any corporation, if it only pays enough money, can have from these bosses what legislation it desires. The workingmen - organized labor-could strike down these dictators in a day at

the ballot box if they so desired. This is the only "revolution" that should be heard in this country—the revolution provided for in the constituwill be the economic or wealth equality tion. It can be accomplished without of all citizens; all being on the other shedding a drop of human blood or farmer more than it would help him, hand required to render service accord- sending a single person to jail. It is the only revolution that can succeed -N. Y. Recorder.

The American Railway Union

The American Railway union is certain of a very large membership from the classes of employes who have always been in a certain measure frowned upon by the better paid classes. All attempts at federation ever made in the railway world have utterly ignored such classes as the section men, the engine wipers, the apprentices of all classes, the blacksmiths, the boilermakers, the office clerks, the inspectors, the car repairers, and even the machinists. This slight has been keenly felt by those it fell upon and there is an eager longing for something to take them-for something broad enough to meet the requirements of the times. The first proof of the fact that the American Railway union does this is the fact that the Brotherhood of Carmen has already taken such action as was necessary to close up its business as an independent organization and come into the new organization in a body, ten thousand strong. Everything indicates a grand rush to the American Railway union .- Age of Labor.

The Union Label.

From different sections of the country comes intelligence of the growing a republican country, as compared with importance of the union label as an private employment, means respectful effective weapon for the employment of organized labor. This importance will assume greater proportions still when the recent action of certain courts is given due consideration and is more fully understood. The latest recognition of the label comes from Minneapolis, where the trades assembly recently adopted the following: Whereas, These trades having labels

are about to organize a label league to encourage the patronage of all union labels; therefore be it

Resolved, That the trades and labor assembly indorses the idea of a label league and pledges its cheerful support to any plans which may be adopted to make labels successful.

Gained the Victory

The lock-out of the clothing cutters of New York, which lasted nearly four weeks, ended practically in a complete victory for the men. There are to be seven legal holidays at full pay during the year and a Saturday half-holiday from May to September. The legal holidays are to be New Year's day, Decoration day and Independence day, Labor day, Thanksgiving, election day and Christmas. This agreement is to meeting in San Francisco and demand- last for one year. The cutters returned ed work from the city authorities. One to work Monday morning, April 24. As spea'er declared that 25 per cent. of a precaution against similar troubles the skilled labor of the city was unem- in future, a board of arbitration is to be

STRANGLED BY PROTECTION. Armies of Unemployed and Beggars in

Australia Where There Are Mill Square Miles of Idle Land. out in a striking way the pernicious ef-

fects of protection carried to its logical read of Australia since it has gone into the protection business:

tariff reform to-day but for the pernithing American. 'The glorious exambeen the theme of every newspaaer article, the burden of every platform ha-American prosperity has been achieved, tection. The point has also been missed, resources of every description, there exists, and always has existed, the most complete system of free trade imaginable. Such is the genesis of protection in Australia, the tariff system being first adopted by the colony of Victoria, then by the colonies of South Australia, Queensland, West Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, till two years ago the last free trade stronghold, New South Wales, also fell into line and made of the Australias one of the most stringently protective countries in the world. "But Australia, in following the ex-

and undertook to carry the theory of protection to its logical extreme. The afloat as to the utility and necessity of cordon of duties was not drawn merely round the seaboard of the island continent. Internal custom-house barriers were set up, and an inter-colonial war of tariffs was inaugurated, just as if Illinois were to exclude the products of Indiana, and Maine those of Massachusetts. Did South Australia, or any other colony of the group, show that it was especially able to produce to advantage any one article, and begin to send that article into Victoria, straightway the Victorian parliament was invoked, in the sacred name of protection, to stretch out its arm to punish the competion of the 'outsider.' for example, Queenland had, by slow and painful processes, succeeded in establishing a sugar industry. Thereupon Victoria decreed that the refining of sugar in Queensland should be discouraged, with a view to establishing a new manufacturing enterprise Melbourne, and differentiated against refined sugar to the extent of 85 per ton. Again. New Zeland, for elimatic reasons, grows the best oats in government until now? The articles Australia. This class of grain was promptly blocked by a heavy duty at the wharves of Melbourne, so that Victorian farmers might be encouraged to conditions and, therefore, of inferior quality and at greater cost. In the same way sheep and cattle crossing the river Murray, in the heart of the continent are taxed; a basket of eggs cannot pass the borders of the several artificially deliminated colonies without pay- frauds incident to specific duties. One ing a special levy; and inter-colonial of the most prolific sources of the viotravelers are 'brailed up,' to use an ex- lation of our revenue laws has been, as pressive Australian phrase, at sundry everybody knows, the effort to get points along their journey, to have tempers exasperated. Here we have duty required for those of a lower the protective theory carried to its logical issue. It is protection run mad, as even Australians themselves now admit. But, all the same, it is a test that protection should be able to stand if

the the theory is a tenable on at all. "Let us now examine what are the resalts of this war of tariffs in Australia. There are millions of square miles of rich land in Australia awaiting the advent of the plow, vet the armies of unemployed in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide and Brisbane are to be numbered by their tens of thousands. In these cities there are as foul sweating dens as in any part of the world. In the country districts there are thousands of men systematically 'cadging their tucker'-in other words, perambulating the country and begging a daily meal from farm houses or sheep stations. That such things should be in Australia is simply in consistency with the law that those who sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind. In Victoria, a colony having an area of close upon 90,000 square miles, every acre of which is fertile land, nearly half of the population, which numbers only 1,100,000 all told, are concentrated in the single city of Melbourne. New South Wales has about the same population, but four times the area, being about twice the size of California; over one-third of its population is crowded into Sydney. The other colonies of the continent range up in size to the largest of all, Western Australia, covering over 1,000, 000 square miles, and boasting only 43. 000 people, a quarter of whom live in the one town of Perth.

"The city of Melbourne, however, has set about making window frames and chairs, implements and shop-goods before it has the country population necessary to speedily absorb these manufactures. This unnatural growth of city industries has been forced into existence by high protective tariffs. These were imposed, in the first place, industries a foothold, the confident prediction being made that soon the speedfly as possible, and a struggling in this way should be overthrown as speedfly as possible, and a speedfly as possible. manufacturers would be able to stand alone. The history, however, in every case, has been that year after year further protection has been demanded for the fostered trades. But they have languished equally under a 50 per cent. protective tariff as under a 25 per cent. for the simple reason that their growth has been unnatural and contrary to the first principle that rules the develop agriculture, the mother of all industries, must have the first place.

"The evil thus engendered simply will have to be found in 1893.—St. Louis cankers the whole country. National Post-Dispatch.

prosperity and wealth are checked beause men are withdrawn from the pro duction of articles that would yield the most valuable results and largest pe-The following from W. H. Chadwick's cuniary returns. In other words, labor article in American Industries brings is deliberately taken from profitable work and is set to do work that is unprofitable. To enable the workers to conclusion. It will pay Americans to live while so engaged the actual producers are taxed up to their very eyes. e protection business:

"It is quite safe to say that the Ausforthe farmer finds that, with impletralian colonies would be supporters of ments, clothes, boots and everything else he uses artificially enhanced in cious example set to them by the United cost, requires to spend a dollar and a States. Throughout Australia there is quarter upon every dollar's worth of a very widespread and deep-rooted ad- produce he raises. After a futile strugmiration for the Americans and every- | gle, therefore, the would-be agriculturist is driven from the soil, and he and ple of America' has, during the past his dependents crowd into the already twenty years, been the constant cry of overcrowded cities, thereby intensifythe advocates of protection. It has ing the distress that has already been brought about by protection and cutting away the only chance of remedyrangue, directed in favor of building up | namely, legitimate demand for coma tariff system. The great fact has modities of every kind through settlebeen lost sight of, or suppressed, that ment upon and development of the soil. Finally Nemesis completes her inexorable course, for the pressure of life, with so many men seeking for employment, lowers wages, so that the only aim in respect of which a policy of protection might be defended, namely, maintenance of a high wages standard, is defeated."

CLAY ON THE TARIFF.

The Great "Commoner" Favored Ad Valo-

rem Duties-His Reasons Stated. It might be well for the New York Press and Tribune, and other high tariff organs, who are going into spasms because the democrats threaten to abolish specific duties and to adopt only "theoretical and impractical" ad valorem duties, to look up their authorities before taking such a firm stand. Here is the opinion of one of their most revered authorities-Henry Clay:

"There are certain vague notions specific duties and discriminations, which I am persuaded arise from a want of a right understanding of the subject. We have had the ad valorem principle practically in force ever since the compromise act was passed; and there has been no difficulty in administering the duties of the treasury on that principle. Compare the difference between specific and the ad valorem system of duties, and I maintain that the latter is justly entitled to the preference. The one principle declares that the duty shall be paid upon the real value of the article taxed; the specific principle imposes an equalduty on articles greatly unequal in value. The tax has no respect to the value, but it is arbitrarily levied on all articles of a specific kind, alike, however various and unequal may be their values. I say that in theory, and according to every sound priciple of justice, the ad valorem mode of taxation is entitled to the preference. What has been the fact from the origin of the from which the greatest amount of revenue has been drawn, such as woolens, linens, silks, cottons, worsteds, and a few others, have all been taxed on the grow the cereal under less favorable ad volorem principle, and there has been no difficulty in its operation. I believe, upon the whole, that it is the best mode. I believe that if we adopt a fixed rate ad valorem wherever it can be done, the revenue will be subjected to fewer frauds than the injustice and their portmanteaus searched and their value admitted under the lower rate of value. But if the duty were laid ad valorem, there could be no motive for such an effort, and the fraud in its present form would have no place.

HARDWARE TRUST.

What a Great Burden It Places Upon the Farmers.

The leading size of the farmer's tracechain has been made and sold here for 24 cents per pair. This is the cost of the foreign article landed here without duty, and yet the duty on these goods is 90 per cent. Then there are the iron wood screws on which the duty is over 100 per cent., and vet I have purchased American screws for export at 3 per cent, less than I could buy the foreign for in their own market. Such items as these could very properly go on the free list, because whatever rate is put on them will be inoperative so far as revenue is concerned, and only operative to induce combinations, and to fleece the American consumers.

See the cut tack trust. The duty on tacks is 105 per cent, ad valorem. There never was an ounce of cut tacks imported under a duty of 24 per cent. If the duty is put at 25 per cent..in accordance with the Reform club suggestion, the outcome would be that no tacks would be imported; but it would prevent the tack trust from obtaining the large profits they are enabled to do with the government at their back, and against the consumers.

So I might mention the ax trust, the saw trust and others, all of which are enabled by governmental aid to obtain extraordinary profits from the American consumers, and who do sell to foreign countries in competition with foreign markets at much lower prices than they obtain in America:

An American bicycle manufacturer has just quoted a friend of mine 40 per cent, less for export than he will sell the home consumer. The duty on bicycles is 45 per cent., and a duty of 25 per cent. would not hurt them much.

speedily as possible, and a system in-augurated that will be equitable all round."—A. H. Saxton, in American Industries.

Looking for a New Deal.

It will not do not for ex-President Harrison and Mr. McKinley to look upon Lumberman Alger as a stick. With a little log-rolling the Algerians may do a great deal for their man. There are many republicans who think ment of a new country-namely, that | that both Harrison and McKinley did a great deal to bring on the disaster of 1892, and that other presidential timber What Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars, Judiciously Invested, Will Do-Plans am. Specifications Based on Actual Estimates.

This house is designed to please people with artistic taste. Its cost will be \$2,500. There are nine rooms, including reception hall and alcove. It will

have stone piers for foundation. The veranda is 12x16 feet; vestibule, 5x5 feet; reception hall, 11x12 feet 6 inches; alcove off reception hall, 11x11 feet (this can be used for a library); parlor, 14x16 feet; dining-room, 14x15 feet; cozy off dining-room, 6x10 feet; serving room, between kitchen and

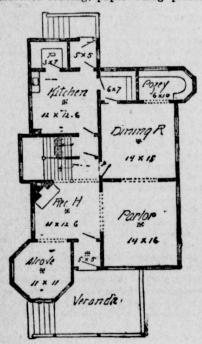


TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR HOUSE. dining-room, 6x7; kitchen, 12x12 feet 6 inches; pantry, 5x7, and rear entry 5x5

feet. The chambers are as follows: One 14x16, 9x12, 13x13, with alcove 11x11 feet; 10x14, with alcove 6x6 feet. All of the chambers have large closets. The bathroom is 6x8, and the attic

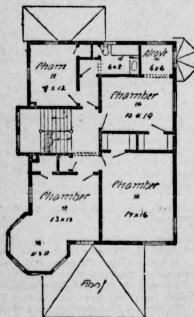
will be very large as shown by the perspective. There will be a grille between the reception hall and stairs. The stairway from the kitchen leads to the side entrance—a very good feature. From the side entrance there is a stairway leading to the basement.

The entire house is sheathed with matched fencing, paper being placed



First Floor Plane

will be round butt shingles. All roof shingles are to be extra Star A Star shingles. The carving shown is to be of composition; studs, 2x4; joist, its mouth. The reflector is pierced to 2x10 rafters, 2x6; sills, 10x10. All stone piers are to be 18x18 inches of rubble, extremity of a metal tube. A cylindri trimmings are to be painted a blue gray. The second story shingles will painted white-all to be 3-coat work. The roof will be stained with



Serond Floor Pan.

carmine creosote stain. The chimneys above roof will be of red pressed brick. The owner will furnish all shelf hardware, stained glass, mantel, sink and bathroom fixtures. The plastering will be 2-coat work; the entire house will be piped for gas and fur-There will be electric bells and speaking tubes. The reception hall and parlor will be finished in hard wood. The kitchen will have a maple floor. The reception hall and bathroom will have red oak floors. All other rooms will be finished in pine, painted a color to suit owner. All glass to be American double thick. GEORGE A. W. KINTZ.

A Better Reason.

Hobbs-Do you believe Gallup burned his home to get the insurance money? Dobbs-No: I visited him at the jail, and he confessed to me that he did it to get rid of the box of cigars his wife bought him for his birthday.-Life.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-Cable despatches are received at the rate of twenty to twenty-five words a minute. An expert telegrapher of a and line sends about forty words in

-J. Wisner says that while gaslight only slightly yellows and weakens wood-paper, the influence of the electric light is still less, and he pro-nounces the latter the best illuminant for libraries.

-Toy Wing Sang, a hustling pro motor from China, has succeeded in get-ting subscriptions of \$14,000,000, it is stated, from American and Chinese capitalists, for the building of electric roads and lighting plants in Chinese

-Berlin and London are soon to be connected by long distance telephone. The long distance line between London and Paris is reported to be cutting into the business of the telegraph lines between the two cities so far as the transmission of immediate messages is concerned.

-Some interesting trials have recently been made of an electrical submarine boat which the Italian government is said to regard with favor. The boat has a total weight of 40 tons, and is 28 feet long, 8 feet wide and 11 feet deep. At the trial it proved capable of descending to a depth of 130 feet, and staying under water 48 hours.

-Something handsome awaits the man who shall contrive a magazine, self-feeding electric arc lamp that shall work unerringly and be cheaper than the wages of the men now employed to put in new earbons. Invention has overcome one serious difficulty after another in electric lighting, and the hopeful thing about the commercial use of electricity is that every skilled man employed in the business seems to aspire to be an inventor.

-Electrical conditions are such in the human being becomes charged with across a carpeted room, and the phecomenon observed here in dry, cold weather, of electric sparks from the phenomenon occurs frequently in houses built in such manner as to insure dryness and partial insulation.

-A new dynamo brush, recently introduced in France, is said to be a great improvement on those usually used alloy possessing anti-friction properties. The sheets are about one-thousanth of an inch thick. They are made to last longer than those made of copper netting so often used elsewhere, and probably wear the commutator less. It has been pointed out, however, that the resistance of the alloy compares unfavor- club. We looked for the tail, which ably with that of copper brushes.

-Not alone in cities but in the country districts the great advantages of applied electricity will soon be felt. It is said that at least ninety per cent of the roads throughout the country could be equipped with wires and tracks at a cost of some \$3,500 a mile; but when this is done all expense of road wagons, horses, drivers, et cetera, is done with, and with the incalculable advantages of transit thus introduced into the country its benefits would be appreciated and enjoyed by a large portion of those people who now drift to the

-An incandescent search light for ing. The first story sides, front and physicians use is described in the Enrear, are to be of 4-inch O. G. siding; glish Mechanic. It consists of a small the second story sides, front and rear, glow lamp, so adjusted that the arch of the filament is nearly coincident with CAT the focal point of a small silvered parabolic reflector one inch in diameter at admit the lamp, and is mounted on the and must extend 4 feet into the cal block of ebonite sliding in the tube ground. The first story siding and all serves as carrier for the lamp. The mouth of the reflector is closed with : transparent glass cover to exclude the

dust and otherwise protect the lamp. -A valued correspondent expresses to us his belief that eventually the manufacture of incandescent electric lamps will become so free an industry that they will be found on sale in hardware and house-furnishing stores, a lamp chimneys are now; and that ther a trade mark—certifying quality—will be of more value to the manufacturer than any lamp patent. Those lampmakers who accomplish most in im provements and in cheapening cost dur ing the next year or two will be neares to possessing the best trade mark, and perhaps some good patents as well. It is very well to pray; but keep your pow der dry too.—Electrical Engineer.

An Idyl of the Sunshine. The girl was fair. Soft blue her eye as the skies, and pink an white he cheeks as the mountain peaks at sun rise, and golden light her hair as th moonlight air.

Ah, she was very fair. Uncrowned, save by her tossing tresses, she stood facing the east and the sun came and kissed her.

Kissed her long and lovingly. Her mother saw her there and calle

to her. "Let me linger here, dear mother," pleaded the fair being. "The air is se sweet, the fragrance of the flowers rich, the skies above me are so tenderly blue, and mother, dear, I feel as if I were a little queen standing here in the glorious reign of the sun."

The mother appeared at the door.
"Fudge," she exclaimed, "you ought
to have sense enough to come in out of that sort of a reign. Don't you know you'll be freckled worse than a turkey

And a heavy black cloud rose up and swiped the sun across the face.—Detroit Free Press.

The Old Story.

"Your eyes are awfully red, Jennie?"
"Yes; I was up most of the night."
"What doing?" "I had let the diary I started on New Year's fall behind, and I was writing it up to date."—N. Y. Press.

To Cheer Him Up. Waiter (insinuatingly)-I hope you will not forget me, sir.

Departing Guest-No, indeed. I'll write to you every once in a while. Texas Siftings.

A DRUMMER'S YARN.

A Veracious and Thrilling Narrative From

the West.
"In the fall of 1886 I was sent from an eastern firm to Colorado to superintend the erection of a sawmill to replace an old one which was destroyed by fire. Everything went on nicely and the mill was in running order in about two weeks with the exception of a countershaft to run the planer and matcher, which was missing. To send to the factory would take not less than two weeks, and we came to the conclusion to cut a piece off the old line shaft and turn it up ourselves, as we had an old lathe standing next to the boiler and

"The weather of the last month was dry and warm, but at sunset that day a heavy snowstorm set in and the thermometer dropped to zero. The next morning we sent our engineer to get one of those old line shafts, but found them covered with snow and ice. At last he succeeded in getting hold of a piece about eight feet long. It measured about two inches in diameter, somewhat thicker in the center and tapered at one end. We needed only five feet, so we sent for sledge and chisel to cut off the right length. One stroke and off flew this thin part.

"I told the men this kind of iron would not do, but the engineer said all iron would break like this in zero weather; it soon would be all right if it came into the lathe next to the boiler. Well, go on then and show us what you can do with it. He took the shaft over to the vice and centered same, and from there to the lathe, put the steady rest in position and tried to turn it to

rest in position and tried to turn it to the right size, but all in vain. As said above, the lathe was located near the boiler, a warm place, the ice had melted during the time and the shaft got softer and softer, and the tool would not cut at all.

"At this moment the proprietor of the place stepped in, and seeing his man running the lathe, asked him what he was going to do. 'I am trying to turn a shaft for our planer, but I never saw a piece of iron like this. First, it was as hard as glass, but as soon as it got warm it turned soft and is getting.

How's This!

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

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the unders gned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and the control of the proprietor of the proprietor of the place of the proprietor of the place of the pl mountain regions of Colorado that a human being becomes charged with electricity whenever he moves quickly was going to do. 'I am trying to turn took a step forward just in time to see the two ends drop out of the centers, but held in the middle by the steady rest, showing several different colors.

"A LITTLE change of heir," remarked the old man as he altered his will, cutting off his nephew in favor of his typewriter.—
Philadelphia Record. human hand or nose is of constant warm it turned soft and is getting occurrence there. It has been dissofter all the time.' The proprietor covered that even in this climate the took a step forward just in time to see

"The proprietor was an old man and had for many years lived in Colorado, and one glance convinced him that his there. It consists simply of a pile of engineer had taken a frozen rattlesnake exceedingly thin sheets of a copper for a piece of iron, cut off the tail and the balance put into the lathe to turn same off for a counter shaft. The snake was not hanging in the rest longer than a minute when it commenced to whirl around to free itself.

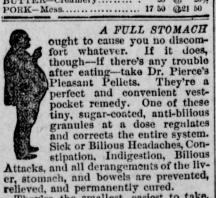
"All the men ran and the snake after them, until somebody killed it with a was by this time also thawed, and found fifteen rattles on same. The engineer swore he never would look for another piece of iron on a day like this in Colorado."—Cincinnati Tribune.

-The deceased artists of America have been remembered at the Columbian exposition, their names being given on the ceiling border in the art gallery. Among the names are the following: Fuller, Wylie, Brown, Kensett, Gifford, Audubon, Malbone, Pratt, West, Mount, Hunt, Lentz, Mignot, Hicks, Quartley, Jouett, Allston, Smibert, Copley, Lambden, Baker, Rossiter, Gray, Bellows, Jarvis, Waldo, Pine, Peale, Freeman and Weir.—Scientific American.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, May 15.

-	CATTLE-Best beeves\$				
	Stockers	2 9			
t	Native cows	2 2			
)	HOGS-Good to choice heavy				
9	WHEAT-No. 2 red.	69	1/2@		
-	No. 2 hard	65	61/2@		681/2
- 1	CORN-No. 2 mixed	30	1/200		37
3	OATS-No. 2 mixed	3	0 0		3 ½ 59
3	RYE-No. 2	1 78	8½@ 5 @		
	FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 78		2	
9	HAY-Choice timothy			9	
	Fancy prairie	7 00			50
. 1	BRAN	6			65
3	BUTTER-Choice creamery	2			28
3	CHEESE-Full cream	1	1 @		12
e	EGGS-Choice		11/200		12
7	POTATOES	7	5 @		85
-	ST. LOUIS.	1200	STATE OF		130
3	CATTLE-Natives and shipping	8 5	0 0	5	00
7.3	Texans	3 7			00
1	HOGS-Heavy			7	
1	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 0	0 0	4	75
	FLOUR-Choice	2 5	0 @	3	45
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		71@		72
	CORN-No. 2 mixed	4	0 0		401%
	OATS-No. 2 mixed	3			301/2
30	RYE-No. 2	5			59
t	BUTTER-Creamery	2			
1	Tarties if colors browning	10 5			60
t		20 9	0	:0	99
-	CHICAGO.	2555	4542		200
	CATTLE-Common to prime		0 @		
	HOGS-Packing and shipping.	6 5			65
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 5	0		60
S	FLOUR - Winter wheat				89
r	WHEAT-No. 2 red				741/8
	CORN-No. 2	4	11/0		431/8
	OATS-No. 2	5	3 @ 3 4@ 59 @		60
9	BUTTER-Creamery	2	2 0		30
	LARD	10 6	5 0		671/6
	PORK	20 6	0 0		65
,	NEW YORK.	,	6	10	250
1	CATTLE—Native steers	3 8	0 0		00
	HOGS-Good to choice	6 5			60
	FLOUR-Good to choice	6 5	10		45
	WHEAT—No. 2 red		19160	1	80%
1	CORN-No. 2		11 0	1	5134
	OATS-Western mixed		36 (4		38
,,	BUTTER-Creamery	:	20 6	0	201/
0	PORK-Mess	17		121	50
					_
0	A FULI			1 4	CH



They're the smallest, easiest to take, cheapest, and best. They're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money is returned.

is perfectly, permanently, positively cured by Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors of this medicine prove that by their offer. It's \$500 cash for a case of Catarrh which they call druggists 50 cants.

Housekeepers Should Remember.

all the principal brands of baking powder in the market, in their reports placed the "Royal" at the head of the list for strength, purity and wholesomeness; and thousands of tests all over the country have further demonstrated the fact that its qualities are, in every respect, unrivaled.

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

MUDGE—"Women are queer creatures."
Yabsley—"What is the matter with you now!" Mudge—"Why, all the old women I know insist that I am making a mistake in remaining single, and all the young ones seem to think the other way."—Indianapolis Journal.

"THERE'LL be more money in the second edition of your book than in the first, of course," said the publisher. "Then why not have the second edition first?" asked the practical poet.—Harper's Bazar.

On Time,
And very early too. That's what any one should be in treating oneself for inaction of the kidneys and bladder. The diuretic which experience indicates as supplying the requisite stimulation to the organs without exciting them, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay; kidney inaction and disease are not far apart. For fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and nerve debility, also, use the Bitters.

REGARDLESS of the fact that the cyclone always travels in a great hurry it manages to pick up many valuable things on the way. —Inter Ocean.

In every community there are a number of men whose whole time is not occupied, such as teachers, ministers, farmers' sons and others. To these classes especially we would say, if you wish to make several hundred dollars during the next few months, write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do it.

It is usually when a man gets well loaded that he shoots off his mouth the most.—Buf-

LADIES can permanently beautify their complexion with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

WHEN was the last time that Goliath slept in a cradle? When David rocked him to sleep.

SICK HEADACHE, chills, loss of appetite, and all nervous trembling sensations quickly cured by Beecham's Pills, 25 cents a box. It does not savor of bad taste to see pota-

toes appear at dinner in their smoking jackets. "How is real estate out your way?" "O," said the moist and weary man, "its name is mud at present."—Washington Star.

Many a man when he gets home from the club finds himself a number one fellow according to the clock.

Ir does seem a little odd that a good. "trusty" grocer rarely succeeds.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Government Chemists, after having analyzed

"WHAT is all that uproar about in there?" inquired a stranger, trying to force his way through the crowd in front of the building. "It's a plumber and a paperhanger," replied a man standing on the windowsill. "They've done some work for each other and they'r trying to settle."—Indianapolis Journal.

A roung man with pushing qualities can always get something to do even if it is nothing better than engineering a lawn mower.—Buffalo Courier.

"I'm out for the dust," said the parlor car pet as it swung over the clothes line. But the colored man beat it at its own game.

Why is a large man just tumbled into brook like a small pig? He's got a little souse.

Some housekeepers are so exasperatingly ndustrious that they give the dust no time o settle.—Truth.

Talk about your transformation! We have seen a square man turn round.—Youk-

Jagson says it is astonishing how bad nost good fellows are.—Elmira Gazette. It's a sure sign that ague has come to stay



KNOWLEDGE

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

Its excellence is due to its presenting

in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-

gists 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.

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That will prove how need-less and absurd they are. Without the washboard and the rubbing on it, and without

bending over the wash-tub or bobbing up and down over the wash tub or bobbing up and down over the wash tub or bobbing up and the work for your book. The wash tub or bobbing up and the work for your back. That's Pearline's way. Directions on every package. Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

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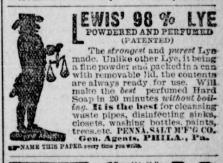
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A. N. K .- D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

NEW YORK, May 15 .- Rev. Dr. J. S. Baldwin, for twenty-two years a Methodist missionary in China and for nearly a quarter of a century secretary of the missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal church, which has large moneyed interests in China, said yesterday that he had positive information from dignitaries of the Chiness government and from his own Chinese missionaries that if the Chinese exclusion act is carried into effect and Chinese are shipped from this country to China, deported simply because they are here without having taken out certificates, that Americans in China will

be likewise deported from that country

to the United States. "If the law is declared constitutional by the supreme court," he said, "I anticipate that there will be a speedy exodus both of missionaries and merchants from China in retaliation for our sending home Chinese from the United States. Several years ago this course was urged upon the Chinese government by one of the censors who was supported in his memorial by a number of prominent officials. Li Hung Chang, at present viceroy of Chun-Le and Shang Tung provinces, the great statesman of China, whom Gen. Grant so heartily admired, has been very slow to come to this view of the case and very unwilling to relinquish his marked friendship for the United States. But there is strong ground for believing that this great statesman has at last come to the conclusion that the only way to defend the honor and dignity of his own nation, in view of these expected acts of oppressive legislation on our part and in view of the failure of diplomatic action to produce any remedy, is to enter upon a course of retaliation and treat Americans in China as Chinese are treated in America.

"This is the most perilous time in the relation of China to the United States that has yet been encountered. It is probable that the Methodist church will make an appeal to the Chinese authorities in case the deportation is decided upon in behalf of the Methodist missionaries now stationed in all of the provinces.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- Returns of Chinese registration from thirty-five out of the sixty-three internal districts in the United States show that 3,169 Chinese have complied with the law. The districts most densely populated by Chinese have not yet made their returns. It is estimated that there are 110,000 Chinese in the United States.

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

by telephone confirm the report of a second crevasse at Brooks' Mills, Ark, on W. G. Kiger's plantation, about seven miles below Lockport. It was fifty feet long when discovered at 6 o'clock this morning. The water will also flow into the Tensas basin, and taken in connection with the first crevasse is expected to put it generally under water.

The crevasses last year easily accomplished this result. Its effects will be felt from Kiger's plantation, a very large one, to the mouth of the Red river. It has been believed by persons who know the Tensas basin country well that the Lakeport crevasse water would have been carried off by Macon to the country, but with the additional influx from Brooks' mill this is impos-

The destruction of crops will be enormous, as the entire country from the Arkansas line southward is thickly settled and well improved. Opinions here differ as to the extent to which this crevasse will affect East and West Carrol parishes, Louisiana. The river here rose three inches in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., now 47.7 on the gauge.

A crevasse occurred on Bayou La Fourche, near Raceland, La., half a mile above La Fourche crossing on the west side; the break is 50 feet wide and 20 feet deep. Arcadia plantation is affected. The bayou has fallen six inches in the last twelve hours. No effort has vet been made to close the break.

WORLD'S FAIR NEWS.

One Hundred Thousand Visitors Compelled to Patronize the Outside Attractions.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The world's fair would have had fully 100,000 visitors yesterday had the gates been open. This was the estimate of Horace F. Tucker, superintendent of admissions, who declared that railways and cable lines had brought at least that many people into the immediate vicinity of the fair during the day. As on last Sunday, the crowd was forced to spill over into the side shows, and the ossified family, the fortunetellers, trick bicycle riders and other attractions of a like intellectuality reaped enough money to make them rich for a year to come. Inside the gates the work of installation and the arrangement of the delayed exhibits went on as busily as ever. Matters are being very rapidly pushed into shape these days, and it will not be long before everything is complete. Some exhibitors seem to think that the fair is to last for several years, as they keep sending their goods along in small consignments, but those people are comparatively few, and the majority are working desperately to have all ex-

hibits properly arranged. Disaster in Russia. St. Petersburg, May 15.—A small ferryboat on the river Mesta, near Borovitchee, government of Novgorod, became unmanageable in mid-stream yesterday and was swept from her course by the current. The passengers who filled her deck were panic-stricken. The surging of the crowd made the boat list and several passengers jumped overboard. Others launched a boat, which was at once overcrowded and Dozens of persons are known to have been drowned and many more are missing. About a fifth of the passengers made no effort to leave the CHINESE DEPORTATION.

Poseph H. Choate Argues the Test Cases Before the Supreme Court—The Govern-ment's Argument. WASHINGTON, May 11.—In the special ssion of the supreme court of the United States to-day the arguments upon the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese exclusion act upon appeal from the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, attracted a crowd which more than filled the room. Many of them were noted

The argument was opened by Joseph H. Choate, of New York, for the petitioners, Fong Yue Ling, Wong Quan and Lee Joe. He said he believed it was not permissable for counsel to seek to impress upon this court the importance and magnitude of the questions involved in cases submitted for its adjudication. Nevertheless, he would so far transgress the rule, as to state broadly two questions at issue -first, should 100,000 of unoffending and helpless residents of this country under the authority of an act of congress, without review by its courts, be transported to the seashore and thence deported to China; and second, in case the emperor of China should to-morrow feel inclined to follow the example of this great and enlightened country and expel from his domain the Americans residing therein, should the voice of this people, either through its government, its press or by individuals,

Mr. Choate submitted that the exclusion act deprived his clients of their liberty without due process of law, in direct violation of the fifth amendment to the constitution, to the protection of which they were unquestionably entitled; and, further, that by the sixth section of the act, appellants were deprived of their property without due process of law, and it was therefore unconstitutional. Other points made by Mr. Choate in opposition to the validity of the law were:

be prevented from uttering a single

The third article of the constitution is clearly violated in three respects by the sixth section of the act-first, in that it attempts to vest executive power in a United States judge, whereas judicial power is to be vested only in the courts of the United States; sec ond, so far as it confers judicial power it attempts to confer it upon an individual judge of no particular court and not in any court, and also in a collector, an executive officer; and, third, because the third article provides that the judicial power shall extend only to "cases" and what is to be brought by the act before a United States judge is not a "case." The section of the act under discussion is in effect a bill of attainder, and is uncon-More Crevasses Made in the Levees in Ar- stitutional as a violation of sub-division VICESBURG, Miss., May 15.—Messages and, finally, that the power, sometimes called a police regulation, does not reside in congress.

Solicitor-General Aldrich argued in favor of the constitutionality of the Geary law, which, he said, had not for its purpose the deportation of Chinese laborers, as counsel for the petitioners erroneously assumed, but to provide a system of identification and registration for such as were. This is a lawful purpose, whether applied to citizens or aliens-in fact, the right of the government to require an identification and registration of its citizens, of their possessions and their resources, and the location of all these, has never been seriously disputed. The means by which the identification is obtained, and other bayous with but little injury the solicitor-general contended, were lawful, and the act reasonable and humane in its provisions.

Solicitor-General Aldrich, for the United States, maintained (1) the right of congress to require aliens or citizens to register, or obtain certificates of identification; (2) the power of congress to authorize a judge, without the intervention of a jury, to sentence to deportation a person who has not procured and is not in possession of the prescribed certificates; (3) that a nation has a right, according to international law, to prescribe the terms upon which the citizens or subjects of other nations shall be admitted to its territory; to forbid such admission, or having admitted such citizens and subjects, to regulate and limit their residence therein, and whenever it chooses to do so suspend such residence altogether and require that they shall depart its territory; (4) that the United States is a nation possessing like powers with other nations to exercise the ordinary and necessary means of self-preservation. From this it follows that there is a police power.

IRON AND STEEL.

The Year Was a Profitless One and the Out PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The statistical report of the American Iron and

teel association for 1892 has just been

Regarding the domestic iron trade for 892 the report says that prices utterly failed to respond to the very great demand for consumption, and it cannot. herefore, be truly said that our iron and steel industries were prosperous in 1892. It was a year of good profit for very few iron and steel manufacturers, of small profits for many and of no profits at all for a large number. Seekng for the cause of the depression the ppinion is advanced that while other nfluences have had their part the prinipal cause is to be found in our capac to produce much more iron and eel than the country can consume, act with standing the enormous con-umption the last few years. A some-what gloomy view of the future is taken.

LOOKOUT'S LUCK.

The Fleet Son of Troubadour Captures the
Kentucky Derby.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 11.—Thirty
thousand people saw the Kentucky
Derby of 1893 won by Lotokout, the fleet son of Troubadour, at Churchill

Downs yesterday afternoon. A finer day never smiled upon the derby, which to Kentucky is the greatest festival on the calendar. The attendance was one of the largest in the history of the Jockey club, and almost rivaled the crowd in attendance at the famous Ten Broeck-Mollie McCarthyrace of years ago.

MINE DISASTER.

Ten Men Dashed to Death in a Michigan Copper Mine—Fell Over Three Thousand Feet.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 15.-Ten time ber men were dashed to pieces in the Red Jacket perpendicular shaft of the Calumet and Hecla mine at noon yesterday. The miners were coming up in the cage to dinner and the engineer hoisted the cage against the timbers of the shaft. The coupling pin broke and the men and cage were dashed downward over 3,000 feet to the bottom.

The names of the killed are: Allen Cameron, son of Capt. Cameron, in charge.

James Cocking, single, supporting widowed mother. Joseph Pope, leaves a wife and one

child. The wife was at the mouth of the shaft with his dinner and saw the terrible fall of her husband and his comrade John Rodgers, leaves a wife and sev-

eral children. John Hicks, single, aged 24.

Andrew Edno, aged 40, married. Robert Wuopia, leaves a wife and three children. Michael Leavitto, widower.

James Trevni, leaves a wife and three children.

Con S. Sullivan, single, aged 40. Thousands of people were around the shaft all day. No inquest has been held as vet.

The men were aboard a skip used in hoisting rock, and when the load of human freight reached the surface the engineer did not stop in time, but went to the top of the derrick, when it broke lose and went back with a crash to the bottom of the shaft. The miners were coming up to dinner

and the engineer thought he had 750 feet further to hoist the cage, and pulled them up against the roof of the "These aliens," Inspector Conkling shaft, crushing some of them. The coupling-pin broke and the cage and its lond of human freight fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of over 3.000 feet.

Never in the history of copper mining has so serious an accident occurred. Sunday work in the mines is only done and as a consequence Mr. Conkling in the line of repairs to machinery and finds they are driving out labortimbering up the walls of the shaft to admit miners to drill and blast week building. The report was called forth days. The ten men killed yesterday went down in the morning to timber and had worked all forenoon.

When noon came they stepped into the skip to be hoisted 3,150 feet to the surface to get their dinner. The time in being hoisted is only a minute by the powerful engines used.

Ernest Tullin, a very reliable engineer, says his indicator showed 750 feet more to hoist. It must have failed to respond. The cage went crashing against the roof of the shaft house. There was a crashing of timbers. Some thing must give way. The coupling pin to the wire cable broke and some of the miners must have been crushed. Then the bucket fell with lightning velocity over 3,000 feet to the bottom of the shaft:

The wife of Joseph Pope spoke to him lovingly, but was crazed when she saw the cage dart upward and then fall out of sight.

A CHECK ON PENSIONS.

The Present Bureau Authorities Make It More Difficult to Secure Pensions. WASHINGTON, May 15 .- An important order revoking the celebrated "completed filed" order of ex-Commissioner of Pensions Raum has been issued by Commissioner Lochren. The order says lina. that hereafter all pending claims in method in vogue prior to 1889. It is calculated that under the new

legislation. When the pension appropriation bill was passed at the last session of congress it was expected that the amount appropriated of principal production the averages would be about .\$15,000,000 short are: New York, 95; Ohio, 94, and Caliof the expenditures for the fiscal year. It was anticipated in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska that a deficiency of that amount would and Colorado. In California the crop have to be provided for at the coming session. The average number of original pension cases passed on each month is expected, however, to be about onethird what it was under the former administration of the office, and that, instead of a deficiency, there will be a condition has advanced ten points. surplus of about \$6,000,000.

SUNK AT SEA.

Disastrous Collision in a Fog—A Steamer Goes to the Bottom in a Moment. London, May 15.—The captain of the steamship City of Hamburg, which arrived at Swansea yesterday from Hamburg, reports that at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon his vessel collided in a fog off Trevose head, coast of Cornwall, with the ship Countess Evelyn, bound with passengers and iron ore from Bilbao. Spain, to Newport, Wales.

The captain of the Countess Evelyn jumped aboard the City of Hamburg and Mate Richards crawled to her through a hole in the Countess Evelyn's quarter. Ninety seconds later the Countess Evelyn went under with her crew of sixteen and with nine passen-

Boats were lowered at once from the City of Hamburg, but the search in the fog proved almost useless. Seaman Jarbin was picked up, but he died a few minutes after having been brought aboard the steamship. The dead body of a little girl also was found. Otherwise the attempt at rescue was result-

Two Desperadoes Killed. HELENA, Mont., May 15.—Harry Gross and William Gay, tough men who came from Wyoming recently, are thought to have been killed in a fight with officers in the mountains near Castle. The desperadoes had killed Deputy Sheriff Rader, who had attempted to arrest Gay for arson. The sheriff and nine deputies went out in pursuit of the men, overtook and fought them, Deputy Sheriff Mackey being fatally shot. The officers came to Castle with the statement that Cross and Gay had escaped, which is taken to mean that both the outlaws PESKY PADRONES.

What Immigrant Inspector Conkling Has Uncarthed His Report so the Depart-

Washington, May 11.-Immigrant Inspector Conkling, in an official report made to the treasury department as to the violation of the alien contract labor law, among other strong statements

"The padrone system is the most damnable, outrageous and injurious to American workingmen of any system that was ever practiced in the United States, and there is no denying the fact that it exists in almost every city of this country where there is an Italian colony." The report details how Italian laborers are brought into this country, coached and instructed on the journey over, so that when they arrive by false swearing they evade the inspectors.

"They have no conscientions scruples about perjuring themselves and will swear to anything necessary to accomplish their discharge in ease they are detained," said the report.

Mr. Conkling says the railroad contractor need not be so closely watched in future in regard to the violation of the alien contract labor law as the Italian banker and padrone. the former, in partnership with the padrone, furnishes the money, and newly arrived Italians are supplied in hundreds to work on American railroads to the exclusion of American workmen. The padrone usually makes a contract with the railroad contractor to feed the hands. A shanty costs him \$100 or so, and he clears his original investment from the first month's receipts, the balance for many months being nearly all profit. The banker thus gets the money he had

says, "are of the very worst element, vicious and hard to control; dangerous to the community in which they reside and are semi-brutish in their manners and habits." They work for small wages and live in a manner that American laborers regard as barbarous, ers of other nationalities in railroad by instructions issued by Assistant Secretary Spaulding last March, to look into the illegal landing of ten Italian laborers at Ellis island. As a result of two months' labor, Inspector Conkling has arrested Fillippe Catone, a padrone, on whose perjured affidavit the ten Italians were landed. The case is an important one and will be tried in the New York state courts this month.

THE MAY CROP FIGURES.

A Decrease of Two Per Cent. in the Aver age-Kansas Lowest of Them All. WASHINGTON, May 11.—The May re turns of the department of agriculture on the condition of winter wheat shows a reduction of 2.1 points from the April average, being 75.3 against 77.4 last month and 84 in May, 1892.

The averages of the principal winter wheat states are: Ohio, 88; Michigan, 71; Indiana, 79; Illinois, 62; Missouri, 72; Kansas 51. The average of these six states is 68.3, against 74.2 in April, being a decline of 5.9 points since the first of last month. It is 88 in New York and Pennsylvania, against 87 and 88 respectively last month; 97 in Maryland and 85 in Virginia. In the southern states the averages range from 24 in Texas to 96 in North Caro-

Winter rye, like wheat, has suffered each case will be taken up for consid- a decline in condition since last month, eration in the order in which the con- its average for May being 82.7, against sidered evidence is filed, the object 85.7 for the same date in April. aimed at being a practical return to the The percentage of New York is 97: Pennsylvania, 92. Michigan, 80; Illinois, 72; Kansas, 50. The conditions administration a check is going to be have been favorable to germination given to the rapid growth of the pen- and growth in the eastern states, but sion list without the assistance of any have been the reverse in the western and northwestern.

The average condition of barley is 88.6 against 92.8 last year. In the states fornia, 87. The lowest conditions are has been damaged by overflows and wet weather.

The conditions have been favorable to the growth and development of wheat in the New England, Southern and Pacific states. In California the

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The Biennial Session Held at Indianapoli and the New Officers Named.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 11.-The international biennial convention of the V. M. C. A. was called to order shortly before noon in Roberts Park church. The retiring president, Mr. Thomrs S. McPheeters, of St. Louis, acted as temporary chairman pending the election of his successor. After some addresses and prayers

had been delivered and the neces routine work finished, the committee on nominations made its report. They had agreed as to the president and vice presidents, but as to the other officers they asked for more time. The report of the nominating committee was as follows: President, N. G. Pierce, Dayton, O.; first vice president, L. H. Packard, Montreal; second vice president, R. A. Orr. Pittsburgh. Other vice presidents were: Ira J. Chase, ex-governor of Indiana; Francis Batchelor, Boston; W. W. Woods White, Atlanta; E. Clifford, Grand Forks, N. D.; G. F. Orchard, Tacoma, Wash. The report of the nominating committee was accepted unanimously.

RENFROW REVISED.

The President Holds Back the Governor of Oklahoma's Commission for Investiga-

WASHINGTON, May 11. - President Cleveland stated that the commission of William Renfrow as governor of Oklahoma would not be signed pending an investigation into the qualifications of the man for the office and an inquiry into some other matters.

The president sent a private mes senger with a note to an Oklahomite asking him to call at the White house for a conference over matters that have involved the commission tie-up.

KAMSAS CROPS.

Condition of Coops Along the Santa Fe Road-Wheat Short But Other Crops New York Capitalists.

More Promising: Washington, May 13.—Schor Don

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 12.-The Times' report of the conditions of the crop along the Santa Fe road are as and a man of maquestioned standing in follows: GREENSBURG, Kan., May 12 .- A light rain

that was much needed feil here Wednesday night, and wheat is in fair condition consider-ing the dry weather. If there are heavy rains during the coming week wheat will pull through all right, and the crop will be an average one. The dry season has had a serious effect upon The dry season has had a serious effect upon the corn just planted. It has not begun to sprout and farmers feel pretty blue for the prospects do not even point to a fair yield.

Wichitta, Kan., May 12.—This spring has gone to the extremes in dryness and lack of rain, as previous springs have had more than an abundant supply of rain. Owing to the continued dry weather the wheat yield in this and

an abundant supply of rain. Owing to be con-tinued dry weather the wheat yield in this and adjoining counties cannot be more than one-third of last year's crop. Oats are in the same condition that wheat is, and unless there is an immediate rainfall the crop will be ruined. Corn is coming up badly on account of the dry about 90,000 acres of wheat, and with favorable

weather the yield will be about half a crop. If

rain does not come soon the wheat field will be plowed up and planted in corn. The acreage of corn is considerably less than that of wheat and is somewhat lighter than usual. Corn is up and in fair condition.

LARNED, Kan, May 12. - The acreage of wheat Italian banker and padrone. The in this county was 85,0°, but the yield will no former, in partnership with the

> pects for an average crop are not flattering.
> ELDORADO, Kan., May 12.—General prospe are about an average and favorable weather will increase the yield considerably. The acre-age of wheat will reach the usual number and age of wheat will reach the usual number and prospects are favorable to a yield of 6) per cent. More corn has been planted than at the same time last spring and about three-fourths of a yield is a fair estimate of the corn crop.

> Oats are in good condition and the acreage is about 10 per cent more than that of last spring Wellington, Kan., May 12.—The acreage in wheat is the largest ever known in this county and the present prospects indicate a half crop Immediate rains would swell the acreage more than one-fourth. The lack of rain is telling or the corn crop. The corn that is up is very small and much of it is lying in the ground no sprouted. Where wheat is bad some of it is being plowed up and planted in corn, as there is yet time for corn with the usual spring rains. GARDEN CITY, Kan, May 12.- The wheat crop outlook in the surrounding territory is not at all discouraging During the last two weeks local rains have covered about all this terri tory. The average yield will not be under four teen bushels per acre. Good outlook for a corn trop. The fine rains this week have almost as-sured a good, fair wheat crop.

KANSAS OFFICES FILLED: Changes in Nearly All of the State Charity

Institutions. TOPEKA, Kan., May 12.-The state

board of charities has appointed a full list of officers for the state institutions. Following are the appointments:

Topeka insane asylum—Physician for the sick building, Dr. Macasey, of Concordia; physician for women. Al!a Kliberg, of Labette county; druggist, Dr. Lore, of Johnson county; assistant clerk. Miss Laura Merrill, of Sedg-wick county; housekeepers, Miss Lottie Jack-man, of Kingman, and Miss Ella Gleason, of Summer county; engineer, F. M. Brown. of Shawnee county: painter, William Devoe, of Shawnee county; seamstress, Mrs. Mollie Haves, of Ellsworth county; supervisors. Mr. Douthitt, I. W. Pack and Mrs. Emma Pack, all of Shawnee county.
Soldiers' orphans' home at Atchison—Super-

intendent, Charles E. Faulkner. the present in-cumbent; matron, Mrs. Faulkner; supervisor, Ward Bozarth, of Shawnee county. Industrial school for girls at Beloit-Superin tendent, Miss M. P. Spencer, the present in cumbent; matron, Mrs. Kate Baker; teacher, Miss Edith Miller, of Lyon county; physician,

Dr. Lobdell, of Mitchell county.

Blind asylum at Kansas City—Superintendent, Rev. W. G. Todd, of Shawnee county; matron, Mrs. Todd: music teacher, Miss Lewis,

of Leavenworth.
Osawatomie insane asylum-Physician, Dr. Bunnuis: ph sician for women, Dr. Emily White, of Jefferson county; engineer, W. A. Cunningham, of Miami county: assistant engi-

neer. Milton Holt, of Shawnee county; supervisor, William Wilson, of Cherokee county; supervisors, Miss Minnie Wilson, of Cheroke county, and Miss Arlie Randolph, of Lyon county.

Idiotic and imbecile school at Winfield—Su

perintendent, Dr. Pilcher, of Cowley county natron, Mrs. Pilcher. Reform school at Topeka—Superintendent

P. G. Hitchcock, of Cherokee county: matron Mrs. Hitchcock: assistant superintendent, John Hinchcliffe, of Sumner county: assistant matron, Mrs. Hinchcliffe: engineer, C. E. Jones of Shawnee county; physician, Dr. Ryder, of North Topeka: officers, C. E. Goodnight, of Reno county; Mrs. G. Fost, of Barber county, and W. W. Wiley, of Shawnee county.

Deaf and dumb school at Olathe—Matron, T.
L. Pixon, of Sedgwick county: steward, C. L.

Pixon, of Sedgwick county; officer, O. W. Hendee, of Sedgwick county.

Failing to find another place for J.

M. Senter the state board of railroad commissioners voted to retain him as clerk. M. D. Henderson was at the same time elected secretary.

KANSAS SUNDAY SCHOOLS. The Convention Believed to Have Accomplished Much Good-Election of Offi-

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 12.-The third day's session of the state Sunday school convention showed no abatement in enthusiasm, and when the convention closed with last night's services there

was a feeling that the convention had

been productive of great good. Among the resolutions offered was one advocating the closing of the world's fair on Sunday, which provoked a lively discussion before its adoption. More attention was urged in teaching the temperance lessons of the series, and greater use of the Bible in teaching

was advocated. The following officers were unanimously chosen for the ensuing year: President, Rev. C. N. Queen; recording secretary, Miss J. F. Shaft; treasurer, A. C. Merritt; executive committee, Rev. Sweet, J. H. Foucht, Rev. M. Ingles, J. G. Haskell, Mrs. E. Parker, G. S. Brown, James Allison, L. H. Holt, A. B. Shewy, Mrs. I. Fulton, H. W. Rule and W. L. Seabrook.

Vice presidents for the twenty-seven districts in Kansas were also chosen. Wichita was selected for the next con-

New Eastern Star Officers. TOPEKA, Kan., May 12.-The grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star elected the following officers at last night's session: Grand matron, Mrs. Elizabeth Magie, Pittsburgh; grand patron, Alfred Whitman, Lawrence; assistant grand matron, Mrs. Lettie Trouslot, Newton; assistant grand patron, J. C. Postlethwait, Jewell City; grand treasuer, Mrs. J. M. Pearsall Fort Scott; grand secretary, Mrs. Myra Mottram, Ottawa; grand conductor, Mrs. H. B. Farnsworth, Topeka; assistant grand conductor, Mrs. Ellen A. Kenner, Eureka. The lodge closed its business with an open session.

NICARAGUA'S REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- Senor Don Horacio Guznan, the Nicaraguan minister in Washington since July, 1887. the diplomatic corps, a lingwist, and well and thoroughly posted on international affairs, declared last night that the Nicaraguan revolution had been principally instigated by residents of New York city who possessed large capital and were fluancially interested in affairs in Nicaragua. His declaration has excited wide attention, both in diplomatic circles and elsewhere. The interest is enhanced by his promise that he would make the names of persons he referred to public at a later day.

The charge is of so serious a character that coming from a diplomat of standing it will not be allowed to rest. It, of course, involves considerations of an international character as affecting the obligations of Nicaragua held in Europe and connected with the canal question and international guarantees. The Nicaraguan minister was one of the earliest callers at the state department to-day and had an interview with Secretary Gresham, the result of which has not been disclosed.

Senor Rokan Mayorga, who was formerly secretary of the Nicaraguan legation, is in the city with his wife. He has received dispatches from a member of his family setting forth the results of the revolution practically the same as announced yesterday. Senor Mayorga contradicted the statement of Dr. Guzman that the revolution was incited and supported by New York capitalists. He said that the canal project was supported by the revolutionists as well as by the government that had been overthrown; that all Nicaraguans of any prominence, no matter to what party they belonged, realized that the completion of the international canal was their life as a people, and he was greatly surprised at the present attitude of the minister. especially as he had formerly been one of the strongest supporters of the

TO BE OPENED SUNDAYS.

A Scheme by Which the Difficulty is Overcome by the World's Fair Directors. CHICAGO, May 13 .- On and after May

21 the world's fair grounds will be open every Sunday. This decision was reached at a meeting of the directors of the exposition in the Rand-McNally building yesterday afternoon. President Higinbotham had called upon Edwin Walker, who is chairman of the committee on legislation, to

exposition can be opened on the seventh day in spite of the restriction placed upon this feature by congress when the appropriation of \$2,500,000 was granted. Mr. Walker presented his official and legal interpretation before the directors, which is to the effect that the law passed by congress stipulating that the exposition should be closed on Sunday

submit an opinion whether or not the

applies only to the buildings containing exhibits. Mr. Walker's construction of the act further says that the buildings erected for other uses, the grounds, the Midway plaisance, with its varied human pano-

rama and things pertaining thereto, may be thrown open to public inspec-After considerable discussion a resolution was proposed to open the gates

every Sunday on and after May 21, and to close the main buildings containing the exhibits. The resolution was carried by a vote

of 22 to 7. Of the seven who voted nav. six were in favor of opening the fair in every department and the seventh was opposed to opening the gates under any conditions. The price of admission on Sunday will be reduced to 25 cents.

THE TREASURY ALL RIGHT.

Satisfactory Report of Its Present Condition - A Margin of Free Gold. WASHINGTON, May 13 .- The treasury situation shows decided improvement, the receipts being larger than for last year at this time, while the expenditures, though large, are not so heavy as was anticipated. Most of the heavy disbursements for the month have already been made, including \$8,000,000 for pensions and other heavy payments that became due about the first. This reduced the net balance to \$22,250,000, but this will from now on increase. The gold in the treasury to-day is \$203,022,684, against which there are \$103,797,010 gold certificates outstanding, leaving the net gold, usually denominated the "reserve," \$99,225,665. Offers for a large amount from the west, which do not appear on the books, make the gold reserve intact and leave a margin of free gold of \$725,000.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

The Cortes in a Deadlock and Scores of Policemen Keeping the Crowds on the Move.

MADRID, May 13.-The cortes has just finished the fifty-fourth hour of continuous sitting. Members and ministers are exhausted, Many sleep half the time and are aroused by their colleagues only when a vote is taken. This evening the discussion continued on a motion to give the government free hands to settle the question of municipal elections. Republicans and Carlists display apparently unbroken stubborness; nevertheless it is believed shortly after midnight the motion will be passed. In this case the government will probably publish a decree in harmony with the proposed bill, postponing the municipal elections unil November. A ministerial crisis is imminent.

Train Held Up.

St. Louis, May 13.-Two men held up the north bound Mobile & Ohio passenger train about 11 c'clock last night at a water tank a mile from Laketon, Ky., and threatened to blow up the express car with dynamite unless

the door was at once opened.

Messenger Ray, of the Southern Express Co., thereupon opened the door and was covered with revolvers. He refused to open the safe, however, and before the robbers could do so they were frightened off.

It has been learned that the robbers secured only about \$1,000 in cash.