COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1893.

NO. 33.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. BANK EXAMINER MADISON BETTS has been ordered by the comptroller of the currency to take charge of the Columbian bank at Jackson, Tenn.

THE treasury is confronted with the prospect that expenditures this year

will exceed receipts by \$10,000,000. CELESTIALS will not be arrested until the Geary act has been tested.

THE war department has approved the plan for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi above New Or-leans. The general plan of the structure is in conformity with the provisions of the bill authorizing the building of a bridge which was passed at the last session of congress

SECRETARY SMITH met the Cherokee delegates on the 3d about the settling of the strip matters, but nothing was accomplished at the meeting.

SECRETARY GRESHAM feared an uprising against the Chinese in the western states, on account of their failure to comply with the Geary law, and took active measures to prevent it.

EDWIN DUN, of Ohio, recently appointed minister to Japan, called on Secretary Gresham and took the oath of office. He will sail for Japan in about a month.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER BROWNING has reported to the president that he does not favor the appointment of army officers as Indian agents.

AT the state department no significance is attached to the refusal of the Russian consul-general to sign a passport issued to a Jewess by Secretary Gresham, as the law of Russia is recognized to be against the admittance of Jews to the country.

It is believed that ex-Congressman Scott Wike will be appointed second assistant secretary of the treasury to succeed Mr. Spaulding.

THE gold reserve is about \$2,000,000 short, and is likely to be further in-'aded, but Secretary Carlisle regards the situation as thoroughly satisfactory. Hon. RICHARD DALTON has been appointed collector at St. Louis.

ONE hundred and fifty-one new national banks have been authorized since

the first of the year.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has approved of a proposed issue of bonds by the Cherokees on the consummation of the sale of the strip to the government.

A RULING by Superintendent Stump regarding the admission to this country of alleged contract laborers has disclosed a big loophole in the immigration law.

THE EAST.

THE Cohn, Ball & Co. clothing company of New York and Pittsburgh, Pa., has assigned. The assets are valued at

SENATOR FRYE eulogized the late Hon. James G. Blaine at a meeting held in his memory at Boston on the night

Ar the semi-annual meeting of the directors of the Pennsylvania road a 41/2 per cent. dividend was declared.

A SENSATION has been caused by the Reading defaulting payment of semiannual interest on 4 and 5 per cent bonds of the Philadelphia & Reading

and New England roads. THE Grand Trunk railway has paid into the Maine treasury \$182,797, being the amount of back taxes, payment of which the railroad had resisted for several years.

Gov. FLOWER has denied the application for clemency for Carlyle W. Harris and he will die in the electrical chair at Sing Sing.

THE Episcopal convention chose Dean Lawrence, of the Episcopal Divinity school of Harvard university (the broad churchmen's candidate), as bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts.

EDWARD ATKINSON, of Boston, who has been investigating western farm mortgages, declares that his researches show that western farmers are not incumbered so heavily with obligations as is believed by most people.

THERE was a semi-panic on Wall street on the 4th, caused by the failure of three houses owing to the big slump in National Cordage stock.

FLOODS were prevalent throughout New York, New England and Pennsylvania, due to heavy rains.

EFFORTS are being made at New York to fight the white lead trust by an op-

position company.
S. V. White, the stock jobber, failed again at New York during the excitement over the bear raids on Cordage, Sugar, Whisky and other industrial securities. A better feeling afterward set in and it was said White would re-

THE block on the east side of Broad way between Forty-fourth and Fortyfifth streets, New York, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at from \$125,000 to \$150,000.

SURVIVORS of the ill-fated Sultana, blown up in war time, held a reunion at Toledo, O. A WELL planned effort to wreck and

rob a passenger train on the Lake Erie & Western, near Lima, O., was discov-WORLD's fair guards want \$15 a month

ered in time to frustrate it.

THE piano and Sunday questions of the world's fair were debated by the management on the 3d, but no definite action was taken.

BENJAMIN F. CLARK, a Chicago real estate dealer, made a voluntary assignment. Assets,\$112,417.67; liabilities,\$50,-

Six men were burned to death in a terrible fire at a boarding house in Burlington, Ia., the other morning.

A SOUTHBOUND Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train was held up and robbed at Pryor Creek, I. T., on the night of the 2d. The robbery was cred-

ited to the Starr gang.

INVESTIGATION of the affairs of the Union Trust Co., at Sioux City, Ia., shows liabilities of \$6,000,000.

THE great reservoir at Lewiston, O., burst during the heavy rains. Great damage was done, but without loss of life so far as known. The reservoir covered 17,000 acres.

EX-PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON was elected by the Ohio commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States as its commander for the ensuing year.

GOV. PENNOYER, of Oregon, speaking to an Associated press representative, said: "The Gresham telegram is an insult to Oregon. I will enforce the law of the state and the president should enforce the laws of congress. It comes with poor grace for the president to ask me to enforce the state laws while he, without warrant, suspends the ex-

clusion law." LESS than 15,000 people, it is said, aid cash for admission the second day of the world's fair, although 100,000 people were in the park. The paid admissions at Philadelphia the second

day numbered 14,722. ONE of the young Egyptians at the world's fair attempted suicide in a fit of homesickness.

MRS. POTTER PALMER created some excitement by threatening to resign as president of the board of lady managers of the world's fair.

COMMENT is made that ex-President Harrison and ex-Vice President Morton were not invited to the world's fair opening or the naval review. RIGHT REV. JOHN J. KAIN, bishop of

Wheeling, W. Va., has been formally announced as coadjutor to Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis. A PLAN is on foot to connect Detroit and Toledo by an electric railway.

THE proposed Sioux City, Chicago & Baltimore road has already received proffers from other Iowa roads to be taken in.

THE gates of the world's fair will be open on Sunday, but the public will have access only to the horticultural

building and the greenhouses.

The Boston-to-Chicago bicycle race ended when Bliss and Van Cicklen reached Chicago with the message from Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts. The journey was completed in a little less than 122 hours or twenty-two hours behind schedule time. The delay was due to bad roads.

An east and west rate of \$44.50 has been put in effect between California

and Missouri river points. THE Chinese Six Companies has issued another circular warning all Chi-

law under heavy penalty.

A LETTER from Chili received at San Francisco tells of the killing of Frank Matthewson, an American railroad surveyor, by a mob of Chilian half-breeds near Conception. He was cut to pieces with knives.

JOHN KUSLER, a farmer living near Guthrie, Ok., has died suddenly under circumstances which lead the coroner to believe he was poisoned. OLA and Mercedes Plows, beautiful

young ladies of Chicago, attempted suicide with morphine on account of an Britisl unhappy home life. Ola died, but York. Mercedes recovered.

THE SOUTH.

ROBERT HODGES, a wealthy retired merchant of Baltimore, shot himself dead in his room in the Maryland club. Cause, grief over the recent deaths of his mother and his wife.

S. E. Davis, a prominent attorney of Bentonville, Ark., brother-in-law of Congressman Dinsmore, died from the effects of an overdose of morphine taken accidentally.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., has a newly organized commercial league. FIVE men were drowned by their boat

upsetting while crossing the Little Red river, near Searcy, Ark.

A GREAT fire broke out in the Bowes building, Louisville, Ky., at midnight on the 2d, destroying \$600,000 worth of property.

SPREADING rails came near causing a disastrous wreck on the Georgia Central road near Lavender. The engine tumbled into a ditch, and several pas-

sengers were injured. A SPECIAL from Rome, Ga., announces that village farming is about to be established in that vicinity by northern any more serious Secretary Gresham and eastern capitalists.

TWENTY Mexicans charged with protect American interests. violation of the United States neutrality laws were arraigned before the federal court at San Antonio, Tex. of John W. Hillman, the chief conspiguilty. All of the accused were officers the affair. in the Garza revolutionary army.

THREE indictments have been found against Cashier Redwine, of the defunct Gate City National bank of Atlanta, Ga. A MAN known as "Old Dickey Ben-

nett" died at Bentonville, Ark., the other evening at the age of 110 years. JOCKEY HAMLINE fell at the Cumberland park races, Nashville, Tenn., and was badly injured. MAIL advices to Galveston bring the

news that a revolution has broken out Cairo, Ill., have died. in Nicaragua. The movement is an outcome of the o d hostility entertained ed to put a rod on the house of Thomas by the eastern department toward the Sailer, a farmer near St. Augustine, western department of the republic.

editors of the Memphis Appeal-Ava- Winchester. lanche and the Memphis Commercial on account of an article which appeared in have suppressed the Cuban revolt by the former paper.

THE British steamship Khiva, loaded with Mohammedan pilgrims, was reported to have burned off the Arabian coast with an appalling loss of life. In a recent snowstorm in the government of Smolensk, Russia, twelve men

and many cattle were frozen to death. THE governor of the province of Buenos Ayres proposes settling the for-eign debt by ceding to bondholders the La Plata port works, worth \$7,000,000, the remainder of the debt (\$1,000,000)

to be paid by a new issue of bonds. PRAYERS are being offered in Russia for fine weather.

THE boundary dispute between Chili and Argentine has finally been settled. DOMINGO GANA, the new minister from Chili to the United States, will sail for New York early in June.

News from Bolivia says the Indians are sacking the frontier villages. THE board of directors of the Bank

of England has advanced the rate of discount to 3 per cent. from 21/2 per cent. DREYFUS, of Paris, is said to be a heavy operator in the Chicago wheat

CHOLERA is making terrible ravages in Malacca, 200 cases being reported daily. Numerous deaths have oc-A BOYCOTT by the religious organiza-

against the world's fair if the gates are opened on Sunday.

It has been decided that the meeting of the international monetary confer-

tions of the country is threatened

ence at Brussels shall be postponed until some time in November. CLEARING house returns for the week ended May 4 showed an average increase of 7.3 compared with the corre-

sponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 9.3. THE Turkish porte announces the arrest of two Armenian teachers who were employed in the Marsovan college. It is charged that the disturbances that recently occurred in several of the villages were due to the machi-

nations of these teachers. Dr. CHARLES TANNER, the oted Irish leader and member of parliament for Middle Cork, is critically ill in London. COLD and frost have rendered neces sary much replanting of the cotton

THE town of Kowal, in Poland, about eighty miles south of Warsaw, has been visited by a destructive conflagration. The big infirmary and asylum were burned. No less than eighty persons perished and 300 families were made

THE Italian chamber of deputies has commenced the debate on the naval estimates, which the commission on the subject proposes to increase from 99,-

700,000 lire to 105,000,000 lire. THE executive committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers are examining the books and accounts of the grand officers. There are charges that the grand chief has recklessly squaneered the money of the order. It is stated that between \$40,000 and \$50,000 was spent in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and Rock Island

THE LATEST. GEN. J. B. WEAVER predicts a split of the old parties on the money question. WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, the noted jurist

of Indianapolis, Ind., is dead. Col. W. LAMON, a friend of Abraham Lincoln, died at Martinsburg, W. Va. SEVENTY or eighty sailors of the British war ships have deserted at New

THE Joliet, Ill., rolling mill, a branch of the Illinois Steel Co., is closed in all departments, throwing out of work

THE Itata seizure case has ended at San Francisco. The vessel and cargo were released. PRIVY COUNCELLOR VON BISMARCK.

eldest brother of the ex-chancellor, is A DISPATCH from Rio Janeiro says financial crisis prevails in that city.

Both insurgents and the government claim the victory in the battle fought near Uruguayana, in Rio Grande do

SEVEN hundred Chicago blacksmiths employed in the custom shops are out on a strike for shorter hours.

CARLYLE W. HARRIS, the poisoner of benver on the Union Pacific and con his youthful wife, Helen, died in the binue their journey on the Santa Fe. lectric chair at Sing Sing on the 8th. MR.GLADSTONE has tendered the poet laureateship to John Ruskin.

WHITECAPS at Brookhaven, Miss. pleaded guilty and were sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. If the situation in Nicaragua grows

may decide to send a warship there to THE Hillman insurance fraud of Kansas has been revived by the discovery

Sixteen pleaded guilty and the rest not rator, who has made a clean breast of By the burning of the Shepard hardware store at Buffalo, N. Y., \$200,000

damage was done. Ex-PRESIDENT GONZALES, of Mexico, is again reported dead. H. H. WARNER, of Rochester, N. Y. well known for his patent medicines,

has assigned. Six more of the men scalded by the bursting of the boiler of the Ohio steamboat on the Mississippi, below

A LIGHTNING-ROD agent who attempt Ill., against Mr. Sailer's wishes was TROUBLE was looked for between the brought down by Mrs. Sailer with a

THE Spanish government is said to

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The late heavy rains were reported to be general throughout most of the

Argentine and Kansas City, Kan. have gotten into a rumpus over grain inspection.

Gov. Lewelling has appointed Dr. A. G. Anderson, of Lawrence, a member returns of the assessors of 1892 and are of the state board of health. Dr. Anpublished as the population of the derson is a democrat and a homeopa-

Henry Peorich, a farmer, while lately on horseback driving cattle near Abilene, was thrown and his neck was broken by the fall. Death was in- City, Kan., is still the leading city, stantaneou It is stated that the non-union men

who were assaulted by Santa Fe strikers at Argentine intend to sue the city for damages under an old law concerning mobs. The supreme court has decided ad-

versely to the claims of Railroad Com-missioners Anthony and Mitchell, who were removed by Gov. Lewelling. The court holds that the governor has the power to remove. Ex-Treasurer Landis, of Stafford

county, was found guilty by a Rice county jury recently of stealing \$8,000 of the county's funds and sentenced to four years in the pentientiary. It is said that he will never live to complete his term, as he is now a broken down

Secretary Adams, of the state his-torical society, has prepared a Kansas register to be placed in the Kansas building at the world's fair, and every Kansas man, woman and child visiting the exhibition will be expected to write his name, age, birth-place and resi-

At the late meeting of the Kansas commandery of the Loyal Legion in Leavenworth George T. Anthony was chosen commander; Maj. T. Cushing, U. S. A., senior vice commander; H. W. Pond, Fort Scott, junior vice commander, and Capt. F. H. Hathaway, U. S. A.,

The large barn on County Treasurer Benson's farm, twelve miles northeast of Eldorado, was totally destroyed by fire the other day, together with its contents, consisting of eleven head of horses, 100 tons of hay, reapers, threshers, mowers, buggies, wagons and other farming implements.

The other afternoon the machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. in their shops and round houses in Argentine, went out on another strike. The strike was brought on by the arrival of a man from Topeka, to take charge as foreman

of the blacksmith shop. A cutting affray took place among the employes of St. Joseph's hospital at Leavenworth the other day, during which John Ettel received a dangerous wound. He was stabbed by John Roth, who accused him of eating ahead of the rest and of taking all the meat. The assault occurred at the dinner table. Roth was arrested.

Mrs. Anna Potter, who received twenty-five votes for mayor at the late election in Kansas City, Kan., filed a statement of her campaign expenses in accordance with the new law. According to her affidavit the twenty-five votes that Mrs. Potter got cost her a fraction over \$3.18 each, for her expense account shows that she spent \$79.76. The most

of it went for brass music. Gov. Lewelling has pardoned John L. Rodd of Rossville, who was in 1887 convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to serve a term of ten years in the penitentiary. He has been an exemplary prisoner and Warden Case recommended his pardon over a year ago. Rodd is an Indian, and in a quarrel with John Maher.

killed him with a corn knife. The boycott on the Union Pacific railway, maintained since last October by the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Burlington railways, has been raised so far as the Santa Fe is concerned. Tourists may now go to the Pacific soast over the Santa Fe and return on the Union Pacific, or they may go to Denver on the Union Pacific and con-

Gov. Lewelling has pardoned George Williams, of Frontenac, Crawford sounty. Williams assisted his brother to escape from the Girard jail about six nonths ago. There is a strong family esemblance, and Williams while visitng his brother took advantage of the fact by exchanging clothes with him, and allowing his brother to leave the jail, and he remained. For this he was sent to the penitentiary.

The world's fair jubilee, the biggest nusical event Kansas has ever known. closed at Hutchinson with the award of prizes. It was a success in every way. The first chorus prize of \$500 was won by the Topeka chorus; the second prize of \$250 went to Emporia, and Salina and Abilene combined their strength

and captured the third prize of \$125. The ladies' chorus of Wichita won first

orize in its class. Newton secured first place in the male quartette class. At the late meeting of the Homeopathic Medical association at Topeka the following officers were elected: President, Dr. E. K. Thompson, of Mc-Pherson; vice president, Dr. G. H. Anlerson, of Lawrence; recording secreary, Dr. C. F. Menninger, of Topeka; corresponding secretary, Dr. Eva Hardng, of Topeka; treasurer, Dr. Peter Deitrich, of Kansas City. Board of cenors: Dr. G. H. T. Johnson, of Law-ence; Dr. E. R. McIntyre, of Topeka; Dr. W. A. Minnick, of Wichita.

KANSAS CITIES.

Nearly One Hundred Towns in the State with a Population Exceeding One Thou-sand—Comparative Growth.

Secretary Mohler, of the state board of agriculture, has made public a statement of the population of the cities of Kansas, which is the first population statement that has been made for more than a year. The figures given are the returns of the assessors of 1892 and are cities named in the year 1892. Secretary Mohler's statement embraces figures for all cities in the state having a population of 1,000 or over, of which there are now ninety-seven. Kansas

having a population of 39,500— a gain of 1,550 over the year 1890. Topeka is the second city, with 33,685 people—a gain of 1,876. Wichita and Leavenworth are almost tied for third place. Wichita by this latest report has 20,928—a falling off in two years of 2,572. Leavenworth closely follows

		eavenworth		
1e1		,802—a gain	i in two y	ears o
7	The follow	wing is the	populatio	n of al
eit	ies over 1	,000:		
1.	Kansas Cit	ty		39,50
2.	Topeka			33,68
3.	Leavenwo	rth		
5.	Atchison			13,97
6.	Fort Scott			11,42
7.	Hutchinson	n		
9.		City		8.31
10.	Parsons			7,96
1.				
3.	Pittsburg.			6,20
14.	Salina			6,12
15.				
17.				5,14
18.		n		
19.		iley		
21.	Abilene			3,71
22.	El Dorado			3,44
23	Orace City	nce		3,44
25.	Chanute			3,30
26.	Olathe			3,25
27. 28.	McPherso	n		3,21
19.	Coffevville			3,12
30.	Manhatta	n		3,03
31.				
31.	Clay Cent	er		2,94
34.	Weir City			2,80
35.	Galena	d		2,71
36.	Great Ben	d		2,56
33.	Osawatom	ie		2,50
9.	Girard			2,47
40.				
41.	Eureka	n		2,21
43.	Columbus			2,11
44.	Beloit			2,11
45. 46.	Garnett			2,06
47.				
48,	Marysvill	e		2,08
49. 50.				
51.				
52.	Marion			1,93
53. 54.	Harper			1,95
55.	Sterling			1,9
56.	Pratt			1,8
57.	Dodge Cit	y		1,86
58. 59.	Rosedale	e		1,8
60.	Lyons			1.85
61.	Nickerson	lis		1,79
63.	Minneapol Erodonia	lis		1,7
64.	Iola			1,6
65.	Wamego.			1.56
66. 67.	Washingt	onno		1,5
68.	Burlingan	ne.		1,5
69.	Belleville.	ne		1,55
70.	Peabody			1,5
71. 72.	Scranton.			1,46
73.	Florence.			1,4
74.	Baxter St	prings		1,4
75. 76.	Sabetha	ty	•••••••••	1,3
77.	Lindsborg			1,3
78.	Yates Cer	ter		1,30
79. 80.	Neodesha.			1,29
81.	St. Marve			1,2
82.	Humboldt			1,2
83.	Clyde			1.2
84. 85.	Lincoln	n		1,20
86.	Osage Mis	ssion		1.1
87.	Valley Fa	lls		1,1
88. 89.	Augusta			1,13
93.	La Cygne			1,15
				1.11

95. Russell..... 98. Alma 97. Cherokee According to Secretary Mohler's re-

91. Sedan 92. Frankfort

94. Medicine Lodge

ports the populations of 1890 and 1892 were as follows:

 Topeka
 31,809

 Wichita
 23,500

 Leavenworth
 20,578

 Atchison.....Fort Scott.....
 Lawrence
 10,116

 Hutchinson
 8,524

 Arkansas City
 9,159
 Parsons..... Pittsburg..... Salina Winfield.... Wellington.....

Battle With Yaqui Indians. CHIHUAHUA, Mex., May 6 .- A courier arrived here yesterday bringing information of an attack made by several hundred Yaqui Indians upon a detachment of 150 government soldiers who had been sent against them. The fight occurred near the Chihuahua state line west of Sahuarepa, and resulted in a number of both sides being killed and wounded. The Indians were well armed and fought desperately, compell- surance Co., carried the \$40,000 taken ing the government troops to beat a hasty retreat without carrying off their killed and badly wounded from the fight. The Indians have sent out word that no strangers will be permited to enter their country and as the govern-ment will send a large force of soldiers against them an exciting and bloody campaign is expected

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

ffice-Seekers Somewhat Put Out by the Official Quarantine" Establishe WASHINGTON, May 9. - President Cleveland's quarantine against the office-seekers has created more excitement than anything that has been promulgated in an official way since

the new administration began. The crowds which throng the capital at present are not so much interested in the questions of finance and revision of the tariff as they are in the allotment of offices. The effect of the order on the office-

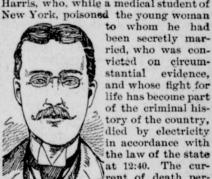
seekers was not manifest at the White house, for Monday has, according to a rule of the president, been reserved for public business, and the office-seekers have been excluded from the White house. The first of the week has come to be termed "blue Monday" in the parlors and lobbies of the hotels. There are a few of the more prominent office-seekers who seemed disposed to insist upon seeing the president in the future anyhow, and take the risk of being turned down. There are very few of this element, however, for the larger portion of them, when seen, had packed their valises and were preparing to depart by the first train. They had nothing to show for the months of weary waiting in Washington except expressions of blank astonishment and a big hotel bill, some of which were receipted and others that are subjected to some financial arrangement with the home congressman or senator before

being paid. President Cleveland's order is something decidedly unique and original to the eyes of politicians. It is a precedent in the history of the White house. A change of administration is always the provocation for a grand rush for office. President William Henry Harrison died a month after his inauguration as the result of the importunities of men who sought office, but he never, as a matter of self-preservation, closed

the door against men who wanted office. Senator Vance, who called at the White house for a moment, indorsed the president's new order. He said it would relieve the president and senators from a great deal of pressure upon them exerted by the office-seekers, which, while it consumed valuable time, did not benefit the applicant, for personal inter views rarely amounted to anything at a time like this when the president sees so many persons in the course of a day.

HARRIS EXECUTED.

Carlyle W. Harris, the Youthful Wife Poisoner Dies in the Electric Chair at Sing Sing, N. Y. Sing Sing, N. Y., May 9.—Carlyle W. Harris, who, while a medical student of



and whose fight for life has become part of the criminal history of the country, died by electricity in accordance with the law of the state at 12:40. The current of death performed its work swiftly, but surely. C. W. HARRIS. The doomed man

was wonderfully composed to the very last. With his very last breath Harris calmly exclaimed: "I am absolutely in-

Harris was up early and looked over the manuscript to be given to the press by his relatives after the electrocision. At 8 o'clock he ate a light breakfast. At 8:20 Warden Durston and Mrs. Durston arrived from the hotel where they had breakfasted, but Mrs. Durston was

There were twenty-seven witnessesseven physicians, ten newspaper men and the others were state officials and friends of the warden.

HILLMAN INSURANCE CASE. The Chief Conspirator Found—Said to Have Confessed. New York, May 9.—The Times says:

John W. Hillman, the hero and chief conspirator of the famous Hillman insurance swindle of Kansas has been arrested. For fifteen years relatives have been trying in the courts to prove him dead in order to collect about \$40,000 insurance on his life. During all these years the insurance companies holding the policies have resisted the claims on the ground of fraud and conspiracy, alleging that Hillman was not dead at all. The face values of the policies have been more than consumed in the costs of litigation, and the case has come to rank as one of the most remarkable and romantic in the history of life-insurance frauds. The insurance was written in Kansas, and all the litigation has been carried on in that state, but the companies concerned are all located in the east and the contest has been directed

from this city.

The first indication by which the fraud was finally traced was obtained from Charlton T. Lewis, attorney for the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of this city, which, with the New York Life and the Connecticut Mutual Life Inout by Hillman on his life in 1878. "We have at last found Hillman, alive and well," said Mr. Lewis, in speaking of the case, "and know exactly where we can lay hands on him. After a search extending over fifteen years he has been finally traced to the Pacific coast and he has made a clean breast of the whole

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

THE HOUSE OF NEVER.

The house of Never is built, they say, Just over the hills of the By-and-By Its gates are reached by a devious way
Hidden from all but an angel's eye.
It winds about and in and out
The hills and dales to sever,
Once over the hills of the By-and-By and you're lost in the house of Never

The house of Never is filled with waits, With just-in-a-minutes and pretty soons The noise of their wings as they beat the gates
Comes back to earth in the afternoons,
When shadows fly across the sky
And rushes, rude endeavor,
To question the hills of the By-and-By
As they ask for the house of Never.

The house of Never was built with tears And lost in the hills of the By-and-By Are a million hopes and a million fears,

A baby's smile and a woman's cry.

The winding way seems bright to-day, Then darkness falls forever, For over the hills of the By-and-By
Sorrow waits in the house of Never.

—Chicago Dispatch.

JOSIAH.

The Story of His Many Trials and Their End.

He sank wearily into his chair, and ran his hand over his fast-increasing bald-spot. He was neatly dressed-as neatly as he could be on the small salary he was allowed by the Old Man (who was known as the proprietor of the Sun to outsiders)-but his shabby coat hung in long, wrinkled folds, from his sloping shoulders, and his gray mustache drooped as mournfully as his weak, sad old mouth had ever done.

We three men-reporters on the little morning daily-barely glanced up as he came in, for it was growing late, and the calls for copy would soon keep us more than busy to supply the printers upstairs. The first proofs had already come down the shute from the composing room above, and that meant it was somewhere near twelve. For five minutes no one spoke a word, and the only noise which disturbed the silence of the room was the scrubbing of pencils over the pads as they hurried on to paper the story of the day's haps and mishaps, and the muffled rattle of the t 'egraph sounder in the next room where Newel. the Associated Press man, sat pounding his typewriter and taking bulletins of the Chicago nominations. Now and then a late cab bowled by on the street, or some happy, besotted citizen sang a few wavering bars from the latest popular song as he reeled home, but the little town was nearly asleep, inside and

At last with a relieved sigh I scribbled my especial mark at the end of the "wad" which had kept me busy for the last half hour, and took it across the room to where he sat. He had his face buried in his hands now, and he did not hear me stop beside him.

"Here's this car-strike stuff, Josiah," I said, laying it down before him. He uncovered his eyes slowly, and pulled the copy to him, as I had seen him do a thousand times before; then he seemed to remember something, for with a sudden gesture he shoved it away and

his voice quivered, and I noticed in the changing glare of the gas jet overhead that there was something like tears in his honest old eyes. Newspaper men are not apt to be affected by any display of emotion, for their training accustoms them to it too much, but with youthful arrogance I had always felt sorry for Josiah, and I had more than a passing interest in him. I began to question him at once, but he stopped me with an answer I had heard many times before: "Mr. Barnell has made other arrangements." And as Mr. Barnell was the only proprietor of the Sun -the same being the Old Man-I knew there was nothing more to be asked. As I turned to go be rose from his chair. and taking his hat, tall and shabby like himself; from the desk, he put it care fully on his head. Then he made straight for the door, past the littered exchange table, past our three little desks, past the row of broken, weakly chairs and the bookcase. As he put his hand on the knob he turned, and, clearing his throat, he said:

"Good-night, gentlemen, and-goodby," and before the other men could look up in mild surprise at this unusual proceeding, he had passed out and closed the door behind him

"horse editor," on account of his deep voice, and his liking for horses.

"Same old story,-turned back into combined his social work with reporta stick into his hand. Then he says: 'There, go to work sticking type: that's finds when he wants them at home. all you are worth, anyway.' You ought to hear the foreman tell how he

"Has he done it often?" I inquired, a disgrace.

"At least three times in the last year." ter he has been at the case for awhile, the Old Man takes him off and puts him writing editorials again and see if he an do better than he did before."

"Well," said the horse editor, "he wouldn't have a chance to do that more than once with me. I tell you: I would let him find another plaything.

"Not if you couldn't get another job, sonny," said Brothers drily, "and that is the case with Josiah. Poor old chap, I feel sorry for him, but-there's the

the whistle and wearily inquired: "Well?" into the opening. For a moment there was no response, then there came, in the short sharp accents we

were all so used to: "Mr. Jones will do the telegraph tonight, until Mr. Bird can get down. That's all." and Brothers turned away with a smile upon his dark face.

"Just my confounded luck," said the horse editor; "you fellows never get into it like this," and catching up the long exchange scissors from the desk he shuffled into the operator's room, while Brothers and I-looked at each other and smiled because we had not been assigned to the night's "padding" of the telegraphed news.

For weeks afterwards, the patient, quiet man who used to write fire-eating editorials stood before his dusty case all

the other men. "He knows a sight more about setting type than he does about writing editorials," said the horse editor.

were set back that way every now and then." "Of course I should, and I wouldn't stand it, just as I said before. There are plenty of other jobs in this town for a self-respecting white man," and

"All the same," rejoined the society

man, "you'd feel mighty bad if you

we all laughed at his earnestness. I do not think any of us knew that the old fellow had a son until one night name-was in. We directed him upstairs to where his father was at work, and with a pleasant "thank you," he went out. The operator, it seemed,

new of him. "He's some sort of an actor, or stage manager, or something, down at the Globe," he remarked vaguely, with one ear open for his call on the instrument,

but he gets a very fair living, I guess," "Why don't he support his father, then?" inquired the horse editor, indignantly. "A man who would let his old father be buffeted around this office like a bundle of old papers, when he is plenty able to care for him, ought to

be thrashed." "The trouble is," said the operator, listening impassively to his friend's vigorous remarks, "the old gentleman will not accept any aid whatsoever from his son; he's as proud as Lucifer, and he's got some crazy notion of 'dying in the harness,' as he puts it. They live in the same house, but he won't take a cent from his son, and he pays the old servant they have just half of what she gets for waiting on them. The boy's mother is dead.'

"That's no excuse for his letting his old dad worry his life out in newspaper work," persisted the horse editor-who had the highest notions of honor and filial love of any horse editor I have ever known, by the way! A fresh batch of proofs came down the shute with a rush as the operator started to speak

the night. Early the next morning when I got ready, and, with a woman's usual sym-"Mr. Bird will attend to it," he said, slowly. "I will not be here after this. He has taken my place." As he spoke I finally dropped off to sleep, was: set in the shade of the great old to the great old the great old to the great old him up to dinner some time?"

they are true gentlemen. Her pretty eyes filled right up with tears when she was talking-she's an awfully sympathetic girl, don't you think, dear?"

"Yes," I answered, sugaring my coffee, "and how is she managing to spend her new fortune?" For this sweet little cousin of ours had recently had quite a sum of money left to her by an accommodating old uncle, who kindly died just as she was thrown upon her own resources herself by her father's death.

"Very well, I imagine; she's got the loveliest clothes and things, and she is building a little cottage for Fresh Air children out in the country with some of it. Of course she's in mourning," as my wife noted my raised eyebrows, my dear man, you can have lovely "What's wrong with Josiah to-night?" | mourning things as well as other kind. inquired Jones, usually termed the She has given up her trip to Europe, though-for this year, at any rate.'

"What made her change her mind?" "I don't know, I'm sure; she didn't the composing-room again," answered tell me. Are you going now? Well, Brothers, the society man (who also dear, remember about Harry's shoesthe poor child is absolutely barefooted, ing court proceedings, both circuit and and don't forget to send up the butter, "Whenever the Old Man gets please, for we have-" and my little mad he bounces Josiah out of the edi- woman proceeds to detail to me the torial chair right up to a case, and jams usual list of household necessities a man is forever ordering, and yet never

It was about a week afterward that Josiah came down to the room at midnight, his hat on his head and his coat under one arm, while he rolled his wondering how a man could stand such shirt-sleeves down with type-grimmed fingers. Without speaking he went to the night editing (we called it that besaid Brothers, numbering the sheets of cause the "night-editor" might be any his pad for the court proceedings. "Af. of us, since Bird had not consented to come to our nest) desk and took the few things belonging to him personally ap here, and tells him to go to work from it. Then he put on his coat and came over to us with his lips and eyes smiling more cheerfully than I had ever seen him smile before.

"Where now, Josiah?" asked Brothers. "I-I am going to the country," answered the old fellow, clearing his throat of a happy lump, I imagined.

"What? Not leaving us?" I asked.

breath, "Good for Josiah!" and when the quiet cheer which followed had sub-

"Allow me," said the horse editor, making a "personal" of Joseph's departure on the edge of his pad, "to congratulate you most heartily on your new position. We all wish you unbounded success, don't we, boys?"

"Indeed we do," we responded with emphasis, and then followed questions and answers hot and thick, until, with many good wishes showered upon him, Josiah closed the door and went shambling downstairs and out for the last

"I knew it," said the horse editor. "Knew what?" inquired Brothers, half asleep in his chair.

"That Josiah was to be called. As I came in last night, the Old Man was standing there talking to Lathbone, night long clicking the type into his the lawyer, and I heard hip, say: 'Mr. stick, and at the end of the week got Josiah Sanford is in, is he not?' and Josiah Sanford is in, is he not?' and paid for his "string" just the same as the Old Man said yes, in his short way. Then they went on talking very earnestly.

"But what does it mean? Josiah could not have bought out the Eagle; that little paper is good pay, and dollars to doughnuts it didn't come cheap." "That's it exactly," assented the horse

"His son?" half inquired, half suggested the society man. "Hasn't any more than enough to

live on com fortably," said Jones. "Then there's but one explanation," said I, "some one has taken a fancy to Josiah or his editorials, and has decided a tall, handsome young man walked to start him in on his own hook. Poor into the room and asked if Mr. Sandford old chap. I for one am glad he has gotold chap, I for one am glad he has got--whom we always called by his first ten into the country which he loves so much, and where he will be boss, and

not bossed." And the others assented. When the Eagle appeared at the office the following week, at the top of the

editorial column, below the subscription and advertising notices, stood "Josiah Sanford, Editor. Josiah Sanford, Jr., Manager," in small, bold-faced type. "So the son is in it, too," said the so-

ciety editor, reading over my shoulder. "I expect he will make something of himself, too, for he has plenty of push, so the operator says. Heard about the son's love affair, didn't you? No! Why, he fell in love with an beiress, and he's too proud to ask her to marry him. Jack Martin was telling me-he knows him right well.

"Big fool," commented the horse editor, "oughtn't to fall in love," whereat Brothers and I laughed compassionately, being married men. You cannot convince a bachelor of thirty years' standing, however. "By the way, my dear," I said the fol-

lowing day at dinner, "who is Edith's lawyer?" "Let me see," answered my wife, puck-

ering up her forehead as she always does when she thinks. "Mr.-Mr.-Mr. Rathbone, or something like that."

"Ah; and she is away now, isn't she?" "Yes, at Mortonville. She has bought a beautiful old house back in the hills again, and the subject was dropped for from the town and is spending the summer there.'

I could not help smiling at my inner home I told my wife, who always wakes thoughts when she said this, but I wax, which appear to answer equally up when I come in, about Josiah and turned it off when she asked me at what Son, as we had begun calling them al- I was laughing, and went on thinking. Soon after this we packed up our few pathetic feeling for all mankind, she household goods, and taking what graft. proceeded to keep me awake a good halt seemed to me more stuff than we had finally dropped off to sleep, was: sat in the shade of the great old trees is given as represented in a and b, the is usual, there is no reason to believe Don't you think, Frank, we could have and read or dozed, and the little fel- contact being close throughout. The that this excess of water dilutes the lows played in the sand or helped our insertion of such a graft cannot be milk. The milk is not made in any such "I told Edith about Josiah and his good-natured landlord run the farm, made without bringing into contact way as would make this possible. It is son," said my wife the next night at Those were pleasant days indeed to the the bark and wood of both, while in produced by the breaking down of the supper, "and she knows them both. She weary newspaper man, with no thought the imperfect mode represented by c glandular tissue of the udder, and this says they are both very smart men, but of copy to be ground out, or of those and d, the union can take place only at never contains more than a normal that they have had reverses all their ever-present, ever-wearing-out shoes to a single point. These figures, of lives-that some horrid men have taken disturb the equanimity of his mind. course, represent extreme cases, but everything they had several times, and Only a few papers reached me here, for they exhibit well the error to be avoidthat they are poor because they won't I had gone for rest, but one day a bun- ed. As a proof of the value of the form take the cases into court. She says dle came, directed in the horse editor's recommended, grafts inserted carefully that you can see in their manner that hurried chirography, and the first one I in this way have not resulted in a failpicked up was Josiah's paper, the Eagle. ure of one in a hundred, while with the read this notice:

"MARRIED .- Sanford-Clarke. On July 24, by Rev. Henry L. Smithers, Josiah Sanford, Jr., to Edith Layman Clarke, at the Church of

Silently I passed the paper to Mary, and waited for the storm to come. "W-e-l-!!" was all she said, but it was

sufficient for all ordinary purposes "Her trip to Europe postponed, and all those lovely clothes—" she gasped. "Rathbone consulting with the Old Man-" I put in.

"Her queer, preoccupied way--"
"Old Josiah being called to take charge of the Eagle--" "Did you ever!"

Then, after a moment's silence: "I really didn't think Edith would do such a thing-it is so unlike her."

"A girl in love, my dear-wouldn't you have done the same for me ten sled of about half a barrel in a place; years ago?" "Indeed, not! You know I didn't

want you." (She did, however, for she took me in preference to one of the richest men in town.) "And her father dead only a little over a year!"

"Well," I said, settling myself in my chair for a nap, "we can't help it." "No, I suppose not, but I own I'm

disappointed in Edith. She might have to meet when spread, and so on until let me, her own cousin, know about it. the piece is manured. This can be easiy I wonder what dress she wore, or perhaps she did have time to have-

proaching forgiveness for Edith appearing, I closed my eyes and dozed off tleman.

And Mary sat and sewed, and thought of the girl who had bought a newspaper for her future, father-in-law!-E. J. Appleton, in Yankee Blade.

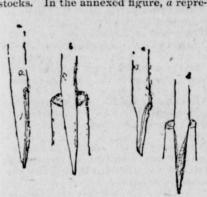
-Quick Tact.-Regnier, the French actor, had once to call out to a fellew actor, who was expected to enter from the right wing: "Ha, ha-there you are!" For some unaccountable reason however, the actor came on the stage "Yes, sir; I have been called to the on the left side, and Regnier, without editorial control of the Mortonville being in the least disconcerted, gave his

FARM AND GARDEN.

SUCCESS IN GRAFTING.

The Essential Parts of the Operation Distinctly Pointed Out. The owner of an orehard which he finds contains many trees which require regrafting desires some special instruction by which he can make his grafts live and grow. He has been more or less unsuccessful in the trials he has formerly made, and wishes the essential parts of the operation distinctly pointed out.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the mportance of doing the work at the right time, and with materials in the right condition. The grafts should be strong, well-grown shoots of one year, in fresh and healthy condition; and as the trees have grown several years, and the limbs receiving the grafts are an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, common cleft-grafting will be found most convenient. In the northern states, apples and pears may be commonly grafted during the last half of April, but if the scions have been kept in fresh condition, the work may often be done during the month of May. Cherries must be grafted early, or be fore the buds begin to swell. In fitting the grafts for their socket, it is important to give them a form by which they will fit closely throughout the place of union. They must be longer in large stocks. In the annexed figure, a repre-



sents the wedge form of the graft for cleft-grating, and b its position after in-

It will be observed that the form given to it is exactly the shape of the cleft made in the stock. This form not only stiffly holds the graft, but there is a close contact in the two joining faces. A wrong mode is represented by

This mode, although in less degree, is commonly used by unskillful grafters, and forms a very imperfect union between the two parts, which is represented by d. Such grafts are very un certain to grow, and if they succeed. they are not firmly held to the stock and are easily blown out by the wind. The difference in these two modes constitutes largely the difference between success and failure, both in starting to grow and in making a firm shoot afterward. In addition to these requisites, it is very important to do the work with a sharp knife, that the sap vessels may receive a clear cut and not be scraped with the edge of a dull knife, which would tend to choke the current. There are several forms of grafting well, the essential requisite being the exclusion of rain, but more particularly to retain the natural moisture of the

It will be observed that success de-I unfolded it, and there, rung about imperfect form one-half have perished with a tremendous blue-pencil mark I or failed to grow.—Country Gentleman.

HANDLING MANURE.

Method Which Is Economical and Saves Much Labor.

The most economical way of handling manure is direct from the stable. My plan, which I have followed for years, is to drive through the stable, after the cows have been turned out to water. with a team and bobs, or long sled, and load up. This was planned when I built my barn, having wide doors and bridges at each end of stable, with no window holes back of cows, except sash for light. An ordinary team can draw out the manure from forty cows a day in one load. In this way I take manure where it is needed. I use loose side boards when I reach the ground I wish to manure. I remove one side board, and pitch off a lot at each end of the then I start up, remove the side board on the other side, and leave the same quantity on that side, alternating my unloading from the sides in that way until I have my load unloaded. To make finished work as you go along, commence where you leave off every time until you get across the piece Then commence a new row close enough spread in spring when the frost is out of it. Then to make it finer go over it Seeing this promising sign of ap- with a bush or brush pulverizer made out of some tough brush .- Country Gen-

> A Convenient Bird House. Birds can help in the war against



Each blue bird and robin is a guar-

orchard trees. Build with a door at E., Philadelphia, Pa. Old Man at the tube," as the speaking-tube's shrill whistle interpolated him, and Brothers turned back "Well, well," we exclaimed in a Blade.

Call, and added, with a smile: "I saw you in the looking glass."—Yankee so that two families can be reared annually in each.—Farm and Home. you in the looking glass."—Yankee so that two families can be reared annually in each.—Farm and Home.

THE Moore's Early grape is one of the carry sorts.

FEMININE WISDOM.

What Dorothy Tucker Knows About Dairy

When chilled or nearly exhausted from overwork or anxiety, a cup of hot milk is more stimulating than any alcoholic drink, and it has this to recommend it in preference, it is also nourish-

Now is the time to arrange for a generous supply of fodder corn to supple ment the pastures. Six quarts of seed is all we should ever use to get the best fodder corn. If sown too thickly it is watery and lacks nutrition. Corn is a sun plant, and must have it to make a perfect plant with all the sugar and starch which it contains when grown in the proper way. When sown this way it will produce plenty of ears. Do not keep your cows all summer at a loss when a little forethought and care will provide a generous supply of food which will make a profit.

Great care should be taken of the fresh cows especially. A cow should be fed lightly just before calving and for a week afterwards. All her drink should be warmed and she should not be exposed to cold in any way.

When the udder is swollen and hard it must be bathed with hot water or some strong liniment to reduce the inflammation as soon as possible before any thickening of the membrane takes place or there will be a permanent injury. Also give the cow from one-half to three-quarter pounds Epsom salts, a cup of molasses and a teaspoonful of ginger dissolved in water sufficient for the purpose. With this care you will

seldom have a case of garget. Many people complain of lumps in the teats of their cows, and obstructions in the udders. To prevent these there should be more care in drying off the cows, and in the feeding and care when

they come in. We find that it is best to take the calf from the cow soon after it is bornwithin a day or two. Keep it warm and feed the milk warm from the cow. It can be taught to drink more readily than if allowed to suck for a long time, and there will be less nervous excite-

ment on the part of the mother. If you have a surplus of Jersey bull alves they can be turned to good account by making steers of them and raising them for oxen. They are very active and grow quickly and will walk as fast as a team of horses. The boys will take an interest in them, for they are certainly beautiful and are very intelligent and tractable. They possess another most excellent quality, an ability to stand the heat.

Save the heifers from the best cows. In estimating the dairy profits don't orget to count in the pork, and that thriving young stock the skim milk produced .- Dorothy Tucker, in Farm Jour-

THE EFFECT OF SALT. It Aids Materially in the Digestion of the Food of Cows. Salt given to cows has some effect on

the quantity of the milk. This is nec-

essarily so as the salt aids very much in the digestion of the food, and it is the quantity of the food digested that regulates the quantity and quality of the milk. Salt is indispensable to the health of any animal that feeds on vegetable matter, and the milk is affected greatly by the health or opposite condition of a cow. When salt is given to excess it is injurious and causes an inquantity of water. The kidneys are charged with the removal of any excess of water from the blood, and this drain, or outlet, if in good working condition, will always attend to its own business, and if it does not or cannot, for any reason, the milk glands cannot perform this function, but the cow becomes diseased at once. But this is a question that the careful farmer will never have to consider, because he will always take care that such a supposed mistake will never happen. It is only the careless farmer who runs risks of giving his cows, or permitting them to get, too much salt .- Colman's Rural World.

ANTI-SELF-SUCKER.

A Simple Device Which Is Sure to Ac-

complish Its Parpose A correspondent of the Pacific Rural Press gives the device shown in cut as a successful plan for stopping a cow from sucking herself. It is readily understood from the picture-a strap around



the body and a halter, with a stick reaching through the front legs between them. This will surely prevent the cow from getting her head around unless she steps over the stick.

Build Wide Roads.

All roads should be made wide. It is a mistake to suppose narrow roads are the cheapest. Of course, when constructing a new road the cost is in proportion to its width, but a narrow road is always the more expensive to mainantee of thou- tair, owing to the vehicles being comsands less of in- pelled to keep more or less to one track sect pests. A in the center, nothing being more de dozen or more structive than the constant wear in one bird houses can track. A wide road is always more be made, as evenly worn all over, provided, of shown, any wet course, that it is constructed according day, and easily to scientific principles and kept in good nailed fast to repair.-Francis Fuller McKenzie, C.

Sufferers from Dyspepsia

Here's Something for You to Read

Distress in the Stomach CURED by HOOD'S.



Miss Jennie Cunningham

"When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, I could eat nothing but very light food, without having terrible distress in my stomach. I had

having terrible distress in my stomach. I had tried other medicines, which did me no good. Before I had taken one bottle of Hood's I sawthat it was doing me good. I continued to grow better while taking five bottles, and now Sarsaparilla CURES

I can eat anything. I have had no distress for months, and I think there is no medicine for dyspepsia like Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite is excellent, and my health is very much better than for years." MISS JENNIE CUNNINGHAM, South Newcastle, Me.

Hood's Pil's cure Constipation by restor-ing the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver .-Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of thelargest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia@

Positively cure Bilious Attacks, Constipation, Sick-Headache, etc. 25 cents per bottle, at Drug Stores.

Write for sample dose, free.



Distrated in the World .

Bree. A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS. TAII all home **Homes** Need a carton of Home Nails all sizes, a carton of Home Tacks all sizes Dealers all home Sell

New Spring Dress

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





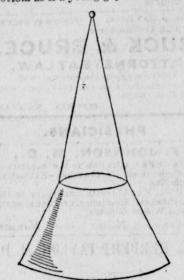
RADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

has proven an infallible specific for all derangements peculiar to the female sex, such as chronic womb and ovarian diseases. If taken in time it regulates and promotes healthy action of all functions of the generative organs. Young ladies at the age of puberty, and older ones at the menoa healing, soothing tonic.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A CREAM STIRRER.

But a Few Cents. him understand it. Cream needs stirthoroughly done. It works to perfection, throwing the cream up from the bottom as if a young geyser were there.



The one we use is 71 inches in diameter at the bottom and 4 inches at the top. It is 41/4 inches in perpendicular height and resembles an inverted basin with no bottom, just a hollow shell. It is made of tin, the handle being a stiff copper-covered wire soldered on and long enough to reach to the top of the cream can and yet permit the can cover to go on when the stirrer is left in .-Orange Judd Farmer.

A CREAM STIRRER.

CONTINUOUS MILKERS.

A Cow That Has Never Been Dry in Eight Years.

For eight years I have owned a cow that has never been dry. The first year there was no period when we could dry her off, as she did not give less than 3 quarts at any time, so we kept on milking her. The period of least amount is about seven weeks before she is due to calve, and from then on she increases until at calving she gets back to a pailful again. At an institute three years ago she was a topic of discussion for a few minutes, and numerous farmers contended that I would ruin her by continuous milking. and that her progeny would be weak and valueless. She has had three calves since then, and two being heifers we are raising them, and for growth, vigor and health they are the peers of any young cattle in town. Her oldest heifer calf is now a cow standing beside her mother, and has now given milk thirteen and one-half months, and is due to calve in about six weeks.

We have been watching her with considerable interest for the last few weeks wondering whether she would follow her mother's example and be a continuous milker. All doubt on this point is now dissipated, as she has begun to gain, and her lowest yield has been 1 gallon per day. We had reason to believe that this would be the case, as we were obliged to milk her a week before calving. The cow we had previous to these would begin to fail in seven months, and was of little value after eight months. A difference of 33 per cent. in length of milking period is considerable, yet I do not doubt there is near this wide range in every large dairy. To the objection that the milk is not fit for use I can only say that it would take a skilled chemist to detect any difference in the milk up to within two days of calving. On one occasion it was the entire food of a thriving baby boy, and no deleterious effects could be detected.-L. B. Pierce, in N.

Y. Tribune. SOFT-SHELLED EGGS.

Hens Must Have Suitable Material to Produce Shells.

Do you get soft-shelled eggs? It is your fault if you do. Hens cannot make egg shells unless they have something out of which to make them. It requires time to make egg shells. The required amount of lime is readily acquired by fowls in a wild state, as but little is wanted, when one or two sittings of egg is the limit of their efforts, but when we, by domestication, increase the egg production from a score to 100 or 200 and sometimes more per annum, it is but natural that the fowls will not obtain the requisite amount of lime from their ordinary food. Consequently we must supply the deficiency, for softshelled eggs, or eggs with no shells will be the positive result, and not only this. but the hen, by reason of the soft shell, frequently breaks the egg and will eat it, and, having learned the habit, will not only eat those with a hard shell, but teach the trick to the balance of the flock. A supply of lime is cheaply furnished by keeping at hand where the fowls can have access to it at all times. crushed oyster or clam shells, or bone dust. A small piece of lime in their drinking water is advisable in most instances. It is the practice of many breeders of fowls to throw them the egg shells from the kitchen, but we consider it a bad practice, as it teaches the fowl that she can break the shell with to the ensilage ration. her beak, and some portion of the contents, which may have adhered to the fresh shells, will give them a taste, which may not be the least incentive to break other eggs in the nest. If they are fed to the fowls they should be broken up fine and mixed with other feed, so as to avoid all semblance of egg eating .- Farmers' Voice.

DOES SPRAYING PAY? Views of a Practical Man Who Takes the Affirmative Side.

A writer upon the subject of spraying A Convenient Dairy Utensil Which Costs and the importance of saving the fruit erop says: This is at present a very As every month should see some added pertinent and important question, and improvement, even though a little results have proved that it does pay if thing, we name one to be provided this practiced with knowledge, judgment month. It is a cream stirrer and is and skill. In this, one of the chief apillustrated herewith. The tinner can ple growing sections of this country, make one for fifteen cents, and if you every possible effort should be taken to take the paper with you it will help control the effects of insects and diseases, so as to secure a good crop. It ring every time an additional quantity will not do to submit without a strugis added, and if this convenient device gle and allow these foes to ruin so is in the cream can it is quickly and valuable an industry. The apple scab which threatens most injury can and should be checked. For this disease the copper compound seems to be most effective.

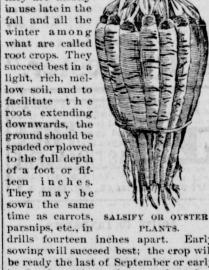
Four sprayings should be made, the first just as the flowers are opening, the second twelve or fourteen days later, and the third and fourth at similar intervals. In case the season is wet one or two additional treatments will undoubtedly pay. It is of the utmost importance to commence spraying early as the scab lives through the winter on the buds. The recipe is eight ounces carbonate of copper, ammonia one gallon and one hundred gallons of water, or in small proportions use two ounces of carbonate of copper, one quart of ammonia strong, and when the copper is completely dissolved pour the mixture in a barrel and add twenty-five gallons of water. After many tests by different persons in various places, it has been decided that spraying for the plum curculio is not advantageous, the foliage of the tree being too tender, and therefore it should not be resorted to. The old-fashioned way of jarring must still be depended on for stone fruits. Spraying the pear with arsenites has proved very effective in destroying curculio and fungous diseases. For the various grape maladies black rot, mildew, anthrachose-Bordeaux mixture and copper carbonate solution have proven an effective remedy. To kill the insect or control the disease without injury to fruit or foliage is the object sought, but not always accomplished, owing to inexperience. But practice makes perfect, and those who are sufficiently interested to continue the trials will ultimately succeed. I quote from Dr. Halstead's report, as follows:

"Along with the study of fungi and a wish to apply remedies, there has been a constantly growing demand for spraying apparatus; the growth toward perfection of this branch of the subject has been phenomenal, for within the past year or two the number of patterns of pumps, nozzles, etc., is only equaled by the ingenuity of the Yankee mind and the end is not yet. Cheaper and more convenient spraying will come yet, and the day is not far distant when fungicides and means of applying them will be as much a part of the equipment of a first-class farm, particularly one devoted to fruit or truck, as the cultivator or market wagon.'

VEGETABLE OYSTERS.

They Succeed Best in a Light, Rich and Mellow Soil. There are three kinds of vegetables

grown under this name, the salsify. Spanish scolymus and scorzonera. They are all of a similar nature, with long tapering roots, which are the edible parts; they are mostly in use late in the



drills fourteen inches apart. Early sowing will succeed best; the crop will be ready the last of September or early in October. A portion may be taken up for use during winter as with the the ground until spring, then dug up but both white when scraped and cooked. They are both light seeded, being reckoned that an ounce contains some three thousand seeds and suffileast.

In cooking, they are boiled in the plain on the table or prepared in various ways by the housewife, and have been recommended as remedial or alleviating in cases of consumptive tendencies .- Prairie Farmer.

The Use of Ensilage. When ensilage is made a portion of the supply for winter the mistake in its use is in supposing that it can be made the main reliance and that a saving of other foods is effected. The correct mode is to use it as a portion of the ration. Hay and grain should also be allowed, but not in as large quantities as when ensilage is given. Two pounds of cotton seed meal and twelve pounds of gluten meal is a mixture that is highly recommended to be allowed in addition

A Great Help to Farmers.

There can be no doubt that the subject of road improvement is one of paramount importance to the people of this country. No improvement would so greatly aid the American farmer as that which would give him as good roads as may be found in the poorest Cold deep setting of milk is uniform Hon. Selim H. Peabody, Chief of the in its results when all the conditions Department Liberal Arts, in Memorial are kept the same. It is the same with to Congress on Road Exhibit at World's George W. Howard; secretary, S. Keli- with consent of a greater number than Columbian Exposition.

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION.

The New Universal Railway Organization Just Launched Means Emancipation for American Railway Workers.

The much-talked-of new railway or ganization has put its declarations of its office for business. Its manifesto is now public property and is open to the a workingman's congress. criticisms of the press before which it must stand or fall. That, after all the shots and thrusts of press and people came is the confident belief of its authors.

No matter what varying opinions may be set forth regarding it nobody will deny that it is a strong and original document. It opens with a statement of the remarkable fact that 85 per cent. of railway labor is unorganized. It then proceeds to point out the defects of the organizations which are responsible for this fact. These fatal fallacies are specifically stated and numbered, forming eleven counts in all, and constituting an arraignment of sweeping scope and terrific force. Let him dispute them who can.



PRESIDENT AMERICAN RAIL

WAY UNION. Having furnished the indictment and pointed out the mistakes of the past, methods for avoiding them in the future are as clearly shown. Those who give the document a fair and impartial reading must be forced to the conclusion that it covers the ground thoroughly and provides an absolutely new and practical plan for each of the old fallacies destroyed by the indictment.

Of course there will be those to scoff and jeer at the new movement. There always is. Nothing ever was proposed for the benefit of humanity that was not bitterly denounced by somebody.

Almost every movement to enlighten ennoble, protect and defend the people who most needed it has been carried forward through a storm of epithets and hisses. But curses are not arguments and nothing less can ever stop a crusade with the eternal principles of justice behind it. There stands the epistle of the new labor gospel, and there it will stand through the future. The indictment is unanswerable because it is a fact. The whole document is invulnerable because it is truth.-Age of Labor.

PLAIN TALK.

A Frank Admission from a Capitalistic Source on the Labor Problem.

The working men of this country entertain mighty little doubt of the real feeling held by capital toward labor. but the following from an exchange embodying the brutal and compact views of a prominent railroader on the subject, are of special significance just now and well worth reproducing:

"The very latest and most valuable contribution toward the solution of the labor question comes from Division Superintendent Bennett, of the Pennsylvania railroad, with headquarters at Logansport, Ind. He said last week: 'Our road was never in better condition to meet a strike,' and then he proceeded to explain: 'You take a silver dollar and lay it on a shelf for a year and you will have a silver dollar. But you lay a man on a shelf for a year and he becomes a skeleton. This is the solution

of the problem." This sort of language may seem harsh, and yet it will prevent more suffering than the bushels of mock philanthrophy that capitalism usually indulges in. The twaddle about the twinship of capital and labor, about the love the former entertains for the latter, and, above all, about the chances labor has to rise up to the sphere of capitalism, can only serve to confuse and befor the public mind, to obscure the issue, thereby to prolong the agony. and consequently to pile up the sufferparsnip; the remainder may be left in ings of the working class. Many a workingman is misled thereby, and is and used. The salsify has a root white induced to try this and that and the on the outside, the scorzonera black, other palliative, in the belief that he is the brother of capital.

On the other hand, the plain, frank, straight-out, though brutal recognition of the fact that the programme of capcient to sow a row eighty feet long at ital is to lay off the workman, starve him into submission, and then subjugate him, clears all cobwebs from the manner of parsnips, and either served field. The blindest can see; the dullest can take his choice; nor can there be any doubt as to the choice.

The only solution capital has in store for the labor question is the final overthrow of freedom. Socialism has steadily made this declaration and proved it in the teeth of the clouds of dust raised by both fools and knaves who would conceal the fact. Division Superintendent Bennett deserves credit for the clearness of his vision and the out-spokenness of his attitude.—Texas Weekly Advance.

Lessons From Russia. Even the Russian government is becoming interested in the labor problem. A large "asylum" has been opened in St. Petersburg for such workmen, either residents or new arrivals, who may be temporarily out of work. Food and lodging are provided free of charge, and there is an employment bureau run in connection. A woman's branch will also be established soon.

Railway Union Officers. The organizers of the American Railway union have elected the following officers to serve until a convention shall be held, which will probably be some time during the coming fall: President, Eugene V. Debs; vice-president,

A WORKINGMAN'S CONGRESS. Let the Toilers in the Cities and the Tillers of the Soil Meet and Confer To-gether.

In the April number of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine I read with ex-

Being, as the Spiritualists would say, knowledge my approval of such a move are finished, it will stand there as it and to testify of my confidence in the direction. value that must of necessity result in ! has enlisted himself in labor's cause.

Like Brother Debs, I appreciate the worth of our organizations as now constituted, but time has proven their insufficiency in dealing with many of the fer for its silence.

Let us have a labor conference that shall be to all classes of laborers what the Pan-American congress was to the republics of the North American continent-a place to cultivate reciprocity. Let the producer as well as the consumer come in, for no great work will be accomplished if these two great classes are alienated.

The plutocratic press has always were natural barriers between these two classes. But I have had repeated evidence-and not merely a preponderance of it, but evidence beyond a doubt -that our neighborship, our interests, are more closely identified than are the interests of the United States and any sister republic. Indeed, I have no hesitancy in saying that the interests of producer and consumer are as closely united as are the separate interests of the several states of our national union. And when men representing the two great interests meet upon the same platform, the truth, as I have stated it, is always made apparent.

I do not understand the very able edtor in his remarks to include the producer, or, more strictly speaking, the agriculturist. Yet I am sure that any novement that leaves him out will be in some sense disappointing. I need hardly say that I have rather enlarged views of what might be accomplished by the wage earners alone, but surely no sufficient reason can be given for ignoring the agriculturist whose interests are as nearly parallel with the wage earner's as are the interests of any two classes of wage earners who serve in different departments.

Let it be understood in the call for such congress, that the delegates representing the various industrial classes will be called to pass upon all the leadng questions of the day that affect industrial interests. The plan of work pursued by the Pan-American congress would, perhaps, be as favorable for forwarding the work in hand, and at the same time would as thoroughly consider the details, as any that could be adopted.

One great and far-reaching good is sure to result from such a congressthe question of whether or not laborers' interests clash, will be forever settled; and with that settled, the way is open for any needed movement to succeed. How easy then would be a triumph at the ballot-box. The great privilege (of voting) is not, was not by the fathers designed merely to foist into power some party whose name we have been taught to adore, but was expected by the founders of this commonwealth to be used as a means of indorsing our own interests upon every state

and national question. The results of the deliberations of a properly constituted workingman's congress would be equivalent to a platform of political principles that should and no doubt would, meet the approval of every man who labors.

The sovereignty of the people is a farce unless the people can be heard and can dictate their own policies. Our government is unquestionably too far removed from the people. The senate is made up of men who are in no far-reaching sense the choice of the people. The house of representatives is thirteen months distant, which makes it scarcely more a representa tive body. We elect a representative who we know to be in sympathy with the demands of the people this year; next year new demands grow out of changed conditions, and perhaps our representative may be opposed to them; yet he is just now ready to take his seat. Another year and we must elect again, but we find our member not in sympathy with present demands, hence we nominate another. This is an intimation to him that we do not indorse his views. How now will he in all probability vote, seeing that he has been laid on the shelf?

Then comes in the veto power of a president, who may or may not be a nan of the people's choice.

The cabinet, who are the president's advisers, are seldom or never chosen from the popular house, but from the senate, or because they, with the president, have been guilty of forming cabals.

Now, under this regimen, start a bill in favor of labor; watch it in the hands of representatives that know themselves to be laid on the shelf; see it suffer from a filibuster; then to a senate that cares nothing for the people. Should it run the gauntlet here, it becomes a question for the consideration of a cabinet of non-representative men. Is it any wonder a bill looking to the interests of labor is universally stran-

By all means let labor be heard, and heard upon every question that affects their interests. Tally one in favor of a their interests. "workingman's congress."—W.R.Pi in Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. -W.R. Piper,

Got Their Demands. In Belgium the laboring classes, who had no vote or representation in the law-making bodies, by a popular uprising have gained their point and been granted universal suffrage. It was a revolution. But the revolutionists were too numerous to be taken up and prosecuted for treason, so the "powers ordained" concluded to grant what was demanded, and until the laborers have acquired additional information relative to their masters, the robbing process will continue only in a modified form or

ECONOMIC EDUCATION.

It Should Be Systematically Persevered in Until the Masses Have a Knowledge of Political Economy.

If more attention were paid to the matter of economic education among principles before the public and opened treme pleasure the proposition of the the laboring people better progress alert editor to discuss the propriety of toward industrial emancipation could be made. The average wage-earner does not trouble himself to look into en rapport with him I hasten to ac- the riddles which surround him, and never will, without some help in that

The systematic education of the such a convention to every man who laboring people ought to be made a matter of regular business. The little that is being done by the few labor papers of the country is not enough. Of the few we have, but a small part even attempt the discussion of the questions most burning questions that labor must of the hour, and the few reach but an have a voice in settling, or forever suf- infinitesimally small fraction of the laboring people. What we seem to need is the fixed methods of education which have brought success to other classes

We can scarcely hope to have class rooms, but we might easily have lecture bureaus, and have them on a scale that would bring the whole labor world within range of their benignant influence. There is scarcely a town that has not one or more members of labor busied itself in teaching that there organizations who can deliver an instructive lecture upon the questions which should be thoroughly understood by the masses, while every industrial center of consequence has a number of them. If these towns and cities were grouped into convenient circuits of modest size each point could be visited by each lecturer in the district. By such an arrangement a large number of different lecturers could be heard by every producer residing in the circuit, and the cost would be trifling.

Another part of this much-needed systematic campaign of education should be small circulating libraries containing the simpler, and therefore most useful, works of economic writ-A very small amount of money will purchase a library that practically covers the entire ground. A thing at once a luxury and a factor of progress is easily within the reach of every body of producers, no matter how small.

A most effective method of spreading abroad the knowledge so necessary to labor's advancement could be put into operation by the establishment of literary bureaus for the production and publication of tracts and short essays written in popular style and distributed through the mails or otherwise. The truth of this can be seen when we stop to consider the fact that our labor journals probably do not reach a thousandth part of the labor population.

Any or all of these suggestions could be carried out without much expense, and the result could be nothing less than inestimable benefit to organized labor. Vast sums of money are raised and spent in other ways that bring meager returns, and sometimes none of good purport at all. Is it not possible that if some of the money used for "the defense of organized labor" were expended in the propogation of progressive ideas, labor would soon be in a po sition of comparative security?-Age of Labor.

A PREDICTION

The United States Supreme Court Will Sustain the Recent Decision; of Judges

Ricks and Taft. The supreme court of the United about the waist. The shawl is formed States will now be called on to say of a triangular strip of yellow cloth whether or not the recent decisions of with the corners cut off and the edges
Judges Ricks and Taft at Toledo are to unevenly notched, and is trimmed with be sustained. An appeal is to be taken on behalf of the brotherhoods of loco-Mr. motive firemen and engineers. Harper, the attorney in charge of the

matter, savs: "The object of an appeal is to test the Ricks discharged all the mer but Lennon, who was fined \$50. Lonnon declines to pay the fine, and has been arrested therefor. This will be the case appealed. It will be hard to convince these men or any member of the organizations that Judge Ricks decided the law. He himsef says in the opinion in the case that this decision in without precedent, but that every new question, when decided, was without precedent. The same matter was brought before Judge Gresham in the Chicage, Burlington & Quincy strike in 1888, and he refused an application to enjoid Arthur and the workmen. If the courts of last resort sustain the position taken by Judge Ricks and the injunction case decided by Judge Taft, the men will appeal to congress and the legis atures of the various states to change the law."

It is dollars to cents in advance that the decisions will be upheld. Abou. every man on the supreme beach was a railroad lawyet when he was appointed and was so appointed for that very reason. Out of such a wrong, however, good will come, since it will strengthen the sentiment already strong in this country that all leading officers of the government, including federal judges, shall be indebted only to the people for their offices .- Fort Worth (Yex.) Advance.

Labor Notes. St. Louis sewer laborers wid organ-

Railway telegraphers convene at Toronto the third week in May. Single-taxists will hold an international congress in Chicago the week

commencing August 28. The strike of the spinners at the Hargrave mills, Fall River, Mass., has been amicably settled.

The masons, builders and bricklayers' joint board of arbitration, of New York, are considering their yearly agreement for 1893-94. The farmers' organizations of Sioux

City. Ia., have decided to help the molders of that city in their fight against the firms employing non-union men. The United Hebrew trades has instructed its delegates to the Anti-Russian Treaty society to have Rev. T. D. Talmage challenged to a public debate

about the czar. The new labor department of the board of trade, of England, will have a distinct journal of its own, under the editorship of Mr. Llewellyn Smith, to be called the Labor Gazette. It will be an official organ, and the first number was issued on May 1, at the price of 1 ELABORATE DRAPING.

Why Heavy Portieres Should Be Dis carded in Summer

It is the fault of many of our rooms that they are overdraped, especially in summer. It should be the rule in country houses, as it is in the city, to dispense with all heavy portieres and thick hangings in summer, not only because of moths and flies, that are liable to ruin any delicate materials, but because such hangings are superfluous in summer. In winter the portieres and heavy curtains serve to keep out the cold as well as to furnish the room and make it look luxurious and warm. In the summer it is desirable to catch every breeze, and it is also desirable to have the rooms look cool and airy. Light muslin curtains of the simplest kind are the draperies needed. Elaborate lace curtains seem out of place, and all woolens or heavy tapestries are certainly unsuitable for the surroundings. A semi-transparent portiere or a hanging of netting is sometimes substituted for the curtains of the large door between parlors, a space which is likely to look bare if left entirely without drapery. It is a matter of doubt whether bed-hangings of every kind had better be dispensed with or not. Certainly the half bed-tester now used does not shut out air, but it is somewhat elaborate and liable to catch dust in summer, and for that reason it had better be done away with for the time. The curtains of a summer bedroom should be simple shades if the room is small, or sash curtains that soften the light but are raised with the sash and do not shut out any air. The most intelligent physicians tell us that nothing is more unwholesome than stuffy draperies in a sleeping-room, where they are liable to hold impurities that exist in the atmosphere, and thus become the breeding place of disease. The same is true of cushions and all upholstered furniture. Such cushions should be covered with some washable material so their freshness may be repeatedly renewed .- N. Y. Tribune.

JAPANESE PENWIPER.

A Curious Trifle Whose Making Requires

But Little Work. A novel penwiper may be made with a small Japanese doll and a little cloth. The doll is fastened by the feet with a narrow strip of cloth to a standard formed of thin wood or strong pasteboard, covered with cloth or painted. The trousers are formed of two straight sections of black silk, caught about the legs with yellow ribbons, so as to form



frills at the edges, and are gathered two bias bands of black velvet. Six circular pieces are cut from yellow cloth, folded so as to form quarter circles and fastened firmly at the corners across the front and sides of the doll at the waist. A belt of black velvet is egality of Judge Ricks' decision. Judge fastened about the waist, its ends being hidden at the back by a bow of the cloth with notched edges. A patch of the cloth is fastened to the head, as il

> The Woman of Gentle Heart. The woman with a loving heart is sure to look upon the bright side of life. and by her example induces others to do so. She sees a good rea on for all the unwelcome events which others call bad luck. She believes in silver linings, and likes to point them out to others. A week of rain or fog, an avalanche of unexpected guests, a dishonest servant. an unbecoming bonnet, or any other of the thousand minor inflictions of everyday life, have no power to disturb the deep calm of her soul. The love light is still in her eyes, whether the days be dark or bright. It is she who conquers the grim old uncle and the dyspeptic aunt. The crossest baby reaches out its arms to her, and is comforted. Old people and strangers always ask the way of her in the crowded street. She has a good word to say for the man or woman who is under the world's ban of reproach. Gossip pains her, and she never voluntarily listens to it. Her gentle heart helps her to see the reason for every poor sinner's misstep, and condones every fault. She might not serve with acceptance on the judge's bench, but she is a very agreeable person to know.-Harper's Bazar.

> > Preparations.

He-What have you got all these brass rails along the edge of the sofa for? She-Papa had them put in. I told him, dear, that you had spoken at last.

-Detroit Free Press.

Couldn't Trot in Her Class. "Will you elope with me?" "What is your income?"

"Three thousand a year." "No, Harold. If you had five thouand I would .- Washington Star.

A Discovery.

"I've found out two things about tongues," Jack said. "They're made to talk with at home and to keep still with at school."-Harper's Young People.

The Attraction. Miss Nugget-Would you have loved me had I been poor?

Mr. Argonaut-I should never have known you, darling!-Puck. A Query.

"Fapa," said Willie, "if a fly's sister had a little baby fly, would that fly be an ant?"-Harper's Young People.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION LAWS. Few readers or publishers of papers fully and clearly understand the laws governing subscriptions. The decisions of the United

subscriptions. The decisions of the United States Court are:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. It subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue sending them until all armarages are paid.

The courts have decided that refus-

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest anyone for iraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law, the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid, and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused," and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for their.

Smith, Gillett and Misses Tuttle and Rockwood sing.

Four young ladies of the high school also sang a sleighing song and the Blue Alsocian Mountains yery nicely—Misses Dora Cochran, Lovernia Hazel, Mamie Simmons and Eva Tuttle.

Nellie Howard did a scene from Ingovernia a manner, that brought her much

A WONDERFUL DREAM. I dreamed that all the merchants advertised I wonder if dreams come true? But some one whispered: "You'r not well

advised;" I wonder if dreams come true? I dreamed that the motto of the town, Is: "Be generous and jew no man down, But let every one live and thrive, No matter if it takes newspapers five To keep our towns and county alive: I wonder if dreams come true?

I dreamed the printer, like other folks do,-I wonder if dreams come true?— Rode in his buggy when he wanted to;— I wonder if dreams come true?—

That his subcribers are none in arrear, And he's laying up money year by year; That his premises are in fine repair, And, hence, he struts with an important air; I wonder if dreams come true?

I dreamed he was also rolling in wealth-I wonder if dreams come true?-And was traveling for the good of his health;-I wonder if dreams come true?-That his bank account was piling up, And never more would he be in the soup; But he and his family would live in ease,

And, like other people, do as they please; I wonder if dreams come true? I dreamed that editors are always drunk,-I wonder if dreams come true?-But that they are not like the other skunk,-

I wonder if dreams come true?— Who would, for the sake of office or pelf, Lie on a neighbor, or even himself, Greatly magnifying the neighbor's evil, But making a saint of himself-the devil; I wonder if dreams come true?

I dreamed if editors had the money-I wonder if dreams come true?-With which to buy chickens, pork or honey,-I wonder if dreams come true?-The market value is all they'd have to pay For them, or even corn, wood, cobs or hay; But if subscription should be the trouble, In many cases, the price would be double;-

I wonder if dreams come true? I dreamed if a person in business starts,-I wonder if dreams come true?-Whether selling in bulk or in small parts,-I wonder if dreams come true?— If an editor should happen to be

"He should give him a few(?) cents' worth of puff."

Of that editor that man's then had enough; I wonder if dreams come true? I dreamed if that editor had the cheek-

I wonder if dreams come true?-To go to that very merchant, and speak,-I wonder if dreams come true?-Asking a gift, of even a kettle,

That that merchant would ask; "What kin o' metal Are you made of-tin, pewter, nickel or brass Or are you a fool, knave, or consummate

I wonder if dreams come true? W. E TIMMONS, Editor of Cottonwood Falls (Kan.) Courant.

Belford's Monthly, now a thoroughly Western Magazine, began in the May issue a serial novel by Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, the talented author from the coast, whose last work "Armais and Other" caused such a deserved sensation in literary circles all over the country. This new story, entitle "A Frontier Fiction," is illustrated by J. Beggs, a Chicago artist of no mean merit. A shorter tale in two parts, "Argel Pass," by W. R. Lighton, a distinguished Nebraska editor, begins also in the May number, with illustrations by F. Holme. Leading articles by Mary J. Onahan, Max Maury, General M. M. Trumbull, Edgar Faw-cett Percival Pollard, D. Higbee, &c., will make this number a star issue

WHAT A COMMA COST. Let us not overlook the importance of trifles. In mental, spiritual, and temporal life they make and unmake, advance and retard, carry forward to stance of what a comma once cost our Government. Possibly the smallest, and apparently the most insignificant, of all blunders was the most expensive one of the kind ever made. It occurred in a tariff bill more than twen ty years ago. There was a section enumerating what articles should be wages paid male teachers \$46 75; female, samitted free of duty. Among the many articles specified were "all foreign fruit-plants," etc., meaning plants imported for transplanting, propagaimported for transplanting, propagation, or experiment. The enrolling clerk, in copying the bill, accidentally changed the hyphen in the compound word "fruit plants," to a comma, making it read, "all foreign fruit, plants," etc. The consequence was that for a year—until Congress could remedy the blunder—all oranges, lemons, bananas, grapes, and other foreign fruits were admitted free of duty. This little mistake, which the most careful man might easily have made, cost the Government about \$2,000,000.

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.

H. A. McDaniels,

Chairman.

We are under obligations to the Reveitle for the use of the matter in this column.

We are under obligations to the Reveitle for the use of the matter in this paper.

B. B. Bliss, IOWA Falls, IOWA,

A Festival of Oratory and Song.

The High School Commencement was a lecided success and all those connected with or in any way contributing to its completion, should feel highly gratified. The stage was hansomely decorated and presented a pleasing appearance and the Middle class worked like beavers to produce the happy result. As usual the room was crowded almost to suffocation but the audience was good natured and gave close attention to the really interesting exercises. The stage was occupied by

rearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the postoffice to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.
4. It subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.
5. The stage was occupied by the class of '93, the Faculty, the School Board, Rev. Lidzy and J. L. Cochran.
At a late moment the exercises began with an Invocation from Rev. Lidzy and the program, which is familiar to the majority of our readers, was promptly carried out and passed off most smoothly. ried out and passed off most smoothly. ing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is highly creditable manner and received prima facte evidence of intentional fraud
6. If subscribers pay in advance, they
are bound to give notice at the end of the
time if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it, and the subscriber will be
Holsinger were the flower girls. The muresponsible until an express notice, with sic was received with especial favor, as it payment of all arrearages, is sent to the always is, when Messers Mercer, Holmes, publisher.

mar in a manner that brought her much deserved applause.

We liked the remarks of J. L. Cochran n giving the Diplomas. They were brief, in good taste, and happily presented.

In a word the exercises were pleasing and well executed. The subject matter of the graduates were excellent and their delivery and carriage a subject of favorable comment. To themselves and the faculty congratulations are in order. The class of '93 did themselves proud. They were Eda M. Lucas, Bella Sanders, George Capwell, Edmund Rockwood and Herbert Crocker.

With the dropping of the curtain closed the school year and 'tis but justice to add

nent for \$24,10, foreclosure and sale with ap-

Geo R Williams vs F Pracht, et al. case cor

A B Perrigo vs C H Perrigo and Laura Raleigh—the plaintiff permitted to file an amended reply subject to trial at the option of defen

State vs. Chas. Shofe, burglary and grand larceny; verdict, guilty of grand larceny, and value of property stolen,

COOPIRM ATIONS. Rollins vs Koehler. Robinson vs Yarbrough.

Teacher's Certificates.

The following persons received certificates at the last examination:

2nd Grades-Grace Hayes. Edward Sayre, Jennie Hayden, Ralph B, Breese, Fannie Thomas, Rida Winters, Hattie Gilman, Jennie E. Barret.

3rd Grade-Eunice Owen, Beulah M. Voorhees, Mollie Albin, Cora Parks, Edmund Rockwood, Maude Thomas.

Chase County.

The eighth Biennial Report for 1892, success or drag down to failure As an example of what the insignificant may be worth in dollars and cents, the New England Grocer cites the in
July 1st, 1892, of \$18,000. The value of just published, shows Chase county has a July 1st, 1892, of \$18,000. The value of the field crops for 1892 was \$813.876.76. Number of head of live stock, 53,416, their value \$1,156, 753.19. Number church organizations 39; mcmbership, 2,075; buildings, 19; value of church property, \$36,700. School population, 2,704; average monthly wages paid male teachers \$46 75; female,

THE CITY COUNCIL. At its meeting, Monday night, the City Council held a busy session. F. P. Cochran was chosen City At-

torney A stiff ordinance, four pages of closely written legal cap long, pertaining to violation of the prohibitory law and the penalty therefor, was

In substance, a fine of \$25 and eosts, with jail until paid, on the rock pile, at \$1 per day for any person selling spirituous liquors will be imposed, if proven before the Police Judge. This, of course, does not include the drug stores where they have a permit. For the second offense a fine of \$50 is imposed. Another salient feature is that the owner of a building, who rents the same to a person to sell liquors, is just as liable as the dealer, and is subject to the same fine.

This ordinance is far reaching; but

the State seems to have a stronger one, and, under it, there are no convictions. It will probably have the effect of quieting things for a time. but no one looks for anything further to come of it.

The coal oil man and what to do

with him, is a question that is perplexing our City Fathers. The ordinance under which they collect a peddler's license seems to be void, be-cause back in 1882 the meeting night was changed from Monday to Wednesday, and no ordinance to that effect was published (and it was not thought that one was passed); consequently, many hold that not only the peddlers' ordinance, but all others passed since 1882 are illegal. This is, as we say, only a theory, but people are talking about it. It is probably right that Mr. Gates should be fined a small amount for selling oil, but the prices he charges are pleasing to the public, and the general sentiment is that he be given a show for his white alleyor rather the public. For when two rogues like the Standard and the National fall out the public get their dues .- Reveille.

Published in the Chase County Courant, May

ORDINANCE NO. 209.

Being an Ordinance relating to Auctioneers, Peddlers and Solicitors, and repealing Ordinance No. 146, passed by the City Council, July 10th, 1885, and Ordinance No. 206, passed by the City Council, March 2nd, 1898.

Ordinance No. 186, passed by the City Council, March 2nd, 1893. And Ordinance No. 206, passed the school year and 'tis but justice to add that the teachers from Prof Brown down have worked hard and consistently and given a good school and general satisfaction.—Reveille.

District Court Proceedings.

State Exchange Bank vs Aldoser, continued. Gilbert Venable vs A Z Scribner, case dismissed by plaintiff at his cost. H & Scroggin vs W J Brogan, cattle case, continued over term by agreement. Farington & Lanty vs Brogan, continued. E. White vs Hosier, continued. First National Bank, of Delaware, Ohio, vs E Martin, suit on note, dismissed by plaintiff. Hargadine, McKilitrick & Co vs Perrigo & Alexander, Judgment for the plff for \$597.74, with interest at 6 per cent, Continued over term, Norman Thompson vs C Hobart, et al, continued over term, Norman Thompson vs C Hobart, et al, continued over term, Sord and Sale without appraisement in this sum of \$2,450.76 at 12 per cent.

Sarah T Soden v vs J Ecret, foreclosure for \$1155 76, sale without appraisement.

Francis J Moore vs George and Mary Lawrence, default foreclosure for \$387 and sale without appraisement.

C. Autman & Co vs the Humphroys, sale saile and 66 days given to make case, cutors of J G Morse, Judgment for W M Murched School, foreclosure and sale with out appraisement.

C. Autman & Co vs the Humphroys, sale saile and 66 days given to make case.

Matt McDonald vs Yarbough's, default judgment for \$44,10, foreclosure and sale with appraisement.

C. Autman & Co vs the Humphroys, sale saile and 66 days given to make case.

Matt McDonald vs Yarbough's, default judgment for \$44,10, foreclosure and sale with appraisement.

STILL IN THE RING.



Around the evergreens you'il find our address. We are waiting for yours. Send it on a postal card. We want to show you our list of Evergreens, Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, adapted to all purposes, for Hedges. Screens, Wind Breaks, Timber Culture. Tree Claims, Parks, Cemeteries, and ornamenting lawns, windows and conservatories. Our stock is the largest and most complete. Best quality and lowest prices.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES.
Evergreen, Wis.

GOD'S CIFT, ELECTRICITY NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,

Delivered Anywhere by Mail or Express Cures Others_ 8 0 Why Not You?

The B. B Bliss Electric Body Belts and their Attachments are superior to all others. Thousands have b en cured of

RH: UMATISM, Paralysis, Cotar n, General Debility, Lost Manhood, Kidney, Liver, Female Complaints, all Nervous and Chron-

vention that is successful in curing Deafnes, when caused by Catarrh, Send 10 cents for our 100-page Catalogue, which describes treatment. Please mention this paper.

J. M. WISHERD.

THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

Is now settled in his new and commodious rooms, in the Kerr building, and is fully prepared to furn-ish everything in his line.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

You can get Oysters served in any style-a plain stew, milk stew, fried, raw or in any manner to suit your fancy.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

FRUITS, CANDIES. NUTS, For yourself and "Best Girl."

CIGARS AND TOBACCO. For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls. - - - - Kansas.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

Hardware. Stoves. Tinware. Farm Machinery.



Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and **Fittings**

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

KANSAS.

ONE DOLLAR BUYS!

A SETTING OF PURE

Great BIG Light Brahma eggs, or six settings, \$5.



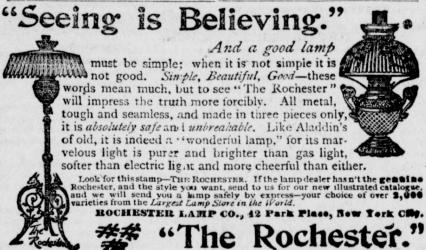
Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, or six settings for \$5.

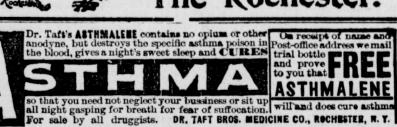
Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs \$3.50 per settings. My Tom "KENO," weighs 42-2 pounds, took first prize at Chicago 1892, He is the best Tom in the West. All eggs packed in baskets.

MARION, KANSAS.

H. E. PEERS

Please mention you saw "ad" in Courant,







SPECIAL OFFER! ANOTHER GREAT OFFER

B. H. KOORE & CO., 27 Park Place, New York



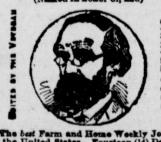
The Rocker Washer of 100 PIECES IN ONE HOUR, as clean as can be ROCKER WASHER-CO.

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 June, 1893, for the purpose of equalizing the valueation of all the property assessed 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.

[EEAL.] County Clerk.

YALUABLE. Premiums Free ORANGE JUDD FARMER



The best Farm and steme trees (14) Departments, covering the entire Home and Farm, under the direct supervision of as many under the direct supervision of as many the direct supervision of as many than the direct supervision of as many than the direct supervision of the many than the direct supervision of the many than the direct supervision of the direc Special Fractical Editors and Editressos, ale-ed by a large number of Special Writers es all Topics. Better Illustrated than any other Weekly Journal of its kind in the country. FREE ROUND TRIPS to WORLD'S FAIR! FREE COLUMBIAN SOUVENIR COINS \$2,500 PREMIUMS TO AGENTS, ETC

Tour Cheice of a large, beautiful Bird's-ye view of the World's Fair in 16 solers; or Repp's Calculator (World's Fair Edition); or a large Indexed Map of year own, or of any other State in the U.S.; or a Guide to Chicage and with it a Guide to World's Fair (2 Books) to any Subscriber at \$1.00 a year. Sand for freesample copy, naming this paper. Address ORANGE JUDD FARMER CO.

358 Dearborn St., CHICAGO. ILL. THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. g vertising Eureau (10 Sprace 8t.), where advertising matracta may be an add for it IN NEW YOR

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton fe23-ti

WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federal

Office over the Chase County National Bank.
COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS. F. P. COCHRAN.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Practices in all State and Feder, al courts

HON. J. JAY BUCK, JOSEPH F. BRUCE. U.S. Commissioner.

BUCK & BRUCE. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in all Courts-Federal, State and U. S. Courts. EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

F. JOHNSON, M, D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.

OFFIc E and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas DR. HERBERT TAYLOR, M. D.

Office and Residence at Dr. J. T. Morgan's late office, BROADWAY

GO TO

CEDAR POINT!

call on

PECK,

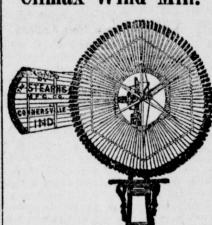
and purchase a

M'CORMICK BINDER,

TWINE, etc,

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all,

THE Climax Wind Mill.



The lightest, strongest and most durable pumping wind mill now on the market; has been built and in constant use for years; has stood the test of time.

Send for illustrated matter giving description of our whiel made with malleable iron felloes, strongest and lightest wheel in the we build all sizes of pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds; tank work a specialty; goods are fully guaranteed.

Will give farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no agents.

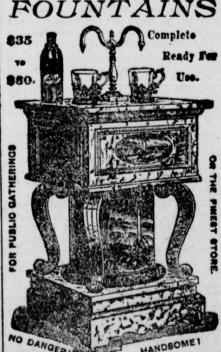
If you contemplate buying a mill do not fail to write us for prices and send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper.

Address all correspondedee to

THE STEARNS MAN'FG. CO.,

CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

PORTABLE SODA



Over 22 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

CHAPMAN & CO., MADISON, · · · · INDIANA

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms—ber year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00, for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE .. T. & S. F. R. R. BAST. NY.X. Col.X. Chi.X. MRX KC X ### WAST. NY.X. Col.X. Chl.X. MR X & C.X. am p.m. p.m. p.m. am p.m. p.m. am p.m. col. 1 1 26 11 54 10 13 clements... 12 57 11 10 134 12 05am10 23 Elmdale... 1 16 11 23 1 45 12 23 10 36 Evans... 1 22 11 37 149 12 29 10 46 Evans... 1 23 11 35 1 56 12 55 10 48 Ellinor.... 1 45 11 43 2 03 1 06 10 57 Saffordville... 153 11 50 2 07 1 16 11 03 wast. Mex.X. Cal.X. Den. X. Col.X. Tax. X. initiated.

C. K. & W. R. R. 3 00pm Gladstone Bazaar...... Pass. Frt.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

A good rain fell here, last night. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell, Cool and cloudy weather Saturday. C. H. Perrigo. of Chicago, Ill., is in

Quite a good rain fell here, Tuesday afternoon. Leo G. Holz has gone to Topeka, on

J. J. Vestering, of Burns, was in town, Saturday.

J. W. McWilliams was down to Emporia, Saturday. Mrs. J. W. McWilliams was down

to Emporia, Monday. Will Gregory left, Sunday, for his old home in Michigan.

Miss Mira Tuttle has received a new Columbian bicycle. Wm. Hillert was down to Emporia, last Friday, on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Gregory visited at Topeka, this week. Mrs. J. H. Doolittle was down to

Emporia, Tuesday, shopping. Bud Blackshere is now Captain of the Emporia Base Ball Club.

The Rev. Thomas Lidzy will preach the sermon on Decoration day. Frank Lee is expecting his father here, to-morrow, from England.

W. A. Wood shipped two car loads of hogs to Kansas City, Tuesday. The Rev. Farnsworth, of New York, is conducting a revival at Eimdale.

C. A. English and A. Seaton, of Newton, are in town visiting friends.

Mrs. Jabin Johnson returned home. yesterday, from her visit at Emporia. Dr. C. L. Conaway was at Topeka, this week, attending a Masonic gather W. P. Pugh was in town, the fore

part of the week, visiting his old working for the Stearns Bros., form

Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at aug18 tf this office. Johnson guarantees to make your photographs to suit you, or refund ty, is on the programme.

your money. John Perrier & Co, of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. ja12-tf hides and furs.

Green, are selling calico and muslin at 5 cents per yard. Dr. L. D. Jacobs, of Emporia, and Dr. G. W. Hogeboom, of Topeka, were

in town, this week. Mrs. Wm. Forney and daughter, Miss Sadie Forney, were visiting at

Emporia, last week. Mrs. Dr. C. L. Conaway is enjoying visit from her sister, Mrs. S. A. Laverty, of Emporia.

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

Mrs. Wit Adare, of Strong City, visited her daughter, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan,

Arthur Johnson's gallery.

Bert Chamberlain, of Strong City,

Ella Heintz, of Pueblo, Col. Miss Bessie Hagans, of Strong City,

who was visiting relatives at Arkansas City, has returned home.

Mrs. Clark B. Hunt went to Winfield, last Thursday, to see her grandson, the baby of Mrs. Stella Orr. Remember. you can get a dozen cab-

inet photos of yourself, wife or baby, or best girl, for \$2, at Johnson's. Spring and summer hats, at B. F. Talkington & Son's, Matfield 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. Bring your eggs to Tuttle's or Mer-

Quite a number of citizens of this city and Strong City will attend the Campfire at Emporia, to-morrow, May

Mrs. Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, is enjoying a visit from her sis-ter. Miss Lawler, of Prairie-du Chien,

Profs. Brown and Kyser left, last Saturday, for their respective homes. Mr. Brown will be back for the Insti-

As we go to press the Mrs. Frank Lee damage suit against the Santa Fe R. R. Co., is on trial in the District Court.

Mrs. W. H. Holsinger and Mrs. T.

The High School Alumni will meet.

next Saturday night, at the school-house, and the class of 1893 will be Mrs. Walter Holsinger and daugh-

ter have gone to Ohio, on a visit to Mrs. R. C. Johnston, Mrs. Holsinger's sister.

tween 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply

Mit Wilhite and Charles Hillerman, of Emporia, will be here, to-day, with dogs, to assist some of the "boys" of this city in chasing jack rabbits.

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

The Prescott (Arizona) Journal says P. J. Norton, of this county, who is now at Ash Fork, Arizona, has invested \$2,000 in mining property.

Dr. E. P. Brown left for St. John, last week, where he will stop for a short time, and then go on to Denver, Col., where he will probably locate. 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. It has been reported here that "Rajah" killed two roustabouts, with the Lemen Bros' circus, at El Dorado,

since leaving Strong City, last week. U. O. Prickett, of Diamond creek was severely injured by the cyclone Farm loans, from \$200 up, wanted in Oklahoma. April 25, that did such fearful destruction of life and prop-Bert Dunlap, of the Santa Fe force.

> has purchased four lots in Garfield square, in that city, and intends to soon put up a residence on them. J. Walter Holsinger, who is now in

> California, writes back here he is very much pleased with that State. He is erly of this city.

The annual convention of the County Superintendents of this State will be held at Emporia, May 16 to 19, inclusive. W. B. Gibson, of this coun-

D. R. Chamberlain, of McPherson county, has bought the north half of I. D. Rider, Sr's, farm, near Elmdale, and is bu lding a residence, barn, gran-

B. F. Talkington & Son, at Matfield ary and residence thereon. Word was received here, last week, from Walla Walla, Washington, that Miss Mabel Mann, formerly of Strong City, was married, last November, to a wealthy stockman, of that city.

The Strong City Schools will close, to-morrow, Friday, May 12, and the Emporia, Tuesday.

Misses Sophia Talkington and Maud
Brandley, of Matfield, were visiting in
Emporia, last week.

Commencement exercises will take place in the evening, the graduates being Miss Emma Goudie and Anna Filson.

Warren Peck, Cedar Point's rustling implement man, has commenced ited her daughter, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Emporia, this week.

Two dollars will get you a dozen nicely finished photos of the baby, at dwelling.—Florence Bulletin.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Lantry, and baby daughter, of Strong City, recame home, last week, from Argentine, on a two weeks' visit.

Mrs. Brooks Stewart, of Elmdale, is enjoying a visit from her sister, Miss

Grandpa, Lantry is the proudest man du Chien, Wisconsin, and, as the Der rick says, "it is needless to add that Grandpa Lantry is the proudest man in town."

Mrs. Nellie Cushing, nee Lantry, and children, who have been visiting at Mrs. Cushing's presents Mrs. All the above remaining uncalled for, June 1, 1893, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

at Mrs. Cushing's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lantry, in Strong City, for some time past, will return to their home at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, next

Saturday. Rettiger Bros., whose quarries are east of this city, are preparing some Cottonwood stones for shipment to the World's fair, which is a very proper thing for them to do, and which will, no doubt, he a big advertisement

for Chase county's most staple crop. The notice of Judge J. M. Rose's in the Courant of April 27, soon produced fruit, and the monotony of his county. Kansas, will be held on Tuesduced fruit, and the monotony of his marriage license docket was broken, on May 6, by the issuance of a marriage license to Mr. Sam Todd and Miss Mary A. Bennett, both of Elk, Emporia, spent last Sunday at home.

J. L. Jackson, of Matfield Green, returned here, Saturday morning, from Ponca, I. T., where he had been attending the funeral of his son, Charles Jackson, who was killed by the cyclone that struck near Ponca, April 28. He says that, after the cyclone had passed, jackoak trees were found on the prairie, a mile and a half from where a tree had ever grown.

Married at the residence of William Married at the residence of William Chicago, Illinois, whereby we can

Murray, Plumb, Lyon county, Kan., Mr. John H. Makimson to Miss Jeannette Murray, Wednesday evening.
April 26, Rev. J. W. Mackenzie, of Lebo, Kan., officiating. The contracting parties, both of Plumb, are well known and highly respected. The made to each of \$2.10. This offer is made to each of of our subscribers who wedding was a quiet one only a few will reveal arrogar on subscribers who will reveal arrogar on subscription

from Marion, and on Sunday the Mar-

er's sister.

Johnson does not advertise to make you a dozen photos for \$2, and charge you \$2.50 or \$3 for them, but just \$2, as he says.

For Sale:—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, maint her wives and the boys and years old, broke to wagon, maint her wives. The pattern of the properties of the properties as a most welcome weekly visitor. We hope our readers will appreciate our efforts in securing for them this great paper, and will take advantage of our offer. Sample copies of The Prairie offer. Sample copies of The Prairie offer. Sample copies of The Prairie of the publishers will supply them, birds, bred from pens of some mation. It is practical hopest ables to wagon, maint her wives and the boys and girls, will find it full of helpful information. It is practical hopest ables to wagon, maint her wives and the boys and girls, will find it full of helpful information. It is practical hopest ables to wagon, maint her wives and the boys and girls, will find it full of helpful information. It is practical hopest ables to wagon where the content of the properties of the propertie years old, broke to wagon, weight be-tween 1 100 and 1 200 rounds. Apply

years old, broke to wagon, weight beweet 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office.

nov24-tf Mrs. Geo. B. Carson and son, Robert, were down to Emporia, last week visiting Mrs. Carson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Evans.

If our delinquent subscribers would let us have even a part of what they are owing us, our paper would not be behind time so often.

The non-resident lawyers in town. this week, have been H. S. Martin, of Marion; J. A. Littlefield and W. F. Rightmire, of Topeka.

The Assessors of Bazaar, Cedar, Cottonwood, Matfield and Toledo townships, have filed their assessment rolls, with the County Clerk.

Mrs. Lee Williams, of Strong City, was at Argentine, last week, attending the wedding of a nephew of Mr. Williams, and visiting friends.

Mit Wilhite and Charles Hillerman, of Emporia, will be here, to-day, will be here, to-day, will be dogs, to assist some of the "boys" of this city in chasing jack rabbits.

Mit Wilhite and Charles Hillerman, of Emporia, will be here, to-day, will be dogs, to assist some of the "boys" of this city in chasing jack rabbits.

Martin Mrs. Carson and son, Robette week in the year, with sixteen or twenty pages of very valuable entor post to the seath of the case of the control one lowest first-class fare for the round trip rates, as stated below, and stand the least of the occasions named: "ALL the last of the cound trip rates, as stated below, and stand Association. Open rate of one lowest first-class fare for the round trip results of the case and one-third for the round trip pon certificate plan from pints in Kansas. Certificates to be sold may \$1 and \$2.5 to the \$2.5 to the \$2.5 to the \$3.5 to the \$3.5

Ladies' Slippers, 49c.

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

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

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

QUARTERLY MEET'NC NOTICE.
The first quarterly meeting for this conference year in Cottonwood Falls, charge will be held in the M. E. church, at Cottonwood Falls, on Sunday and Monday, May the 14th and 15th. Order of exercises as follows:
On Sabbath at 10, a. m., Love Feast; At 11. a m., preaching by the pastor.

We have a complete line of Ladies' Shoes, new goods, at this 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 apply and receive full and correct answer. This is the only office of the kind west of the sea-board cities, and it cannot but prove a help and convenience to the travelers may apply and receive full and correct answer. This is the only office of the kind west of the sea-board cities. and it cannot but prove a help and convenience to the travelers may apply and receive full and correct answer. This is the only office of the kind west of the sea-board cities. and it cannot but prove a help and convenience to the travelers may apply and receive full and correct answer. This is the only office of the kind west of the sea-board cities. All trains of the 'Burling ton' enter and depart from this station, and the intelligent and valuable service of this line.

A special pamphlet will be issued by the "Burlington" in the near future, giving accurate information as to "How to secure rooms and board at the various locks have a complete in the ward of the world's Fair grounds;" "How to secure rooms and board at the various locks have a complete in the ward to an any applied with all railway guides, maps and time tables, and accommodations. It has been placed in charge of an experienced man, supplied with all railway guides, maps and time tables, and accommodations.

It has been placed in charge of an experienced man, supplied with all railway At 11. a m., preaching by the pastor. Subject: "An Extraordinary Trial."
At 8, p. m., preaching by Rev. H. Mc-Birney, Presiding Elder of the Dis-

Afterwards, Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

The business meeting of the Quarterly Conference will be held on Monday at 9. a. m. A full attendance of the officiary is requested. THOS LIDZY, Pastor.

NOT TESTED YET. Laura-What a quiet young man Mr. Timpkins is. Flora-Have you invited him to

dinner? Laura-No, not yet. Flora—Then do and get him to go with us to Frisbey's and get him to order a soda fountain of Chapman & Co, Madison, Ind. I see them advertised in the COURANT. We can then described in the COURANT. We can then the court of bad health of owner. Apply draw him out while we drink delicious soda at his expense. They do say that soda is so good, that it really

makes young men who pay for it pleasant and talkative. Filson.

EGGS FOR SALE.—Barred Plymouth
Rock, Silver Laced Wyandotte, Parttridge Cochin, Black Langshan and
Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs, at
from \$1.00 to \$2.00 for 13. Apply at
this affice.

A NOTED MORSE.

L. E. Hadley has sold his fine trotting stallion to Mr. Atkinson, the Cottonwood Falls liveryman; the consideration was \$1,000. Alaric is quite a
noted horse in this section; one of his

colts made a mile in 2:29 .- Council This is a valuable horse and may be seen at Mr. Atkinson's stable. Alaric has a private record of a mile in 2:18.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May

S. A. BREESE, P. M.

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 Bouie, is \$26.40 Tickets on sale April 25th to October 31s., 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 buildigs and how o see the sights to best advantage.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP BOARD.

Married, at the residence of William offer that popular farmers' paper, in offer that popular farmers' paper, in connection with our own. The regular John H. Makimson to Miss Jean-lar price of the Courant is \$1.50 a of Chicago, Illinois, whereby we can Mrs. W. H. Holsinger and Mrs. I.
M. Gruwell went to Topeka, Tuesday, as delegates to the Grand Chapter, O. E. S.

Sam Reifsnider, of Strong City, is suffering from a broken jaw which he received in a game of base ball, a few days ago.

Mrs. W. H. Holsinger and Mrs. I.
M. Gruwell went to Topeka, Tuesday, wedding was a quiet one, only a few will pay all arrearages on subscribers who will pay all arrearages on subscribers and one year in advance; and to all new subscribers paying one year in advance. The Prairie Farmer is the received in a game of base ball, a few days ago.

Sheriff J. H. Murdock, on a telegram interesting and practical matter, and is now read in more than 50,000 homes. is now read in more than 50,000 homes. ion County Sheriff came over and took him to Marion. Mr. Dudley, we understand, is charged with having sold a horse for which he had given a bill folks and Miscellany—contain matter folks and Miscellany—contain of sale and note; but he claims the in each issue from noted writers. It bill of sale was never put on record is a most welcome weekly visitor. We

EXCURSION CIRCULAR NO. 9

secure rooms and board at the various

to secure rooms and board at the various hotels, boarding and lodging houses."
Trustworthy agents will be at the C., B & Q depot, in Chicago, to give information to visitors. Arrangements will probably be made by which some trains will be run direct to the World's Fair grounds without change or delay.

STAR OF THE SOUTH.

A blacksmith shop-stone building, at this office or to W. C. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

EXAMINATION. The examination for common school diplomas will be held in the High school building, Cottonwood Falls,

May 13, beginning at 8 a. m. W. B. Gibson, Co. Supt.

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. WHOOPING COUCH. Humphreys' Specific No. 20 may be considered as absolutely infallible for the cure of whooping cough. It allays irritation, moderates the cough

and so cures the disease. LECHORNS AND LANCSHANS. The handsomest and hardiest fowls on earth. Eggs from prize winners. \$1. James Burton. Jamestown, Ks.

Chase county Land Agency

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

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NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY.

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

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

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stamped by agent C., R. I, & and P., at Salina.

14.—Wichita, Kansas, May 23-25, Pharmaceutical Association. Rate, fare act one-third for the round trip on certificate plan from points in Kansas. Certificates to be signed by Mrs. M. O. Miner, Sec'y, Hiawaths, Kansas, and stamped by agent M. P. as joint agent.

W. J. Black, Geo. T. Nicholson, A. G. P. & T. A.

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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."

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QUINTON & QUINTON,
Attest: Geo. M. HAYDEN, Clerk of the
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9—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.

S-Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. 25
S-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
13-Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness. 25
14-Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions. 25
15-Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains. 25
15-Malaria, Chilis, Fever and Ague. 25
15-Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes. 25
18-Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes. 25
19-Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. 25
20-Whooping Cough. 25
21-Asthma, Oppressed Breathing. 25
21-Asthma, Oppressed Breathing. 25
22-Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing. 25
23-Ecrofula, 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 Diseases. 25
28-Sore Mouth, or Canker. 25
29-Sore Mouth, or Canker. 25
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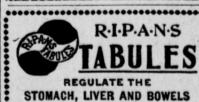
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AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

(This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn by the editor or by a mem ber of the Taxation Society. Address, "Taxa ber of the Taxation Society. Address, "Taxation Society," this office or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.)

How About This, Farmers?

The old adage that the destruction of the poor is their poverty, should be amended to read-the destruction of the poor is their ignorance.

Knowledge is power in a larger sense than is commonly supposed, for it not only enables us to resist attack, but also points out the way we should go in order to recover the rights and liberties which cunning greed has filched from us.

The wise reformers of the present time propose to relieve all productions and exchange of wealth from taxation. In other words, to free man's activity and its results from taxation, and collect the revenue necessary to maintain local, state and national governments from land values.

Immediately the farmer, generally a user and absolute owner of large areas of land, arises and in his shortsighted ignorance denounces his iriends as despoilers. With rising color in his face, betokening anger (instead of reflection and consideration), he inquires if you would rob him still further-that already the burden of taxation is pressing too heavily upon him, and in the face of this you propose to exempt all kinds of property and employment from taxation and concentrate all taxation on land value. This, in his indignation, he generally takes to mean a scheme to tax land alone, and as he sees it, entirely relieve the rich landholders and transfer the burden to the already overloaded back of the agriculturalist.

It will probably ruff his prejudices to be told a little plain truth, but he had better hear it and heed it. The demagogue who has been pandering to him so long has brought him to a condition which, with one accord, they all proclaim damnable: so bad that it couldn't be worse if the makers of the plan had intended it to be bad. It is under the present system of taxation that large landholders and monopolists Wealth, Not Pauperism, the Trus have been developed, and the more we perfect and enforce it the more will we accentuate the results. Greater and fewer landlords and fatter monopolists.

The farmer is distinctly a laborer. Whatever wealth he possesses has been land, and therefore the exemption of wealth would relieve him from taxation | take. on all he owns and the taxation of land values would only tax the opportunity afforded him to produce wealth, making no discrimination between the thrifty and the idle.

not produce enough for him to put something by for old age, is working land | ship. that has no value. The few dollars per acre qualification which it now has is due to the fact that others are withholding land-probably better landfrom use, resulting in an anticipated his race. The folly of this prejudice scarcity of land. But if land values alone were taxed this better land would come into the market, increasing the supply and reducing the purchasing assessable value of all land, with- in hovels. out diminishing the crops which labor could produce. Consider the benefit which would follow the exemption of taxation. If the tax on wealth be only two per cent, it must in fifty years consume the savings which have been set apart to provide for old age and sickand exchange from taxation would all can become wealthy. make the farmer's product ex-change for more of the things he desires. Since all taxation of commodities falls at last upon the consumer, with a profit on the tax added by the trader, and since the farmer exchanges the most of his product for what he consumes, it follows that he is paying more than he should for the

support of government. The tax on land values would relieve the farmer and catch the monopolist just in the position where he couldn't shift the tax, because the landlord gets all he can out of the land-user-tax or no tax-now.

The receipts from real estate taxed in the First ward of New York city were \$300,000 greater last than the whole assessed value real and personal of Hamilton county. The area of the first is 154 The area of Hamilton county is 1,094,040 acres, and the rate of taxation in the city of New York is less than two per cent. Who would pay the tax under a system that taxes the value of land alone? Come, farmers; get out your pencil, put on your thinking cap, BENJ. DOBLIN. and figure it out.

Another Farmer's Views.

MALONE, N. Y., March 21, 1893. N. Y. Tax Reform Association-Gentlemen: Your letter of March 1 received. and in reply would say I think farmers any more unjustly added. Your saying that taxing personal property drives it away is a poor excuse; if it is not taxed who are better and can meet these taxes due as easily, promptly and without cramping them as these men who have the personal property and who want to sneak out of it and put it all on the farms. You say it could be easily levied and collected. That is a small thing and you know that every man has to pay himself for assessing and collecting his own tax. How would you collect the added tax from those numbers of deserted farms in the pastern states. To overburden the farmer is like "killing the goose that laid the golden egg." When farmers are prosperous money is plenty, times thing goes smooth.

they could pay one dollar with lins and Fiero.

less trouble than they could two, which would certainly be the case if farmers had it all to pay, it would double their taxes, and in some cases do more than that.

The idea that our having it all to pay would lighten taxes on the farms is something I don't understand. If you had said it would lessen the tax on personal property, it would be as plain as day to me and all farmers in our state. One thing more which looks strange to me is this, if real estate should bear the main burden of taxation, because such taxes can be most easily, cheaply and certainly collected, and because they bear least heavily on the farmer and the worker. If this part of your platform is true, why is it your association is made up of men who have the personal property and not a farmer in the whole list? Singular that you capitalists should take such an interest in the farmers all at once; if we could see that you were trying to lessen instead of doubling our taxes, we would thank you. The farmer's idea of taxation, is this, let the fellow who has the money pay the tax: if you are not satisfied to who will exchange their farms for your personal property and pay all the taxes of both to boot without saying a word. If I haven't expressed my ideas so

you can understand them, will do so at any time you ask it. Please send me one of those tax reform sheets when done. I am, yours, F. A. HADLEY, respectfully,

REPLY.

Malone, N. Y.

For an answer to your objections to the system of taxation advocated by the Tax Reform Association, we refer you to the letter by Mr. Benjamin Doblin, published on this page, and to the reply to Henry E. Foster of Sidney, N.Y.

Your assertion that there is not a single farmer on our list of members, is not a fact. Even if it had been true it | France and Italy.' would not be any argument against levying all taxes on real estate, for city real estate is of far greater value than farm lands, and all our members own more real estate than personal proper-Farmers should not be so suspicious of those who are trying to help them. - New York Tax Reform Association.

Gospel.

From the tone of many of the reform papers now published all over the country, it would seem that a large number of people regard wealth as a crime produced by him by his labor from the and poverty as a virtue. There never was a greater or more mischievous mis-

It is right that a protest should be made against ill-gotten wealth, the result of monopoly or special privileges given by law to a favored class. But all wealth honestly gained is a benefit to The agriculturist with a farm, which returns him only a bare living and does and fair distribution should be the aim of the highest and wisest stateman-

> Nothing is so popular in certain quarters to-day as bitter attacks on wealth, and the defender of the rights of capital is classed with the enemies of against riches is apparent when we reflect that wealth consists merely of those things for lack of which millions are cold, hungry, ragged and sheltered

Wealth means more food, better pectus said:

"The business of these companies Consider the benefit clothes, comfortable homes, carriages, ollow the exemption of books, paintings—all that goes to make (manufacturing 65 per cent. of all the productive exchange and wealth from life enjoyable. How silly then for would-be reformers to rail against their increase! It is not by making the rich profits of these companies for a period poor that the great social evils of our, of over three years are largely point that the great social evils of our, of the sum necessary to have paid 8 per ness, while the exemption of wealth monopolies and unwise taxes, so that

WHIDDEN GRAHAM. Taxing Seed Wheat.

If the tax collector came round every spring and carried off fifty bushels of wheat which the farmers intended sowing for next season's crop, the loss would be much greater than if the same quantity were taken after har-

Taxing capital which the farmers might borrow and invest in better ma- | much more than 16 per cent. on the acchinery, stock, fertilizers, drains or tual capital invested, and that they buildings, has just the same effect on were last year in shape to promise 46 the farmer's prosperity. It is not mere- per cent. on this sum. ly that he has to go without loans because taxes on capital make it scarce and dear, but the decreased production of his farm, for want of those improvements compels him to borrow money at high rates of interest merely to pay his living expenses.

Moral for farmers: Stop taxing seed

Indirect Taxation.

Bad pavements exact a heavy tax from every wheel passing over them; congested streets are but long toll-gates where traffic and passers-by pay according to the length of their way. Deficient park space makes a bad atmosphere and a depression of the public health and vitality, and it is not necessary to say that a high state of the general health is of enormous value. have hard times enough now to pay Everybody must have observed how their share of the tax without having greatly his productive capacity is lowered from time to time by depressing weather, and can understand how much permanent unhealty conditions affect in one place it will be in another, and the general prosperity .- Real Estate Record and Guide.

An Epitaph.

His friends for him are not afraid. Whoever else may burn. While in this life he always made An honest tax return

Chestnuts Exempt.

It is proposed to enact a tax of two dollars per year on every man who tells fish stories.

IF you want to find out how little you know about taxes read Seligman's "Shifting and Incidence of Taxation." are good, wages are high and every- If you want to find out how much you pay, read Hall's "Who Pays Your Sir, No. 3, of your platform is an Taxes." If you want to find out how insult to any farmer; to think they little the legislature knows about taxes, don't know enough to know that read any report, especially that of Col-

E. Ellery Anderson Laughs While the Protected Manufacturers Make Long Faces at His Bill.

take away their present monopoly of our out of the operative. markets and to give consumers the (inherent) right to purchase in an open market. It was to be expected that they would oppose the Reform club's proposed tariff bill, but they are outdoing themselves in their repudiation of facts and the violence of their opposition. Serious reply to their gloomy forebodings is not to be thought of. Mr. Anderson, chairman of the special committee of the Reform club which prepared the proposed bill, has sent the following happy reply to some of the critics of the bill, to the American Industries:

of this country a very effective chorus performed by well trained and experienced artists, who have sung the 'Miserere' of our country's manufacturing of protected industries. dulge in, Edgar Poe's 'Raven' is few of the extravagant statements contained in the letters of these contributors to the American Economist:

til the operatives were forced to accept the same scale of wages paid to their

"Mr. S. B. Vrooman, of Philadelphia, some faint appreciation of the absurdcstion of his remark, 'it would ruin my

"Representatives of the cutlery intermark: 'Probably the purchasing power of money might be greater, as the workmen in our trade would have but very little to spend.' The relation be-that are not protected. tween the amount of money which certain operatives in the penknife industry might or might not have to spend, to the purchasing power of the wages received by all the earners of money in the United States of America, arising out of the conceded fact that under the proposed tariff clothing and many other classes of goods would be largely cheapened, is not very easy to under-

"It may be interesting in this connection to compare the expected destruction of the pen-knife industry with the prospectus of the four largest comwas made public in July, 1892. These four firms agreed to combine under the name of the United States Cutlery Co., with a capital of \$1,600,000. Their pros-

pocket cutlery here made) has steadily increased year by year, and the net of over three years are largely in excess cent. dividends upon \$800,000 preferred

"It was, however, claimed in the pros pectus that the proposed new company should continue to pay dividends of per cent. on the preferred stock and 15 per cent. on the remaining \$800,000 of common stock. As, according to the testimony given in 1890 before the ways and means committee, the combined investment of these four companies was only \$400,000, it appears that these manufacturers had during the past three years been making an average profit of

"Mr. Adna Brown, of Springfield, answers the questions as a witness would under a commission to take testimony. His answers are very direct. If they are correct and reliable, the members of the Tariff Reform club who prepared this iniquitous measure should be forthwith lynched by an indignant people. He answers the question, what would be the effect of the proposed bill upon the prosperity of the United States? by saying: 'The measure carried out will bring financial ruin.

"And so the refrain continues to the end of the long list, each performer taking up the same words of the song as is done in a complicated fugue, until the reader is overwhelmed with the chorus of voices which in a pretentious howl announce the approaching dissolution and death of every form of industry in the United States.

"We should like to inquire, if there is any proportion whatever of truth government has no constitutional power lament of the manufacturers, what has become of the assertion, so loudly proclaimed throughout 1892, that a protective tariff was a tax only in the inception, that very soon natural competition amongst do- mind those men that the people who mestic producers would reduce prices helped the democratic party in power so that the consumer would obtain his will tolerate no humbug in this regard. goods cheaper at home than he could The pledges solemnly given in the from abroad? Surely this sham plea democratic platform should be honestly must be withdrawn and abandoned if carried out. President Cleveland has we are to consider the proposition as the reputation of being a man of strong now made, that under the reduced per- convictions. Will he have strength of centages of the proposed bill every character sufficient to shape his action form of American activity is to become on tariff legislation according to his stilled and its product funished by its convictions? His failure to do so will foreign competitor. With every possi- be generally taken as an implied adble allowance for the manifest exaggeration of statement, the proposition practiced upon the people by the demomade can only mean that consumers in | cratic party in the last campaign and this country are now paying to manu- that his election was brought about facturers more than they would pay if through a fraud. We agree with the the proposed tariff bill were to become | Sun that the free trade experiment

I OUR INDUSTRIAL PENSIONERS. all the writers to the Economist seem to agree-they are all going to cut down their wages from 25 to 50 per cent. Dividends must be protected Of course the protected manufactur- though the heavens fall. The reducers are opposed to any proposition to tion, if any be necessary, can be ground

"Whether it be true or not that some of these bleating calves, that have for the better part of the century drawn their pap and support from the protection cow, have so long adhered to obsolete and extravagant methods of production that the time of their usefulness has expired and that they should shut down and go out of exist ence because they are of no use to anyone, we will not at present inquire; but of the proposition we are certain, and that is that none of these industries will be able to take one hundredth part of a cent from the wages of their oper-"In its issue of April 21 the American atives. They cannot reduce wages be-Economist has presented to the people cause they have never advanced waves. The rate of the wage-earner in this country is in no manner dependent upon the existence or non-existence

interests in a manner truly calculated higher here than abroad, bedo it, I know of thousands of farmers to terrify those who would accept their cause the opportunities for prophophecies of the result of the Reform duction in the United States are greater club's tariff measure. Compared to than elsewhere; because the individual the dirge which these gentlemen in power of production is greater here tnan elsewhere, and because opportusprightly and amusing. Contrasted nities for self-advancement are better with their forebodings, the band of un- here than in other lands. We raise fortunates who in Lucrecia Borgia are over three thousand millions of agricultcompelled to make an inspection of ural products from our lands; we build their own coffins are comical actors of 10,000 miles of railroads every year first-class ability. The following are a and open up vast areas of rich and fertile fields; we build countless new houses and stores in our cities and towns: we manufacture nine-tenths of "Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, referring to the clothing of our people; we construct the proposed bill, says: 'If it could ingenious machinery, endless in variety become a law, it would stop every fac-tory and forge in the United States un-we have given to the world the best application of the telegraph, the electric light, the telephone and the sewing competitors in Great Britain, Belgium, machine. In these great fields of agricultural product, mechanical pursuit and useful invention the writes: 'I think the proposed tariff United States leads the world; and yet reform measure would ruin the inter- in all these persuits we pay good wages ests of the country.' He adds, with to our workmen and are able to do it because the product that comes from ity of this judgment and as a qualifi- their hands is greater in a given time than the product in similar fields of employment abroad. The unprotected occupations in the United States afford est declare that it would ruin the man- to-day employment to nine-tenths of ufacture of pen-knives. One of these our workmen. For this reason we asgentlemen, answering the question as sert with entire confidence that the to the effect upon the purchasing power industrial pensioners of this country of the people, adds this sagacious re- will not succeed in their threatened reductions of the wages of their opera-

"We do not, however, believe that any of the melancholy forebodings fore-shadowed by the Economist have substantial foundation in fact. While, as before suggested, some few forms of production may have to be discontinued in the United States (and no one should regret their discontinuance any more than one should the abandonment of a futile effort to raise coffee or tea in lands unsuited for such production), as far as the great mass of our textile and metal industries are concerned, we are satisfied that the only effect of the enactment of the proposed bill on these industries would be to compel those engaged in them to resort to more careful and economical methods of production, which would, in a short time, enable them to rival and outdo the producers of other lands."

SLASH THEM.

for the New Congress. Current reports in the trade journals ndicate that those who have undertaken to suppress competition in the manufacture and sale of window glass and plate glass in the United States are rapidly approaching the completion of their projects. These industries have been very heavily protected by tariff duties, which have been defended upon the plea that they caused and encouraged free competition in the home market. The protected manufacturers are striving to put an end to this competition, in order that they may be able to exact prices as high as the tariff will permit them to demand without inviting large imports.

The following table from the report of the treasury department for the last fiscal year shows what the duties or window glass are:

Above 10 by 15 inches, and not exceeding Above 24 by 30 inches, and not exceeding

These are the rates of which the makers of the window glass combination propose to take advantage. It may not occur to them that after the combination shall have been completed they will have a very poor case when they appear before the ways and means committee of the present congress to oppose the reduction of these high duties which that committee will recommend, and which will be made in the coming reduction of the tariff.-N. Y. Times.

A Stiff Back Bone. The democratic party in its Chicago platform has laid down "the great fundamental doctrine that the federal to impose and collect tariff duties except for purposes of 'revenue only.' There is an evident desire on the part of certain influential democrats to shuffle and evade the issue. Let us remission on his part that deceit was should be honestly tried. No shuffling. "There is one proposition abov', which No humbug .- Wine and Spirit Gazette. | cabinet apart .- N. Y. World.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY. Financial Policy.

When an imminent danger threaters, the first thing to do is to avert it. It is country that all the petty attempts to time enough to inquire into the causes create a financial flurry and precipitate

of the danger afterwards. gard to the existing financial difficulty. party malignity more recklessly assertlican party are laboring to impeach the and the cabinet have been misrepresentjority of the people by assertions that made to appear as imminent. Republoss of gold" is occasioned by the fact arouse the financial interests of the in the democratic party favors silver has been a well-defined purpose to in-

able facts: tion came into power, on the 4th of of affairs will do that which is wisest March, the "heavy loss of gold" under and best for the good of the governrepublican rule had left but \$957,000 of ment and the people. "free gold" in the treasury, whereas when the democrats went out of power of the treasury and the bankers of New four years before the amount of free York removed any disturbing doubts gold above the \$100,000,000 reserve that may have been created in the turned over to Mr. Harrison was 80%, minds of the business men and the 874,422

clamor in favor of silver payments. On were before obscure, and corrected misthe contrary, Senators Voorhees and understandings that had arisen. It Cockrell, prominent advocates of free brought out clearly the fact, which coinage, have approved the determina- some have affected to doubt, that the tion of the administration to pay in secretary and the bankers have the gold.

ent difficulty is the republican silver the silver act of 1890 as the only comact of 1890, under which, as Secretary plete remedy for existing evils. Carlisle says, "the government has were some differences of view as to the been and now is paying gold for silver details of the action probably required bullion and storing the silver in the in the interval before this repeal can vaults, where it is as useless for any pur- be achieved; but they are anxious to copose of circulation or redemption as iron, operate with each other in the most lead or any other commodity."

4. The suggestion of and authority for silver redemption are contained in this same republican law, which directs | cial policy can be successful which, on the silver bullion purchased under this the secretary, and on the other does not act as much as may be necessary to pro- meet the requirements of the large vide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for."

In fixing responsibility stick to the facts. But first of all, let all good citi- of the situation and its demands than zens sustain the government's policy to maintain the public credit and keep the to concede to him. He has also recogpublic faith .- N. Y. World.

HARRISON AS LECTURER. His War Policy Will Have to Undergo a Change. Ex-President Harrison's services have

tional law at the Stanford university in

California, and Senator Stanford is re-

ported as saying that he "had an ab-Gen. Harrison that in his lectures he quences to the business interests of the should devote himself to any extent he desires to arguments for peace and arbitration." It will be interesting to hear Gen. Harrison lecture in favor of arbitration, considering how much he did when in power to uphold, in his dealings with Chili, that view of national honor which makes arbitration, as a financial atmosphere. It follows up means of settling international disputes, difficult. The Chilians were in great trouble when the Valparaiso riot occurred; there was no reason for believing that the government authorized or approved of it, or were reluctant to punish the rioters. There was no doubt of our capacity to conquer the country in a single campaign, if we chose. The case was one, therefore, which eminentv called for delay, and pati Tariff Rates that Will Be Cut Down-Work forbearance, for, in short, the display of faith in peaceful methods. President Harrison, however, from the very first, permitted the navy department to shower threats on the Chilians, in such volume as to make it very difficult for a high-spirited people to apologize and make amends, and to commit the American press and public to a war policy towards a small feeble power. His getting in a war message on Monday because he had no telegram on Saturday is fresh in every body's memory. Should he come out now as a supporter of arbitration, we trust that he will bear in mind that a peaceful, peace-loving state of the publof the treasury, in his discretion, may lie mind is necessary to make arbitral redeem in either gold or sliver the tion successful, and that to produce this state the duelistic view of honor has to be laid aside. It was as difficult to persuade people, when they found we had a nice new navy, that honor did not require us to fight the Chilians discretion as to dictate their redemppromptly last year, as it would have been to convince a South Carolina gentleman in 1859 that as good gentlemen as he here at the north kept their honor financial policy which we found in in good condition without either occasionally shooting at anybody or being occasionally shot at. In short, in order to have peace or peaceful modes of settling differences, we have to cultivate a peaceable disposition.-N. Y. Post.

Carlisle's Backing.

Democrats understand very well the pressure to which Secretary Carlisle is subjected by the millionaires and gold speculators, and he will find all democrats ready to support him in carrying out a just and honest policy. He need not ask from these insolent and dictatorial people a single dollar either as a loan or as a favor. If he wants another hundred million in gold, or if he needs two hundred million or three hundred million, to do what the plutocrats call "maintaining the public credit," the democratic party and the democratic congress will see that he gets it. Let him give these people to understand that it is inconsistent with the dignity of the United States under democratic administration to beg from them or to accept favors from them and that it is inconsistent with both law and justice to borrow from them to help them corner money against the people. He can rely on it that the democratic congress will give the treasury all the gold that can possibly be called for.—St. Louis Republic.

-Senator Cullom, of Illinois, is rallying around the flag which was lowered at Hawaii. The senator is always ready to rally in times of peace .- St. Louis Republic.

-The republican newspaper corre spondents must get together on their

CONFIDENCE RESTURED. Facts Which Condemn the Republican Public Faith Has Withstood Cowardly Republican Attacks.

It is a credit to the people of this a disastrous crisis have been unavail-This is plainly the right policy in re- ing. Never before has the spirit of But the organs of the discarded republed itself. The relations of the president sense and the patriotism of a great ma- ed and an open rupture between them about money the democratic party is lican organs have exerted their influence not to be trusted," and that the "heavy to create a want of confidence and to that "an overwhelming prejudice with west against those of the east. There jure the administration in the eyes of It is due to the truth of history to the country, no matter what disastrous meet this misrepresentation at once consequences might ensue. But public with a plain statement of incontest faith has withstood the cowardly assault because firm in the belief that f. When the democratic administra- those who have been placed at the head

The recent meeting of the secretary financiers of the country. It threw 2. There has been no democratic light upon phases of the question that same object in view, and are entirely 3. The most active cause of the pres agreed as to the necessity of repealing cordial manner.

These facts are of the utmost importance, because it is plain that no finan the secretary of the treasury to "coin of the one hand, has not the approval of commercial and financial interests represented by the bankers. Secretary Carlisle has shown a clearer conception some even of his friends were willing nized the responsibility of the bankers as trustees for the greater part of the business of the whole country, a matter which in itself is of primary importance. With amicable cooperation secured, and with the known broad and been secured as a lecturer on interna- well-considered views of President Cleveland, the country can look forward to the difficulties which must be met with confident assurance that they horrence of war, and had suggested to will be overcome without serious conse country .- Detroit Free Press.

CLEVELAND'S FINANCIAL POLICY A Declaration Which Leaves No Room

for Doubt or Uncertainty. The following authoritative statement by President Cleveland clears the specifically the pledge of the inaugural address. It meets boldly a situation which has thrown into uncertainty many positive men. The president

"The inclination on the part of the public to accept newspaper reports concerning the intentions of those charged with the management of our national finances seems to justify my emphatic contradiction of the statement that the redemption of any kind of treasury notes, except in gold, has at any time been determined upon or contemplated by the secretary of the treasury or any other member of the present administration. The president and his cabinet are absolutely harmonious in the determination to exercise every power conferred upon them to maintain the publie credit, to keep the public faith and to preserve the parity between gold and silver and between all financial obliga-

tions of the government. "While the law of 1890 forcing the purchase of a fixed amount of silver every month provides that the secretary redeem in either gold or silver the treasury notes given in payment of silver purchases, yet the declaration of the policy of the government to maintain the parity between the two metals, seems so clearly to regulate this tion in gold.

"Of course, perplexity and difficulties have grown out of an unfortunate vogue, and embarrassments have arisen from ill-advised financial legislation. confronting us at every turn, but, with cheerful confidence among the people and a patriotic disposition to cooperate, threatened dangers will be averted, pending a legislative return to a better and sounder financial plan. The strong credit of the country, still unimpaired, and the good sense of our people, which has never failed in time of need, are at hand to save us from disaster." -- Albany Argus.

-The emphatic statement of th president as to the determination to continue the payment of the treasure notes in gold will set at rest the doubts which the timid ones have had as to the policy of the administration in that regard. The statement is of value in another aspect. It calls attention to the fact that the existing trouble, concerning which his republican critics are so voluble, is of republican origin. It is the Sherman law more than any other agency-more indeed than all others combined-that has brought about the present situation. The practical effect of that measure has been to compel the government to exchange its gold for silver, and it was idle to expect that this could be continued indefinitely without depleting seriously, if not dangerously, the stock of gold .- Detroit Free Press.

-The democratic administration turned over to its republican successor four years ago nearly ten times as much free gold as it received back from Secretary Foster last March. And yet the republican organs assert that a stories before they can hope to pull the return to the old regime is necessary to restore "confidence!"-N. Y. World

SECRETARY CARLISLE.

His Life Is Not One of Unalyyed Pleasure.

A Struggling Stream of Visitors That Flows on Forever-Officeseekers by the Hundred-Statesmen Pleading for Constituents.

[Special Washington Letter.] "Does this struggling stream flow on forever? Is there no beginning nor end of it? How can the man stand

These questions were asked to-day in the office of the secretary of the treasury by a distinguished gentleman from one of our mountain states beyond the Missouri river. He had important business to communicate to the secretary of the treasury, and, after securing admittance to the room without the weary wait attendant upon sending in a card, he was amazed to see what is a commonplace occurrence with those of us who have long

The private secretary to the secretary of the treasury, Mr. R. J. Wynne, who was for many years a member of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette correspondence bureau here, was requested to aid in securing an early audience for my friend, and he said: "You know that these senators standing and sitting about here must have precedence over all others. The senate is in special session and is called to order at noon. The senators are waiting their turns to see the secretary, and they are obliged to see the heads of other departments before noon, so that their time is more valuable to them than the other visitors realize. Moreover, each individual caller is looking after something in which he is individually interested, while the senators are looking after the interests of their constituents. Your friend must wait until the senators have been attended to."

We stood and watched the passing throng. Secretary Carlisle has been so long in public life that he knows all public men from every section of the great republic. As they came to him one at a time, while all others remained sufficiently far away to avoid overhearing his conversations with his callers, it was marvelous to hear him call them by name as he grasped their hands. Then, in each instance, he bowed his head to hear what they had to say, and responded to them in low tones. Occasionally he would bow his head and say: "Yes," but more often we could see him shake his head and say: "No, it cannot be done." . Therefore, it was natural to conclude that the majority of them were being disappointed.

Senators Voorhees and Turpie, of Indiana, took chairs and occupied about ten minutes of the secretary's time, and to the rest of us it seemed ten hours almost. Then Senator Gordon, of Georgia, was granted an audience. He remained standing, and his military air and bearing were very observable. He finished his business in probably less than two minutes. Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, who was quietly reclining upon a large leathern sofa near the secretary, arose and advanced toward the desk of Mr. Carlisle, while others who were in waiting stepped backward a few paces. Senator Ransom was very earnest about something and held Mr. Carlisle's hand for three or four minutes while he talked to him. At the conclusion of his statement of some case, Mr. Carlisle said: "That seems only fair, and I'll do it, senator, with pleasure." Thereupon the courtly Carolinian smiled and departed.

friends. He introduced one of them, and I heard him say: "This appointment. Mr. Secretary, ought to to catch a glimpse of the secretary. be made some time this month. This is the fifth day I've been here, It is very-" but there his voice sank to a whisper, and what he was after nobody could guess, save me. I'll go home soon and give up in that it was some sort of official place. Mr. Carlisle's manner was exceedingly in. I'd take my turn then without non-committal, and, the business hav- growling." ing been finished, Mr. Holman waved his hand to his other friend, who came forward, was introduced, grasped the hand of the secretary of the treasury, bowed and departed with turn to send in a card and solicit an Mr. Holman. It was plain from the appearance of the latter con- is going on inside, and who see the stituent of Mr. Holman that he was crowded condition of the room; those perfectly satisfied and greatly gratified



WAITING THEIR TURN.

merely with the honor of having had an introduction to the eminent states-man who is now in charge of our finan-problems which vex our country. cial department; and that he will tell Indiana home.

such a povel vehicle reminded me of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of of the house in a similar nanner. Mr. | cannot do more.

Colquitt did not remain long. His place was taken by Congressman Chip-man, of Detroit, the rotund and always jovial statesman from the Wolverine state. Judge Chipman was there to cek information concerning a ruling of the treasury department which will affect the shipping interests of the great lakes. He was speedily answered, when a large man came forward to see Mr. Carlisle; and it was then that my friend asked: "Does this

struggling stream flow on forever?" It does. There is no end to the stream of humanity which flows into and out of the offices of the heads of departments here, and the office of the secretary of the treasury apparently receives all of the overflow. While we were waiting an audience, several newspaper correspondents entered by a side door, which is always open to them. Several of these gentlemen who represent evening papers, and who must telegraph their news not later than one o'clock every day, walked past senators, representatives and all others, right up to the secretary, and, saying: "Beg pardon," to senators and others, went directly to Mr. Carlisle, asked brief questions, and departed without actually blocking the stream for a moment. They know



SENATOR COLQUITT ON WHEELS.

their business and the secretary knows it, and hence they are privileged characters. The newspaper man who once imposes upon the time of a cabinet minister by remaining too long, will find the little side door closed to him

Mr. Dolliver, the young Iowa con-gressman and talented orator, albeit a republican, called next and had his turn. He served in the house with Mr. Carlisle and they are warm personal friends. He came to inquire concerning the fate of one of his constituents, and was informed that watchmen on the treasury force, who were old soldiers and who attend to their duties, will not be disturbed by this administration. He went away happy, because he carried with him information which would cheer the heart of a poor and deserving man, upon whom a wife and little ones depend for bread and

Then came Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, and he was followed by Representatives Blanchard, of Louisiana; Paynter, of Kentucky; Hayes, of Iowa, and several others. We had been there over an hour, and there were now as many privileged persons ahead of us as when we came into the room. It was very discouraging indeed; but, when we finally reached the secretary. transacted the business in hand and left the room, we found not less than fifty gentlemen out in the corridor waiting for an opportunity to enter.

"This is a nice government of the people," said one of the people out-Just then Mr. Holman, the great side as we came out. "Here I've been "objector," entered the door with two for nearly two hours standing before that door, seeing others enter and come out, but I am not allowed even to eatch a glimpse of the secretary. and gone away disgusted every day despair. I don't see why I can't get

There's the rub. They don't see why they can't get in. It makes a man impatient, and usually angry, to be obliged to stand outside and wait for a audience. But those who know what who realize that the secretary is busy every minute, listening to the kaleidoscopic hopes and desires of others and dispatching business as rapidly as he can, not only wonder it the stream flows on forever, but they sympathize with the cabinet minister, and ask, as did my friend: "How can the man stand it?"

If the gentlemen outside who are complaining were each of them obliged | CATTLE-Common to prime... to stand every day in the village schoolhouse, and listen to the individual remedy, satisfy some ambition, gratify some desire for personal honor; while all the neighbors were waiting for their turn to get in, they might faintly imagine something of the position of the secretary of the treasury who has to listen to the plaints of people whom he knows, whom he does not know and who care nothing for him, while at the same time he must be

"How can the man stand it?" In the of his meeting and introduction with first place he has been endowed with a great gusto, when he returns to his splendid physique. He has become familiar with the social, political, finan-But there were other senators to oc- cial and executive problems which cupy the time. Senator Colquitt, of come before him. He is endowed with Georgia, who has recently been seri- superior perceptive powers, and underously ill, was wheeled into the room upon an easy chair by a colored attendant, and was immediately granted men of lesser intellectual caliber. He an audience by the secretary, who sat is fitted both by nature and experience down upon a chair in order to more for the duties which now devolve upon readily hear and converse with him. him. For these and cognate reasons, The appearance of Senator Colquitt in he can stand the strain admirably, and will accomplish all that may reasonably be expected of him. But it is not Georgia, who used to attend sessions fair to find fault with him because be SMITH D. FRY.

U. S. Government Baking Powder Tests.

The report of the analyses of Baking Powders, made by the U.S. Government (Chemical Division, Ag'l Dep't), shows the Royal superior to all other powders, and gives its leavening strength and the strength of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows:

	LEAVENING GAS.			
OYAL, Absolutely Pure,	Per cent. Cubic in. per of 13.06 160.6			
The OTHER POWDERS TESTED are reported to contain both lime and sulphuric acid, and to be of the following strengths respectively,	9.53 114. 9.29 111.6			

Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, and of greater leavening power than any other powder.

BRIDGET—"What is the result of casting bread upon the waters!" Brooks—"In our house it returns the second day as pud

house it returns the second day as pudding."-Christian at Work.

The World's Inn.

The man who knew "just how it was going to be" is always a little late getting around, but that is all the better for his prophecy.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

An Appeal for Assistance.

DIDN'T UNDERSTAND FIGURES. — Miss Blanche (parting for months)—"Perhaps I shall never again appear on your novizon." Van Guller—"My horizon! do you think I own the earth?"—Judge.

BEECHAM'S PILLS quickly cure sick head-

ache, weak stomach, impaired digestion, constipation, disordered liver, etc.

HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar re-

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

TAKEN as a hole the Mammoth cave is fully entitled to rank with the wonders of the world.—Buffalo Courier.

cure woman's ailments.

In every "female complaint," irregularity,
or weakness, and in every exhausted condition of the female system—if it ever fails

to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

THE WAY SHE LOOKS

HE WAY SHE LOOKS troubles the woman who is delicate, run-down, or overworked. She's hollow-cheeked, dull-eyed, thin, and pale, and it worries her.

Now, the way to look well is to be well. And the way to be well, if you're any such woman, is to faithfully use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That is the only medicine that's guaranteed to build up woman's strength and to cure woman's ailments.

The man who is charitable to himself will

GAVE THE SNAP AWAY.

Embarrassment Following a Bride's Acknowledgment. The natural inference was that they

The matural inference was that they were a newly married couple.

The motherly old lady in lace cap and gold eyeglasses who sat with them at the table of an uptown hotel at dinner last evening unmistakably shared in the inference. She bestowed upon them several benign smiles and finally said:

"On your honeymoon, I presume? I remember mine very well, though it was a long time ago."

The bride cast her eyes down upon the plate, but the bridegroom looked up and bluffed with well-affected nonchalance:

"Oh, no: we've been married a long."

The World's Inn.

There can be no doubt that the "World's Inn," under the management of Mr. Chas. E. Leiand, (of the noted Leland family of hotels in Chicago. The appointments are perfect, the location unequaled, and, in view of the fact that the building is absolutely fireproof, the rates — \$2 per day for each person, two persons in a room—are remarkably liberal. Scores of hotels erected in the World's Fair territory are veritable firetraps. The "World's Inn," on the other hand, affords security to life and property. The location, directly opposite the Fair grounds, and in close proximity to steam and street cars, adds to its attractiveness. Although it contains 800 commodious rooms, it is only three stories high, an advantage that will be appreciated.

"Oh, no; we've been married a long lime."

The old lady's eyes twinkled behind

The old lady's eyes twinkled behind

The old lady's eyes twinkled behind

"Oh, no; we've been married a long line."

High, an advantage that will be appreciated at once. Rooms may now be secured by mail or telegraph to Chas. E. Leland, Manager, The World's Inn, 60th St. and Madison Ave. Charge. her glasses, the bride blushed a trifle and the bridegroom burned his mouth

with hot cakes au lait. There was silence for a few moments, and then the bride said to her

"Will you have some olives, George?" "No, Gwendolen, darling; I don't like olives."

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue. "Oh," murmured the bride confusedly, "it takes longer than a week, you know, George, dear, to learn one's

Then they both shot swift, shamefaced glances at the old lady. The bride's face became very red and her eyes again sought her plate. The bridegroom burned his mouth for the second time, while the old lady's eyes twinkled merrily.-Washington Star.

A Calculator.

When Traveling Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing towars haddely and the forms of interesting the state of The young man wanted a position in a concern not known for the large salaries it paid, and he was a calculating oung person with a wife. fevers, headaches and other forms of sick-ness. For sale in 50 cents and \$1 bottles by "We can give you fifty dollars a all leading druggists.

Ave., Chicago.

month," said the manager. "Fifty a month, did you say?" he It doesn't always require a big-mouthed man to make a broad assertion.—Cleveland questioned, taken aback. "Yes" Plaindealer.

"The young man was silent until the manager became nervous. "Well," he said, "what do you say?"

"I've got to have time to answer."

"What's that for?" "Well, I've got to study up some plan or other to make enough money to enable me to accept that amount of salary," and he went away to think about it .- Detroit Free Press.

Time will change everything but a coun-

THE GE	NERAL	MA	RKE	TS.	
The finance of the	KAN	SAS	CITY	. May	8
CATTLE-Best					
Stock	ers		2 90	@ 4	60
	e cows				
HOGS-Good to	choice hea	vy	6 70	0.7	20
WHEAT-No. 2	red		641	400	65
No. 2	hard		621	400	63
CORN-No. 2 mi	xed		363	400	361/2
OATS-No. 2 mi					
RYE-No. 2			52	0	53
FLOUR-Patent	t, per sack		1 75	@ 2	10
Fancy	y		1 90	@ 2	95
Fancy HAY—Choice tin	mothy		8 50	@ 9	CO
Fancy	prairie		6 50	@ 8	50
BRAN				0	
BUTTER-Choice	ce creamer	y	25	@	28
CHEESE-Full	cream		11	0	12
EGGS-Choice			12	00	121/
POTATOES			75	0	85
	ST. LOU	IS.			
CATTLE-Nativ	res and ship	pping	3 50	@ 5	15
	ns			@ 4	30
HOGS-Heavy .			6 00	@ 7	40
SHEEP-Fair to	o choice		4 00	@ 5	15
FLOUR-Choice			2 50	@ 3	40
WHEAT-No. 2	red		67	0	671/
CORN-No. 2 mi	xed		39	400	40
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CATTI E Com	mon to pri	me	5 00	00	m

HOGS-Packing and shipping.. SHEEP-Fair to choice......

FLOUR-Winter wheat

OATS-No. 2.....

LARD.....

CATTLE—Native steers...... HOGS-Good to choice......

FLOUR-Good to choice

WHEAT-No. 2 red.....

CORN-No. 2...... OATS-Western mixed......

BUTTER-Creamery

RYE....BUTTER—Creamery.....

PORK

0 00 (6 1 40	
4 00 @ 5 15	There is only one medicine for Ca-
2 50 @ 3 40	tarrh worthy the name. Dozens are
67 @ 671/2	advertised, but only the proprietors of
39%@ 40	De Carte Catanh Remode con this
321/2@ 32%	
55 @ 56	"If we can't cure you, we'll pay you-
27 @ 31	\$500 in cash !"
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6 50 @ 7 8)	7 COLORED PLATES.
3 00 @ 4 45	ALL THE LATEST PARIS AND NEW
771400 78	YORK FASHIONS.
511/2 52	Order it of your News dealer or
371/444 391/4	w. J. MORSE, Publisher,
20 @ 201/	
7 50 @20 50	NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

A-Absolutely. B-Best. C-Cure for Pain.,



Are You Going to the World's Fair?

If so, why not arrange to be comfortable while you are there by securing now your room at

The World's Inn

Fireproof

Built of Steel Beams and Fireproof Tile. Only three stories high.

Has 800 Rooms

Each room completely furnished. Light, airy. Comfortable rest as-assured. European Plan, Restau-rant attached; that its rates are

Reasonable

\$2.00 per day each, and that it is

Convenient

being located at Madison Ave. and 60th St. (the Midway Plaisance), directly opposite to the 60th Street entrance to the World's Pair, is within 300 feet of the 60th Street Station of the I. C. R. R., and one block from the street cars.

Chas. E. Leland

is its Manager, which should be sufficient guarantee that it will be well managed. Write him at 60th St. and Madison Av. for particulars

EXPOSITION MAP AND PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION

The next time you BUY a piece of Chewing Tobacco.

City of Toledo,) Lucas Co.,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Loank & Cherry

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

NOTARIAL SEAL : * A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

CATARRH CURE IS TAKEN

INTERNALLY, and acts directly upon the Blood and mucous surfaces.

TESTIMONIALS: E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse ave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures or that takes it."

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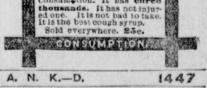
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[First published March 30.] House Bill No. 89. AN ACT

To probibit the corrupt use of money and corrupt practices at elections. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of

Kansas: Section 1. Any person who shall lend or give any money or other valuable thing to any other person to induce him to east his vote either for or against any candidate for public office; or any person who shall lend or give any money or other valuable thing to any other person to in duce him to refrain from voting or to remain away from the polls; or any person who shall lend or furnish any money or security therefor to any other person or persons to be used for any of said purposes; or any person who shall know-ingly refund or make good to any person or per-sons any money expended for any of said purposes; or any person who shall directly or indirectly give or procure to be given or promise to give any money, gift or reward, or any office, place or employment upon any engagement, contract, agreement, or understanding, that the person to whom or for whose benefit such gift or promise shall be made, shall, by himself or any other person, procure, or endeavor to procure or work for, the election of any person to any public office at any election, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not

nore than two years, or both. Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful to hire, or to lend or pay or promise to pay any money, or to give or to promise to give anything of value to any person to work at the polls on any election day in the interest of any party, or any ticket, or any candidate or candidates. It shall be un-lawful to lend or pay or promise to pay any money, or to give or promise to give anything of value to any person for work or services on election day, in endeavoring to influence or procure any other person or persons to come to or remain away from the polls. It shall be unorremain away from the poils. It shall be un-lawful to lend or pay or promise to pay any money, or to give or promise to give anything of value to any person for work or services on election day in endeavoring to influence or pro-cure any other person or persons to vote or refrain from voting for any candidate or candi-

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any candidate for public office to distribute or give away any intoxicating liquors or cigars on election day; or at any time to authorize or employ any person to distribute, or give away any intoxicating liquor or cigars for him or in his interest or be-half on election day; or to procure or pay for, directly or through any other person, any intoxicating liquors or cigars to be distributed or given away, or which shall have been so distributed or given away on election day.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any candidate at any time to give away any intoxicating liquors with intent to influence the vote of any person or persons: or to employ or authorize any other person to give away any such liquors with such intent; or to purchase, procure or pay for, directly or through any person, any such liquors to be given away with such intent; or to pay for, either before or after election, any such liquors which shall have been given away with such intent.

Sec. 5. All acts forbidden to be done by any

such person in the interest, or on behalf, of any candidate for office shall be equally unlawful if done to influence the vote of any person or persons for or against any proposition to amend the constitution, or any proposition to vote bonds for any public purpose or in aid of any enterprise, or any proposition for subscription to the stock of any corporation; and any person so offending shall be punished by a fine not ex-ceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding

two years, or by both.

Sec. 6. All acts forbidden to be done by any candidate shall be equally unlawful if done by any member or officer of any state, district, county, city, ward or township committee, or of any club, organization or association, designed to promote, or engaged in promoting the success or defeat of any party, or the election or defeat of any candidate to a political office; and any member of such committee, club or other organization, who shall pay or personally authorize the payment of any money to any person for any purposes forbidden in this act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Sec. 7. Every person who shall be a candidate at any election for any state, county, municipal or district office, shall within thirty days after such election make and file with the county clerk of the county in which said candidate re-sides a detailed statement of all moneys loaned, expended, paid or promised to be paid by him. belief in his behalf, in attempting to secure or in any manner in connection with, the election to such office. Such statement shall show the name of every person, committee, of every person, committee, other organization to whom or any payment or loan has been made, and the name of every person, committee, club or other organization to whom or to which any money, compensation or pecuniary reward of any kind has been promised, for any article furnished, or services performed on account of, or in connection with said election, and also the or in connection with said election, and also the amounts so paid, or loaned, or promised to be paid. Said statement shall be verified before some officer empowered to administer oaths, and the form of the said verification shall be as

, do hereby solemnly swear that the foregoing is a full and true statement of the expenses incurred by me or by anyone in my behalf, to the best of my knowledge and belief, to secure my election to the office of —— in the -; and I further solemnly swear that I have not expended or loaned, in the campaign for said office, directly or indirectly, nor have I for said office, directly or indirectly, nor have a authorized any other person, for or on my behalf, to expend or loan, directly or indirectly, nor have I promised or obligated myself, directly or indirectly, to pay any money or to give any other thing of value for any of the objects or purposes forbidden by the act of the legislature entitled 'An act to prohibit the corrupt use of money and corrupt practices at

Sec. 8. Every state, district, county, city, ward or township committee, or any club, organization or association designed to promote or engaged in promoting the success or defeat of any party, or the election or defeat of any andidate or candidates to political office, shall have a treasurer, and shall cause to be kept a detailed account of all moneys, or property, or other thing of value, received by it, and of the other thing of value, received by it, and of the manner in which the same shall be expended; and within thirty days after any election at which state or municipal or county or district officers, or members of congress are chosen, the treasurer of any such committee, club or other organization, which shall have expended money, or property, or other thing of value, in the campaign pregeding such election, or in conthe campaign preceding such election, or in any way in connection with the same, shall file with the county clerk of the county in which such committee, club or other organization has its headquarters, a statement of all its receipts and expenditures, showing in detail from whom said moneys. or property, or other thing of value, were received, to whom said moneys, or property, or other thing of value, were paid, for what specific purposes each payment was made, and the exact nature of the service rendered in consid-eration thereof. Any person not a member of any such committee, club or organization, who collects or disburses funds, or property or other thing of value, exceeding five dollars in the ag-gregate for the purpose of promoting the elec-tion or defeat of any candidate or candidates, shall file and verify a statement of the same kind required to be filed by treasurers of com-

mittees.
Sec. 9. Any member of any committee, club, or other organization described in section 8, who shall receive or disburse any moneys, or who shall receive or disburse any moleys, or property, or other thing of value, for political campaign purposes in connection with any election set forth in said section shall forthwith furnish the treasurer of such committee, club, or other organization a detailed statement of all moneys, or property, or other thing ment of all moneys, or property, or other thing of value, received or disbursed by him, or he shall verify and file an individual account, as above provided for persons not members of any committee, club, or other organization and such treasurer shall include such state-ment in his statement required by said section. No member of any committee, club, or other organization described in section 8 shall receive or disburse any moneys, or property, or other thing of value, for political or campaign pur-

poses, or in connection with any election, unless the committee, club, or other organization of which he is a member shall first have chosen a treasurer to keep its accounts as provided in

Sec. 10. Statements filed by the treasurer of any committee, club, or other organization, required by this act to be filed, shall be verified before some officer authorized to adminisoaths, and the form of said verification

shall be substantially as follows:

"I, ——, treasurer of ——, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a full and true statement of all receipts and of all expenditures of the said —— in connection with the campaign preceding the election held on the day of ———, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

The statement filed by any other person than

a candidate or the treasurer of a committee, club or other organization, shall be verified before some officer authorized to administer oaths, and the form of said verification shall be as follows:

"I, ____, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a full and true statement of all moneys, or property, or other thing of value, received by me, and of all moneys expended by me, and of the comparing preceding me in connection with the campaign preceding the election held on the —— day of ——."

Sec. 11. Any person who willfully makes any false statement in any sworn statement required by this act shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished as provided by

law for such offenses. Sec. 12. Any person elected to any office who shall be proven in contest of such election or in any other manner provided by law to have vio-lated any provisions of this act shall forfeit his office, and said office shall be declared vacant and shall be filled in the manner provided by

law for filling vacancies occasioned by death or Sec. 13. Any person violating any provision of this act for which a penalty is not herein specially prescribed, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or less than

ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or lese than ten days, or both. Sec. 14. This act shall not be deemed to prohibit voluntary work for or on behalf of any candidate for public office, nor shall it prevent the necessary expenditure of money for public meetings, printing, postage, telegraphing, of-fice rooms for actual bona fide use by political committees, with fuel and light therefor, music, stationery, livery, clerical assistance in com-mittee work, flags, transparencies, compensa-tion and expenses of public speakers: but all expenses for any such purposes, either by com mittees or by candidates shall be set forth in the respective statements herein provided for. Sec. 15. It shall be the duty of the county clerk to indorse on each statement filed with him pursuant to this act, the date of the filing thereof, and to preserve the same among the public records of his office.

Sec. 16. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

I. R. S. Osborn, secretary of state of the state of Kansas, do hereby certify [SEAL] that the foregoing is a true and cor rect copy of the original enrolled bill now on file in my office. R. S. OSBORN, Secretary of State

By D. C. ZERCHER, Assistant Secretary of

CELLULOID FILMS.

ome Interesting Information Concerning

Their Manufacture. Celluloid, which is comparatively a ew product, dating back only to 1869, has come to be of immense importance in the arts. It is a hard, durable substance, almost entirely unaffected by acids and alkalies, unchangeable under ordinary atmospheric conditions, and is very tough. It is rendered plastic by heat and can be molded into any desired form. It is soluble in acetate of amyl, forming a useful, quick-drying varnish. It is manufactured in a variety of forms. Imitations of tortoise shell, amber and malachite are produced which often defy detection. The sheet imitation of ivory is used in photography as a basis for positives. most interesting variety of celluloid is the transparent kind, which is manufactured into sheets one-one hundredth of an inch in thickness and which has a surface like glass. It is clear and unaffected by moisture, and is invaluable to the photographer. The celluloid sheets are manufactured in the following way: A pile of pure white paper is converted into nitrocellulose by the action of nitrie and sulphuric acids. After being freed from the acids by washing, it is treated with wood spirit and camphor, and a jelly-like block is produced, which is subjected for several weeks to great pressure. The block, from which most of the spirit is evaporated, is put into a sort of planing ma chine and cut into shavings of the thickness of the film required, each shaving or sheet of film, which measures 60x20 inches, is hung up to dry for a period of three months, in order to thoroughly season it and prevent any fterchange. Each sheet is then taken and rolled under great pressure between heated metal plates to obliterate the marks of the cutting knife, which becomes visible at any time afterward, when the celluloid is moistened with alcohol. The metal plates are polished or grained, according to the surface re quired, the polished giving the smooth film and the grained the matted surface. Both kinds are used. Some makers of negative films coat the matte film, leaving the matte surface at the back. This plan is very good for retouching, but the negatives take longer to print, and the matte surface is very liable to become scratched. The gelatine emulsion is spread over the sheets by means of special appliances, which produce a film of gelatino-bromide of silver of great uniformity. The emulsion is the same as that used in the preparation of dry plates, and the film when dry is precise ely the same as a glass plate, except that the support is celluloid instead of glass. The im-mense advantage of celluloid films to the photographer arises from their lightness and portability; a dozen halfplate films weigh about four ounces the same number of glass plates would average three pounds, while in thick less one gross of films will be four inches against the fourteen inches of a gross of glass plates. Another great akvantage is that there is no fear of breakage, and furthermore, halation, which is so common with glass plate, is almost entirely obviated by the use of films.-N. Y. Times.

Corrupted Names.

England is not the only place which has peculiar pronunciations of proper names. The island of Terra Nuvva, off the coast of Honduras, is called "Turneff." The Boca d'Agua, in Jamaica, is called "Bogwalk," and the Agua Alta, in the same country, is known as the "Wagwater." In Scotbree," of which the correct spelling is name is properly spelled Taliaferro .--

KANSAS WHEAT.

Secretary Mohler's Monthly Report Shows That the Wheat Crop Will be Very That Short.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 7 .- Secretary Mohler, of the state board of agriculture, has issued his report for April as follows:

The unfavorable weather conditions which existed a month ago in nearly all portions of the state and greatly retarded the growth of all kinds of vegetation have been continued during the month of April. The rainfall through the state, with the exceptions of some eastern and southeastern counties, was very light. The winds were high and disastrous, and the tem-perature was unusually low. All these condi-tions were in a high degree unfavorable to plant life, and the result is that wheat has be life, and the result is that wheat has been re-duced in condition very greatly during the month, and the acreage which will be plowed up is largely increased over that reported a

A careful compilation of the reports from 600 correspondents of the board, representing every county in the state, reveals the following ondition of wheat in Kansas on the last day of April:

day of April:
The eastern belt—North half (21 counties):
number of acres wheat sown, 400,432; percentage of area lost, 49 per cent; condition of balance (233,370 acres), 79 per cent. South half (18 counties): number of acres sown, 325,042; lost, 10.4 per cent; condition of balance (281,221 acres) 80 per cent. acres), 86 per cent.

The central belt-North half, (18 counties) number of acres sown, 977,335; lost, 515 per cent.; condition of balance (472,846 acres), 53 per cent. South half (17 counties): number eres sown, 1,619,175; lost, 26.5 per cent; condition of balance (1,289,993 acres), 63 per cent.
The western belt—North half (1d counties)

Number of acres sown, 312,846; lost, 78 per cent.: condition of balance (76,115 acres). 33 per ent. South half (16 counties): Number of acres sown, 210,623; lost, 58.5 per cent.; condi-tion of balance, 57 per cent. Total area sown to wheat in the state last

fall, 3,914,75; acres; total area lost, 40 per cent., or 1,576,450 acres; condition of balance of area in the state (2,327,002 acres), which our corr spondents believed on the last day of April would be worth harvesting, 63 per cent, being equivalent to a condition for the entire area own to wheat in the state of 38 per cent.
The best conditions are in southeastern Kan

sas. It will be observed that the wheat in the north half of the state is in a worse condition than that in the south half. In the eastern bel the percentage of area lost ranges from 6 in Bourbon and Chautauqua counties in the south-ern to 90 per cent. in Brown and Doniphan counties in the north, the wheat being frozen out in these and other northern counties farther west. In the central belt the oss of area ranges from 5 per cent. Marion to 85 per cent in Russell and Rush counties. In the western belt the loss in area ranges from 90 to 100 per cent with the majority of the counties above 50. Correspondents say that the vitality remaining in wheat at the time of reporting will continue to grow less un-til weather conditions change for the better.

Spring wheat area reported in the state, compared with that of a year ago, 85 per cent. Condition for the state, 63 per cent. Oats-Correspondents report area sown to oats last spring as follows: Eastern belt, com-pared with area sown last year, 108 per cent.; central belt, 95 per cent.; western belt, 91 per cent.: for the state, 100 per cent. In conse quence of bad weather conditions the plant, ex ept in some eastern counties, is in low condi , being reported for the state at 65 per cent. tion, being reported for the state at 55 per cent. Corn—Corn planting has been in progress throughout all portions of the state. In the southern counties corn was reported nearly all planted on the last of April: in the central counties about half, and in the northern counties. ties but little planted. Weather conditions be infavorable, its germination and growth

have been very slow.

Fruit—Peaches outside of some southern counties are reported for the most part serious ly damaged throughout the state and but a ligh crop is expected. Apples and cherries are reported damaged to some extent, but there are still some prospects for a fair crop of each. There are some chinch bugs reported, but no damage done because of cold weather. The season is very backward and conditions are un-promising at the date of this report.

MRS. DEPEW DEAD.

The Wife of Chauncey M, Depew Pass

New York, May 8.—Mrs. Eliza Hegeman Depew, wife of Chauncey M. Depew died at her residence in this city at 12:30 yesterday afternoon.

Although Mrs. Depew was known to fact had been published. be seriously ill, this sudden termination of her illness was not expected by prior to this time, told him that if the her family and those who were most intimately connected with her. Mrs. Hudson state printer that the Capital her family and those who were most Depew, whose maiden name was Miss would be turned over to any one the Eliza Hegeman, was married to Mr. populists might select and the paper Depew November 4, 1871. They have could be converted into a populist orhad one child, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., gan. Close informed Moffit that he had who is now 14 years old

fortune gave her, Mrs. Depew cared lit ment by Pat Coney that he had endeavtle for society and devoted her time mainly to charitable and church work. She has for years been the president of the Woman's Association of Hahnemann hospital, and was also connected with that John Martin was elected came to a score or more of different church as-

During the past two years Mrs. Depev has been an invalid. During the festivities at Fortress Monroe attendant upon the visit of the foreign war ships, Mrs. Depew made a trip to the place in the hope of improving her health. This expectation, was not realized, however. She became much worse and was brought home feebler than when she

SATISFIED ABOUT LEGATE.

The Investigating Committee Thinks He Got the Boodle—The Other Accused Exonerated.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 8 .- The senate boodle investigating committee closed up its business Saturday night and went home. Before leaving the committee filed with the secretary of a statement exonerating state Goy. Lewelling, Fred Close and Attorney-General Little from the charges of receiving boodle to influence legislation and appointment of persons to office. that Maj. Hudson based his charges on party. Legate never spoke to him statements made by John V. Moffit, which he failed to substantiate on the witness stand, and that money was collected in Kansas City, Kan., and from the evidence at hand the committee is satisfied that James F. Legate got most of the swag and kept it. In short, the committee is satisfied that \$4,500 was raised among the policy men and gam-blers of Kansas City, and that Jim Legate, the official dispensing agent, simply salted it down.

FIVE TRAMPS KILLED.

Shocking Result of One Freight Train

Running Into Another.
CINCINNATI, May 8.—A rear end collision between two freight trains on the Dayton & Michigan road took place early this morning near Tadmor, one train having stopped for water and a succeeding one running into it. Six land there is a county called "Kirkoo- tramps had hidden themselves among some ties on one of the cars and when Kircudbright. Then there is the "Tol- the shock came five of them were liver" family in this country, whose killed outright and one was injured. The trainmen escaped without injury and the damage to the train was

GRINDING AGAIN.

The Kansas Boodle Investigation Agair Under Headway - Several Witnesses Ex amined.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 6.- The senate boodle investigating committee arrived here this morning and at once resumed work, Representatives Lupfer, of Paw nee county, and McKinnie, of Beloit, being examined.

Mr. Lupfer testified that he was ap proached by Representative Burgard, of Wyandotte county, with a proposi-tion to buy his vote for J. K. Hudson for state printer. Burgard said there was \$500 in it, but Lupfer shut off negotiations by telling him that his vote was not for sale.

Lupfer swore also that he was approached in the "Dunsmore house with a proposition to vote against the coal screen bill. The agent on this oc casion was the inevitable Burgard, who said he was looking for men who would vote against the bill for \$100 each. Although Burgard was working against this bill, he said he would vote for it. and afterwards did vote for it. The money was to come from the coal mining companies.

The same witness said he was kept posted by McAleny from time to time of the latter's negotiations and conferences with the republicans about selling out on United States senator.

McKinnie testified that Burgard's offer to him to vote for a republican for state printer was \$1,000. This was after Joe Hudson had become the republican caucus nominee. Burgard seemed to be sounding the legislature on the subject and said there was \$1,000 each in it if he could get enough to make in addition to the republican members thirty-eight votes. McKinnie told him that he was not for sale. Burgard told McKinnie that he had also approached Representatives Whittington, Clark and other members on the populist side.

Fred J. Close was the first witness put on the stand at the afternoon session. Before giving his testimony he said that he and Attorney-General Little did not want any one to give evidence after they had testified, especially John Moffitt. As there was no probability of slippery Mr. Moffitt ever appearing before the committee, Mr. Close proceeded to tell his story. He said that one evening he received a telephone message from Mr. Legate requesting his presence for a few minutes at the Palace hotel in North Topeka. On being assured that Mr. Legate's business was of a pressing character and that it would require but a few minutes of his time, he consented to meet him. He went to North Topeka on a street car and to Mr. Legate's room in the Palace hotel. Legate wanted to talk with him about the way in which he had been treated by the administration. He thought he was entitled to some consideration at the hands of the governor in return for services he had the party. While talkrendered with Legate, Pete Kline and Nels Acers came in and he, Close, was then introduced to Kline for the first time. They went to a room near where he and Legate were talking, and urgently invited him to join them. This he finally consented to do. At that meeting, which was very short, no conversation was had regarding the Kansas City police commissioners. He never saw Acers or Kline, or any one else, pay Legate any money for any purpose, and did not know that Legate

John Moffit, at a meeting with Close nothing to say on that subject. Mr. In spite of the opportunities that her Close in conclusion referred to a stateored to obtain votes for himself for United States senator by means of money for votes or other consideration. He said that Coney and Moffitt on the day him in the governor's office and told him that the republicans would prefer to have him elected United States senator than a democrat, because he was a former republican and an old soldier. They wanted him to get enough populists to vote for him to prevent Martin's election. Close believed this to be a scheme to prevent Martin's election and he went at once to Representative hall and worked for Martin's election. Before leaving the stand Close made a sweeping denial of every report which

connected him with boodling. Attorney-General Little made straight denial of all knowledge of the payment of money for legislative purposes or of any of Mr. Legate's financial transactions. He had not been in North Topeka for ten years except to pass through the town on a train. He met Legate in Kansas City at the Blossom house, when Legate weged him to recommend his daughter to the governor for a position as typewriter. Legate thought he was entitled to some-The committee finds thing for his services to the people's about the appointment of police commissioners for Kansas City, Kan.

No Danger of Fever.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 6.-The live stock sanitary commission was in session here, the commissioners discussing the Texas fever scare. The commission is convinced that there is no further danger from Texas cattle. The quarantine rules are being strictly enforced. Siam and France at War.

PARIS, May 6 .- It is stated that the Siamese have resumed the offensive against the French on the Annam from tier, that 3,000 troops have been sent to the Makong valley and that the French consul declares their position to be untenable. It is alleged that the Siamese government has ordered warships in England in which country it is trying to negotiate a loan. It is further said that Siam has applied to Austria for 10,000 Mannlicher rifles.

In commenting upon this news from Siam, the Matin insinuates that Great Britain is supporting Siam in its war-fare against the French. JUDGMENT OF OUSTER.

The Executive Council Sustained in the State Railway Commissioner Case.
TOPEKA, Kan., May 3.—The supreme ourt has ousted from office Railroad

Commissioner W. M. Mitchell, the democratic member of the board chosen by the republican executive council in March, 1891, for a term of three years. Mitchell had a little more than a year to serve when the populists came into power in January last, but as the act of the legislature creating the board made the tenure of office subject to the will air brakes to work. The engineer unof the executive council, the populists removed both Commissioners Anthony and Mitchell and gave their places to a populist and a fusion democrat-W. D. Vincent and John Hall. Commissioner A. R. Greene, the other republican member of the board, was not disturbed, the train was shown by the large amount council permitting him to serve until April, the end of his term of three through which the train came just beyears, and electing P. B. Maxson to ucceed him.

When Vincent and Hall sought to take possession of their offices they were resisted by Anthony and Mitchell. into the depot building and carrying Attorney-General Little then brought off a portion of the depot and train separate actions in quo warranto sheds several hundred feet. The en-Mitchell stood solely on the right of the baggage car, two postal cars and the council to remove the commissioners at pleasure. In the case of Anthony it was discovered that he had not filed a bond for his second term, and it was alleged that he had not qualified and day coach were dragged out and the was not properly in office. His case is still pending.

contended that the term of office having been declared by statute to be wreck was a most complete one, the three years, the council in the face of engine and cars being torn to pieces sections 1 and 2 of article 15 of the con- and piled up together with their constitution, could not remove him. tents. To add to the consternation Against this claim the court holds that fire broke out from the stove in the the language of the statute, "The baggage car, but the city fire departexecutive council may at any time re- ment speedily extinguished the flames. move such commissioners, or any of A large crowd of citizens gathered them, and elect others to fill the vacancy," means exactly what it says, aster and assisted in rescuing the vicand that the court can no more strike tims, and a large force of local physiout that clause than it can eliminate the cians gave the necessary attention to words "to continue in the office for the wounded. Several victims of the three years." "These words exist," the wreck were persons standing in the court says, "in the same statute, and not only in the same statute, but in the them a hackman, a mail cart driver and same section; therefore they must not

be overlooked." In construing the language of the statute, the court went back to the journals of the house and senate of the legislature of 1883 which created the board and found from the records that after frequent conferences over the bill the clause providing for removals, "for good cause shown," was stricken out. The court, therefore, holds that it was clearly the intention of the law-makers to make the tenure of office subject to the will of the executive council.

In conclusion the court, touching the politics involved in the case, says: In the course of the argument it was suggest ed that the question before the court was somewhat tinged with a political aspect. The political significance to this case if any, is slight, merely transitory. The rule declared will apply to the newly appointed commissioners as well as to the defendant; heree, if the present executive council should desire, it may remove the newly appointed commissioners at any time, or if this council should be succeeded by other members at the next election for state officers, such new executive council may remove at any time the railroad commissioners appointed by the present council.

But even if the question raised in this case

has a political significance that will not prevent this court from a prompt and just discharge of its duty. Interests growing out of personal or party politics are frequently involved in the , and although the court rendering cision in such a case can hardly escape having its judgment criticised or its motives impugned, nevertheless a duty imposed by the statute, however delicate or responsible, cannot be declined. Official obligation and fealty to has been issued by the president for had received any money until after the the constitution with an upright judge are publication: above and beyond personal friendships or party interests. The courts are for the people, not for a party, and every person should confidently apply to them with the assurance that his rights and not his politics will be considered and adjudicated. A free government is best and adjudicated. A free government is best subserved when based upon equitable and just laws with fair and just courts open and ready as far as possible to redress all grievances. A judgment of ouster against the defendant Mitchell will be entered with costs.

The Mitchell case carries with it the Anthony case, for, although he may be able to establish that he filed a bond or that his old bond is still in force, he would still be subject to removal without cause, and it is reasonable to believe that he will surrender the office to Commissioner Vincent without further opposition.

The decision carries with it besides the two commissionerships, the secretaryship of the board worth \$1,500 a year, now held by Charles Elliott, and clerkship worth \$1,200, now held by

Jack Downing.
Immediately after they were informed of the decision, Mitchell and Anthony, having consulted their attorneys, began to make preparations to vacate their offices and before noon their personal effects had been packed for removal to their homes.

A WIDESPREAD BELIEF.

The Railway Nightmare Provokes an Un-easy Feeling in the Easy East.

NEW YORK, May 3.—There is a widespread belief in the east that western railroad employes will make trouble soon. The decisions of Judges Taft and Ricks in the conspiracy and contempt proceedings in the United States courts against the striking engineers on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan rail-road, affecting the right of engineers and firemen to quit work, have stirred the Brotherhood of Engineers all over the country and it is understood that word has been issued to all the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to "get even" with certain railroads at the time when they will need all of the men they can get.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 3. - In charging the grand jury yesterday Judge Moon spoke in a way to alarm the lynchers of the negro Blount, who was hanged here by a moba few weeks ago on a charge of outraging a white woman. The judge said: "The court is powerless to enforce the criminal law without the aid of the grand jury. If you fear not to do your duty, mobs may hereafter know that the law declares that they must die that it may live, and that cowardly congregations of citizens who take with violent hands the life of

Lynchers Denounced.

TEN KILLED.

Fearful Accident on the Big Four at Lafay-ette. Ind-Failure of the Air Brakes to

Work Results in an Awful Fatality.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 8.—One of the most horrible wrecks in the history of railroading occurred on the Big Four road in this city yesterday morning as a result of which ten men are now dead and many more injured. The train was the eastbound passenger leaving Chicago at 9 p. m. The accident was caused by the failure of the doubtedly discovered this before reaching the cut beyond the Wabash river, as vigorous whistling of the engine for brakes could be heard when the train was still a mile west of the city. The engineer's desperate efforts to stop the of sand thrown by him on the bridge fore the fatal crash.

The engine dashed out of the bridge over the Wabash river at a speed of not less than sixty miles an hour, crashing against the two, and in the case of gine when it left the track, followed by express car, was piled in one promiscuous mass, a total and complete wreck, burying a score or more of victims in the awful pile. The trucks of the first side of the car knocked into fragments. but no passengers in this car were in-Mitchell's attorney, David Overmeyer, jured. The chair car and two Pullman sleepers remained on the track. The

very quickly at the scene of the disdepot waiting for the train, among some passengers. The dead are: Michael Welch, engineer, Indianapo-

Fireman McInnis, Indianapolis. Ed Myers, Logansport, mail clerk. M. C. Mahon, Cincinnati, express mes-

senger A. R. Chadwick, Cincinnati, mail clerk. Charles Meyers, Lafayette, hackman.

John Lennon, Lafayette, mail cart Jessé Long, Lebanon, Ind., mail clerk.

Charles Schapill, passenger, just bought a ticket to Indianapolis. Otto Gesselson, Alhambra hotel, Chicago, passenger going to the train.

All were frightfully crushed and mangled, limbs being severed in several instances, and heads and bodies terribly disfigured.

The damage to property destroyed will be fully \$30,000, while the subsequent losses, which will grow out of the disaster, will make the total a very large sum.

The accident, as has been stated, was caused by the failure of air brakes to work properly.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

An Order Forbidding Any Further Per-

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The following

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 8.—It has been apparent after two months' experience that the rules heretofore promulgated regulating interviews with the president have wholly failed in operation. The time which under these rules was set apart for the reception of sena-tors and representatives has been almost en-tirely spent in listening to applications for office which have been bewildering in volume, perplexing and exhausting in their iteration and impossible of remembrance.

A due regard for public duty which must be

neglected if present conditions continue and an observance of the limitations placed upon human endurance oblige me to decline, from and after this date, all personal interviews with those seeking appointments to office, except as I, on my own motion, may especially invite them. The same considerations make it impossible for me to receive those who merely desire to pay their respects except on the days and during the hours especially designated for

I earnestly request senators and representa-tives to aid me in securing for them uninterrupted interviews by declining to introduce their constituents and when visiting the Exec-utive mansion during the hours designated for their reception. Applicants for office will only prejudice their prospects by repeated impor-tunity and by remaining at Washington to await results.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS. The Persian Ministry and Many Consulships Filled.

WASHINGTON, May 8.-The president has announced the following appointments: Alexander McDonald, of Virginia, minister

to Persia.
Wallace S. Jones, of Florida, consul-general at Rome.

Stephen Bonsal, of Maryland, secretary of legation to China.

Alfred D. Jones, of North Carolina, consulgeneral at Shanghai, China.

James B. Taney, of West Virginia, consul at

Charles T. Lyons, of New York, consul at Hervey Johnson, of Georgia, consul at Antwerp.

Benjamin Lenthier, of Massachusetts, consul

at Sherbrook.

Harrison R. Williams, of Missouri, consul at San Jose, Costa Rica.
Ralph Johnson, of New York, consul at Fort

Henry P. Dubellett, of Texas, consul at Rheims.

James C. Monaghan, of Rhode Island, consul at Chemnitz Charles Schaefer, of Kansas, consul at Vera

River Disaster.

CAIRO, Ill., May 8.—One of the worst atastrophes which has occurred in this region for years took place on the Mississippi river at Wolf island, twentyfour miles below the city, at 7:45 yesterday morning. A rear end of one of the boilers of the steamer Ohio, a Cincinnati and Memphis packet, blew out, filling the deck cabin with steam and boiling water. Several of the deck hands and deck passengers, who were eating breakfast at the time, were literally cooked alive and a large number a prisoner of the law are murderers ir received serious burns. Over Twenty the first degree,"