

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1893.

NO. 30.

THE WORLD AT LARGE

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The information is given that J. O. Smith, of Ohio, has been selected by Mr. Cleveland to be commissioner of internal revenue.

The gold drain on the treasury is so heavy that the administration will have to face the question of issuing bonds again very soon.

Despite strong opposition the nomination of Eckels as comptroller has been confirmed by the senate.

AMONG those who called at the White house recently was Gov. McKinley, of Ohio.

SECRETARY MORTON says the reason for the dismissal of the brother of the late Hon. James G. Blaine was because of his occupying a sinecure, doing absolutely nothing for \$2,000 a year.

SENATOR GORMAN called on the president in regard to the adjournment of the present session of the senate, but was told that there were several nominations yet to come.

M. PATEROTRE, the diplomat representing France in Washington, whose rank has just been raised from that of minister to ambassador, has been received in his new capacity by the president in the blue room at the White house.

The act of congress approved March 2 regulating safety appliances for railways will cost the railroads of the United States \$50,000,000. By the 1st of January, 1893, every railroad in the country engaged in inter-state traffic must equip its locomotives with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train brake system.

An unofficial list of the members of the Fifty-third congress shows that the democrats will have a majority of eighty-five over all.

The president, it is said, has about made up his mind to ask the same men to represent the United States at the adjourned meeting of the international monetary conference at Brussels as were present at the meeting originally and to give them the same general instructions.

CONGRESSMAN J. C. SIBLEY, representing the Erie, Pa., district, has donated his salary for the benefit of farmers and workingmen.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SPAULDING has decided that the exposition grounds and buildings at Chicago are a "constructive warehouse" and all imported exhibits therein will be exempt from duty in case of destruction by fire.

SENATOR ROACH has expressed a willingness to be investigated, but a number of democratic senators are opposed to it.

SECRETARY SMITH has requested Secretary Lamont to send a sufficient force of troops to compel Frank C. Ross and his workmen to leave the Puylallup reservation, Washington, across which they have commenced to build a railroad contrary to law.

THE EAST.

A largely attended meeting of the Massachusetts Church union has unanimously indorsed the nomination of Rev. Morgan Dix for the bishopric made vacant by the death of Rev. Phillips Brooks.

The sanitary condition of New York city is reported unusually bad. The death list is twice what it ought to be.

Two of the clothing manufacturers of New York have been arrested on charges of conspiracy preferred by the locked-out cutters.

By a collision of a cable car with a horse car at Franklin street and Columbia avenue, Philadelphia, seven persons were severely injured.

CHARLES McDERMOND, until recently a wholesale tobacco dealer of Buffalo, N. Y., is under arrest at Chicago charged with bigamy. He had married two women in three years.

The Pennsylvania road will put on a "flyer," making the time between New York and Chicago in 19 hours.

THE A. S. Holmes refinery at Buffalo, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, together with twenty freight cars and a train of oil cars sidetracked near the works.

The New York Methodist conference at Tarrytown condemned Mgr. Satolli's scheme to join certain parochial schools with public schools.

The Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh have made largely increased earnings for the year over 1891.

ELLEN ROCHE, a child 12 years old, living near Avondale, Pa., packed up her clothing and escaped through the cellar, joining her lover who was in waiting.

The New York Times announced editorially that the paper had changed hands and that henceforth it would be conducted as a democratic newspaper, the democratic party having through the election of Mr. Cleveland come to its way of thinking. In local matters the paper will be independent.

The conference between the clothing manufacturers and cutters of New York was progressing amicably and their differences would probably be settled.

CHARLES LONGFELLOW, son of the poet, died recently at Boston, after a lingering illness. Miss Longfellow is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

FIVE tramps broke into Andrew Geike's house at Windom, N. Y. Mrs. Geike was alone. She clubbed one tramp to insensibility and chased the other four away with a dog.

CONNECTICUT will not loan to the world's fair its colonial charter granted by King Charles II.

THE WEST.

FIRE at Guthrie, Ok., destroyed four business houses and caused a loss of \$30,000.

It is feared that the exhibit from southern California for the world's fair has been ruined in a wreck on the Southern Pacific.

ONE man was fatally and two others seriously hurt in a drunken row among tramps at Lincoln, Neb.

ED PARTRIDGE, the big "bear" operator of Chicago, is in a tight place, standing to lose a fortune on his present wheat deal.

A FIRE destroyed the entire Fountain square, St. Marys, O., involving a loss of \$200,000.

PARDIGLIO, the noted bear speculator on the Chicago grain board, failed on the 13th. His losses were enormous.

THREE children, left alone by their mother, were burned to death in a house at Chicago.

JOHN A. BELL, managing editor of the Detroit Free Press, died recently of typhoid fever.

It is reported that the Big Four is about to double-track its line between Cincinnati and Kankakee.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS, of the world's fair, has extended the time for receiving exhibits to April 30.

A PARTIALLY paralyzed mother at Chicago attempted to carry her child across the room, but fell upon it and killed it. She then died herself from grief.

It was reported that Pillsbury, the Minneapolis miller, settled on 5,000,000 bushels short May wheat with the Chicago clique.

It is reported that the Ponca Indians are firmly set against selling their surplus lands to the United States.

The tornado which devastated southern Michigan caused a vast amount of damage at Ypsilanti, Royal Oak, Clarkville and other points.

The rocking of houses in Cincinnati on the morning of the 12th suggested an earthquake.

The Minnesota legislature has been in a great wrangle over the boodle charges in connection with the Wyman lumber bill.

A FLOOD was caused by the violent rainstorm at Carlyle, Ill. The Kaskaskia and smaller streams raged terribly.

The Ann Arbor road has filed a petition against Chiefs Arthur and Sargent, and demanded \$300,000 damages. Conspiracy charges are made.

PRESIDENT GREENHORN of the whisky trust, at its annual meeting in Peoria, frankly stated that the company would be pressed to meet its obligations for the next ninety days.

The Detroit presbytery has appointed a delegation to the general assembly favorable to Dr. Briggs.

The differences between the lines of the Western passenger association are about settled.

The Western Passenger association has adopted a world's fair rate schedule of the regular fares, less 20 per cent.

The maximum freight bill of Nebraska, having received Gov. Crouse's signature, is now a law. It will be fought by the railroads.

A MAD dog bit several people in the country near Hillsboro, Ill.

GREAT excitement was created in Chicago by a runaway cable car which could not be stopped and which finally was wrecked in a tunnel.

Two officers of railroad police at Dubuque, Ia., were found lying dead in the yards, having been murdered by tramps.

The Cherokee council has passed a bill by which all but full bloods will be debarred from sharing in the money received for the strip.

The old street in Vienna, an unique feature of the American exhibit at the world's fair, was dedicated on the 4th.

At the championship chess match between Lasker and Showalter at Kokomo, Ind., Lasker won the first game in forty moves. The opening was queen's gambit declined, Lasker getting the first move. Time of game, 4:30.

THE SOUTH.

THE crops in the Memphis, Tenn., district are in a very encouraging condition.

MAJ. EDWARD HUGHES, of the Louis ville, Ky., fire department, played faro recently until he lost \$15,000.

THE Tennessee legislature has adjourned sine die.

TEXAS house of representatives passed the bill for the protection of employees.

THE governors of southern states met in conference at Richmond, Va., on the 12th, to consider immigration and other matters. A permanent organization was effected.

WILLIAM J. LYTLE, of Hot Springs, Ark., has been appointed superintendent of the Hot Springs reservation.

A FOREST fire in Warren county, N. C., swept over four miles, destroying over 200 farm buildings, ten dwellings, St. Stephen's church, two public schools and B. M. Collins' flour mill.

The town of Robinsonville, Miss., was completely wiped out by a fierce tornado, every house in town but two being blown down. Seventeen lives were lost and a hundred people were injured.

The Tennessee Derby resulted in an easy victory for Calhoun.

THE SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS railroad grievances have been adjusted.

THE TEXAS legislature has passed the convict labor bill.

HICKEY, the alleged murderer of John M. Clayton, at Plummerville, Ark., was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury, and Burkhardt, the chief witness, will go to prison meanwhile to prevent his running away with a dog.

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GENERAL.

A FIRE occurred at Kawagoe, Japan, in which over 2,000 houses were destroyed, several people killed and many injured.

COMMISSIONER BLOUNT at Honolulu ordered the United States forces to evacuate Hawaii pending an investigation.

There were rumors that the Japanese would seize the islands. This, however,

was not likely, as it would be considered an act of hostility to the United States.

GRAVE political troubles are reported from all parts of Peru.

AUSTRALIA is suffering from a financial panic, due to the collapse of many banks.

CANADA will co-operate with this country in efforts to keep out contagious diseases.

THE English, Scotch and Australian banks have failed, with liabilities of \$40,000,000.

LIEUT. TOTTEN, the visionary, sees in the aurore that hit John Brown's statue at Osawatomie, Kan., an omen of the end of the world.

GREAT BRITAIN has demanded the extradition of Jabez Spencer Ballou, the fugitive president of the Liberator Building society, at present in Argentina.

In replying to a deputation Mr. Gladstone said he favored imperial federation, but that impending measures prevented legislation on the subject.

THE Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific have perfected a deal for controlling transcontinental business to and from Pacific coast points.

AHLWARDT, the anti-Semitic, failed to produce his incriminating documents which he promised the German Reichstag.

The discovery at Mount Sinai of the Syrian text of the four gospels is of great interest to scholars and Bible students.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended April 13 showed a decrease compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 7.3.

A FIRE in Vesprim, a town of Hungary, destroyed 141 houses, causing losses to the extent of 500,000 florins.

CHARLES DE LESSEPS' appeal from his sentence has been denied and he must serve six years unless President Carnot pardons him.

It transpires that in ordering the United States flag pulled down in Hawaii Commissioner Blount obeyed orders received before he sailed.

In consequence of the news to the effect that China is gathering arms and other warlike material in Chinese Turkistan adjoining the Pamir country, Russia has sent a force of Cossacks and artillery to reinforce the garrison at Tchoutcha.

THE young King Alexander of Servia overthrew the regency and assumed full reins of power. He ordered a general election and was supported by the army and apparently by the people. Grave fears of the future were expressed should Russia avail herself of the opportunity to exert her influence against Austria.

THE LATEST.

THE sale of the Keeley cure to a New York syndicate is denied by Keeley.

YOUNG KING ALEXANDER, of Servia, accepts the deposed regents of "boodling."

DR. ROBERT IRWIN, a well known Presbyterian minister at St. Louis, is dead.

THE emperor of Germany has been inspecting the North sea canal. He will go to Vienna May 6 on his return from Rome.

CUBAN exiles in New York have organized a party to free the island from Spanish domination. Stories of Key West expeditions were denounced as malicious falsehoods.

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A JEWELER at Birmingham, Ala., while asleep, jumped from a window 60 feet high and was fatally injured.

DELAWARE'S peach crop promises to be good, if not up the average, this season.

INCENDIARIES burned down the sanitary stables at Atlanta, Ga., and destroyed 140 mules.

By order of the new mayor, and much to the surprise of saloonkeepers, every saloon in Pine Bluff, Ark., was forced to close last Sunday.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

John Thorp was recently killed by the cars at Atchison.

Frank S. Thomas has been appointed postmaster at Topeka.

Superintendent of Insurance McBride has resigned and H. S. Snider has been appointed to succeed him.

The town of Beaumont, in Butler county, was one of the victims of last week's storm. Many buildings were wrecked.

The reported destruction of the towns of Wills, Powhatan and Baker, in Brown county, by the late storm proved to be untrue, although the storm was quite severe. Owen Pelton, of Robinson, was reported killed.

A late fire at Mulvane destroyed the Union hotel, the State bank, Hawke's grocery, Mrs. Skinner's millinery, Fitzsimmons' hardware store, Tague's bakery, Williams' dry goods store, and eight or ten smaller establishments of various kinds.

The late storm played havoc with the little town of Parker, in southern Kansas. About a dozen buildings were completely wrecked. No one was killed, but David Cottle had an arm broken. The Graphic and Pilot newspaper offices were wrecked.

The examination of the negro Hudson, at Salina, charged with the assault upon Mrs. Frost, resulted in the man establishing his innocence, although Mrs. Frost declared him to be the guilty party. Hudson had a narrow

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

NAILING UP THE ROSE TREE.

Where the rose tree flaunted tall
On the southern garden wall
Of a summer's day,
It fell out one summer's day,
Will and Bessie, strolling round
This domain of beauty found,
Some few branches here and there,
Needed nailing up with care.

What avails the sweetest rhyme
To describe that golden time?
Or those roses, creamy, faint,
Red and white, what words shall paint
We, from summer's past may know
Something of the sunny glow
Smiling brightly round the pair
Busy with the branches there.

At the first glance, who would ask
Or desire a simpler task?
Yet, while light and shadow played,
Guessing from the time they stayed—
One long hour, in that one place—
It would seem to be the case
That a hundred branches there
Needed nailing up with care!

With his noisy hammer still,
Leaning from his ladder, Will
Gave the maid a rose whose hue
Pale beside her blushes grew!
Thus it changed that happy day,
When the rose tree was gay,
Love surprised the youthful pair
Busy with the branches there!

—J. R. Eastwood, in Cassell's Family Magazine.

THE DYMICK DIAMONDS.

A Good Story of Clever Detective Work.

"Yes," observed Mr. Hydenseke, as he stroked his chin with a moralizing air, "I have had to look into some pretty shady transactions in my time, goodness knows! But for all-around, wholesale dishonesty, this beats anything I ever came across."

Mr. Hydenseke was an inquiry agent, with a largish private connection. And the case which he had just been investigating, and which evoked the foregoing observation from his lips, was this:

About six months previously a certain wealthy widow, by name Dymock, had died, having bequeathed the larger part of her fortune to her only child—a son. But the bulk of her jewelry, which was very valuable, she had purposely left away from him. For he was a notorious profligate—a man of little principle and no good feelings—and his mother was afraid of what base uses her family jewels might come if they passed into his hands. She did, however, leave him a few trinkets of lesser value as keepsakes, and a certain number more, which were to be sold and the proceeds in cash paid over to him by her executor. This latter gentleman (to Paul Dymock's great annoyance) was the deceased lady's medical adviser, Dr. Miller, an old and tried friend of hers, in whom she had always reposed great confidence.

The persons to whom she left the rest, and by far the larger portion, of her jewels, were Charles Crowdie, a nephew; Minna James, a niece, and Mrs. Quilter, daughter of an intimate friend, just now kicking up her heels in England as a grass widow.

The jewels were deposited in the strong room of Messrs. Dibbs, Pddy & Co., the deceased's solicitors, and the keys of the safe were intrusted to Dr. Miller, who was personally to distribute the jewelry to the various legatees as soon as possible after the completion of the legal formalities.

The jewels had, of course, to be valued for probate. And, while that was being done by an expert called in for the purpose, not only was Dr. Miller present, but, at his particular request, all the four legatees interested, viz., Paul Dymock, Mrs. Quilter, Charles Crowdie and Minna James.

On that occasion the jewels were certainly all there. And on the next occasion when Dr. Miller opened the safe to give Minna James her jewels—this time nobody else being present—he did not notice anything missing. But about a week later, when Mrs. Quilter called to receive her jewels, and went around with the doctor to the solicitor's office, the case which should have contained a large diamond star worth one thousand pounds sterling (the most valuable article bequeathed to her) was found to be empty.

Naturally both were very much startled and upset by this discovery, and Dr. Miller consulted with the lady as to what steps had better be taken. He (Dr. Miller) was quite convinced that the star had not been abstracted by Minna James a week before, for he was alone with her, and must have noticed it had she done so. But he was in a hurry that day and did not look into all the jewel cases, so that it might well have been missing them without his detecting it.

The theory that some clerk at the office had tampered with the safe could hardly be entertained, for the lock was a first-rate one, and both the keys were kept by Dr. Miller himself; therefore, laying the above two possibilities aside, the theft of the jewels was narrowed down to the first occasion when the safe was opened—viz., when the jewels were valued for probate.

As they arrived at this conclusion, Dr. Miller looked at Mrs. Quilter, and Mrs. Quilter looked at Dr. Miller. It was quite evident that they both had a definite suspicion. And, as it transpired, their suspicions fell on the same person. Paul Dymock, the profligate son, had not disguised his anger at the way in which the jewels were left. He had even referred particularly to the diamond star, which was the most valuable of all his mother's jewels. He was vicious, crafty and unprincipled. What more likely, then, that he had taken it?

Mrs. Quilter, with a woman's impulsive nature, expressed her settled conviction that he had stolen it. Dr. Miller, who was more guarded, did not use such positive language as that; though he confessed to strong suspicions. And they both agreed that though Paul Dymock himself deserved no mercy if he were the thief, yet, for the sake of his

mother's memory, they would not call in the police and thus make a criminal prosecution the inevitable consequence of his being found out. As an alternative, therefore, they fell back upon a private inquiry agent. And that is how the case came in the hands of our friend, Mr. Hydenseke.

This gentleman, with his usual promptitude, started investigations at once by paying a visit to the strong room at the office, and inspecting the safe and lock. Being satisfied from this inspection that it had not been tampered with, and so dismissing from his mind the idea of an outside thief, he confined his attention to those who had been present at the valuation of the jewels—viz., Paul Dymock, Charles Crowdie, Minna James, Mrs. Quilter, the jeweler, and Dr. Miller himself. And a watch was secretly set upon the movements of all these persons.

This step soon brought to light something which, Mr. Hydenseke felt, might perhaps have an important bearing on the case. In a day or two's time the man appointed to spy on Mrs. Quilter informed his chief that there was "something up" between the grass widow and Paul Dymock. The latter had been for some while a frequent visitor at her house, often remaining there till quite late in the evening. And the cook, to whom (he spy) had been making up, had given him such information of "Missus" going as left no doubt that Dymock at present occupied the position of Mrs. Quilter's lover.

Mr. Hydenseke thought a very long time over this intelligence. And then an idea occurred to him which appeared to cause him some satisfaction. It had been suggested to him by Dr. Miller that Dymock might have taken the diamonds to give to one of his mistresses. Supposing that mistress to be Mrs. Quilter? A very pretty stroke that, to give her own jewels! "But the executor is liable, of course," reflected Mr. Hydenseke, "and a woman like that might think she'd like the diamonds, and their value as well. Shall we be hard up for cash, living in that free and easy style on a small allowance?"

Following out this idea, it was equally possible that she had stolen them herself. But Mr. Hydenseke didn't like that notion quite so well. It was more like a woman he thought, to set some one else to do the dangerous and dirty work. And, besides, the alternative theory was much the prettier—to his professional way of thinking.

In either case, however, if the idea was correct—which there was nothing to show it was—the diamonds would now be in Mrs. Quilter's possession. For, of course, she would not venture to sell or pledge them yet awhile, even if she contemplated doing so at all.

Mr. Hydenseke, therefore, decided on a bold stroke—one of those audacious coups in which his adventurous spirit delighted. He waited for an evening when Mrs. Quilter was engaged to go to the opera, and made his arrangements accordingly. The spy who had been making up to "cooky" went to see his inamorata that evening, accompanied by a friend to flirt with the housemaid; and while that worthy quartette were feasting and making merry in the basement Mr. Hydenseke did the "ladder this" trick with one of the first floor windows, and overhauled Mrs. Quilter's jewel-case in perfect peace and quietness. For her house—in the Regent's park—stood back in garden by itself, and rendered burglarious entrance superlatively safe and simple.

Our friend had better luck than he really expected. At the bottom of the jewel case he found a small wooden box, which, on being opened, exposed to view—the missing diamond star! But as he brought his dark lantern to bear more closely upon it, something seemed to strike Mr. Hydenseke, which caused him to scratch his head and frown perplexedly. He had some knowledge of diamonds—far more than most amateurs have; for his professional services had been called into a good many jewel robberies before now. And—and—Well, he would make sure at once. There was a jeweler whom he knew professionally, and could trust, within twenty minutes of where he stood. That would give him time to go there, have the star looked at, and, if necessary, return and replace it, before the orgie in the kitchen was over.

Putting Mrs. Quilter's case, therefore, back where he had found it, and locking it up, he scrambled out of the window with all haste, and went, as fast as he could go, to the jeweler's in question. At a word from him, the latter took him into his private office and examined the diamonds, as Mr. Hydenseke requested him.

After a minute's scrutiny he handed them back with the one word: "Paste!" "I thought so," replied the detective. "Thank you."

And, without stopping to say more, he hurried out of the shop and went straight back to Mrs. Quilter's. There was some further complication in the case, evidently, and while matters were still inchoate, the lady's suspicions must not be roused. So, having listened at the kitchen shutters and satisfied himself that both the Abigail's were still making merry there with their admirers, he reascended into Mrs. Quilter's bedroom and replaced the diamond star just as he had found it. That having been done successfully, he put the ladder back in the couch house, from which he had taken it, and returned to his own lodgings.

Every minute, since his suspicion about the genuineness of the diamonds had been awakened, his brain had been working at the problem—what this new departure in the case meant. In the first place, he did not for one moment believe that Mrs. Quilter had sold or pledged the real stones. She was too clever a woman to do such a fatuously risky thing at present. But dismissing that supposition—ah! bright idea! Very pretty, indeed! Mr. Hydenseke, in the course of his professional experience, had come across Paul Dymock, directly and indirectly. It would be just like that mean, foxy scamp—exactly like him—to steal the

real diamonds for Mrs. Quilter, in order to gain her favors thereby; have a paste substitute made, and then palm the trash upon her and keep the real thing himself.

"By Jove!" thought Mr. Hydenseke, "I do believe I've hit it;" and, having conceived this idea, he lost no time in taking steps to test it. Obviously, the first thing to do, if possible, was to overhaul Dymock's lodgings on the chance of finding the missing jewels there. This, as the lodgings were in Bruton street, could scarcely be done in the same bold and burglarious manner as he had used with Mrs. Quilter's in the Regent's park. But Dymock's valet—a worthless, swaggering noodle—could probably be "got at;" and that would render matters easy enough to so skilled a hand as our friend Hydenseke.

Ten pounds in cash, and an ingenious issue of falsehoods about a jeweler who had special and perfectly harmless reasons for just looking at a certain diamond star, which his assistant had sold to Mr. Dymock a few days previously, and which, if the valet would find and bring, should be handed back to him in two or three minutes, together with the ten pound, was enough to secure the fellow's cooperation: following (we should add) on pressure for a small gambling debt by a billiard maker in the neighborhood; which pressure was not entirely disconnected with the wiles of Mr. Hydenseke.

Some days later the detective called on the jeweler aforesaid, for the third or fourth time, and asked rather anxiously whether anything had turned up yet.

"Yes," was the reply. "The valet found the thing at last. But he said it was so carefully hidden that he had the dunces of a job to do. He was here with it in the morning and took it back with him when I had looked at it. That will tell you what you want—eh?" "Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Hydenseke. "Paste?" "Yes."

Mr. Hydenseke gave his shoulders an expressive shrug and left the shop. He was not prepared for this fresh complication, which seemed to upset his previous theory, and he wanted to think it over all by himself.

After an hour or so's private reflection in a solitary part of the park the detective's face began to assume a more cheerful expression. What if his theory wasn't wrong, as far as it went, but merely did not go far enough.

"Ahah!" soliloquized Mr. Hydenseke, rubbing his hands. "I shouldn't wonder—'pon my life, I shouldn't—if Jonathan Moss could throw some light on it. We'll see."

Now Jonathan Moss, diamond merchant, of Hatton Garden, was the expert who had been called in to value Mrs. Dymock's jewelry. He was well known also as a maker of artificial stones, and this circumstance, coupled with one or two visits paid by Dymock to his shop lately, of which Mr. Hydenseke had been apprised, seemed to connect him rather intimately with the affair.

After deciding on his line of action, the detective drove straight to Jonathan Moss' shop, requested a private interview with him, and, assuming his boldest and most confident demeanor, proceeded to tackle him.

When Dr. Miller returned from his professional rounds that evening he found Mr. Hydenseke waiting to see him. Our wily friend looked mightily pleased with himself, as well he might, for never had guesswork and audacity gone straighter to the mark in all his manifold experience.

"Well what has transpired?" asked the doctor, rather anxiously.

Mr. Hydenseke's reply was to hand him the missing jewel—this time the real one.

Dr. Miller received it with a start of pleasure and surprise.

"How did you find it?" he ejaculated. "Who had taken it?"

"Well, this is the outline," Mr. Hydenseke explained, complacently. "Mrs. Quilter wanted to sell the diamonds, thought she would like to steal her own article and then run you in as responsible executor for its cash value afterward."

"Good heavens!" gasped the doctor. "Do you mean to say that she's the thief?"

"But not liking the dirty and dangerous part of the job." Mr. Hydenseke continued monotonously, like a child repeating a lesson, "she wheedled Mr. Paul Dymock into doing it for her. For she's a lively specimen, I learn, and has been carrying on with Dymock both of whom were in a minority at the November election."

These results are all the more significant when we compare them with the April elections four years ago. The republicans had then just succeeded in displacing the democrats, who had had control of the executive branch of the federal government for four years. The distribution of patronage was in active progress then, as now, only republicans were taking the places of democrats, instead of democrats succeeding republicans. The spring elections of 1888 showed a remarkable revolt against the president who had just succeeded to power. Chicago, which two years before had elected a republican mayor by 20,000 majority, chose a democrat by 12,000. Cincinnati, which had given Harrison a big majority, divided the offices. St. Louis went democratic, and a majority of the town elections in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa showed democratic gains. Rhode Island, which had given Harrison 4,436 plurality in November, 1888, gave a democratic plurality of 4,419. It is true that the conditions of suffrage had just been changed in that state, and a number of new voters ad-

CARLISLE IN THE TREASURY.

Business Principles Applied to National Finances.

The secretary of the treasury, in the brief period for which he has had control of the department, has conducted it in a manner that has distinctly strengthened public confidence as to his financial policy, while his general administration has been marked by a high degree of intelligence, sound judgment and practical capacity. He entered upon his task with peculiar difficulties left by the late administration, the chief of which was a general uneasiness in the public mind created by the varied and confused talk constantly issuing from the officials of the department, to which it must be said that the late secretary contributed his share. These utterances gave the impression, on the one hand, that the department officers felt themselves in a trying and possibly a serious situation, and, on the other, were quite at sea as to how it should be dealt with. To this Mr. Carlisle has put a stop. He is known to have a clear idea of his responsibilities to the public arising out of the unsound condition of the currency laws; but he recognizes no responsibility for the effect of changing conditions in the money market, does not worry about them, does not talk especially in public, of them, but quietly pursues his own way, keeping the requirements of the treasury and those alone in mind. He has, of course, been fortunate in that the demand for currency in the west has brought gold into the treasury, while the higher rates for money here have checked the export of gold, but he is to be credited with the quiet, sensible and reassuring spirit in which he has met the situation, for that has gone far to help on the restoration of confidence.

In the matter of appointments and the management of the department service it is not unfair to Mr. Carlisle to say that he has shown a clearer understanding of the principles which Mr. Cleveland represents and a firmer adherence to them than might have been expected of him. He was the first, and so far he is the only, head of department to cause the record of all applications for appointment to be opened to the public, and that is a measure of great importance, and one that might well be adopted throughout all branches of the executive departments. The appointments made under him have been of high character and some of them have shown a conspicuous devotion to purely public interests and independence of partisan claims. His prompt and firm announcement that the lighthouse and life saving services should be kept entirely free of politics and that those employed in them should be judged entirely by their merits was an impressive lesson in sound business administration. The plan he is clearly pursuing, gradually and carefully to weed out unnecessary or unfit employees, to cut off extravagant expenditures and to hold the various branches of the service to a strict business accountability is in the same line. We give an instance of it recently in the information furnished by the treasury department as to the "allowances" made in connection with the Behring sea arbitration.

It is particularly fortunate that we have the evidence which we possess of the conservative and practical administration of the treasury department, because it indicates that Secretary Carlisle knows how to organize his works so as to leave him free for the proper study and consideration of the more important duties that he will have to perform. These will be complex and difficult. The forces that tend to embarrass and threaten the treasury in the maintenance of gold payments have been checked, but they have not been destroyed, and cannot be by any executive action. Later Mr. Carlisle will have to deal with them. The tariff question, both as to the effect of changes upon the revenue and as to the safe and thorough application of the principles by the people, is one as to which the guidance of the secretary of the treasury will be at once necessary and valuable. Mr. Carlisle will be able to meet the requirements of his high post in these regards much more satisfactorily to himself and with greater advantage to the administration, the democratic party, and the country, to the extent that he succeeds in applying business principles to the organization and conduct of his office.—N. Y. Times.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Public Opinion Still in Favor of the Democratic Party.

On the whole, the democrats have done well in the spring elections. Chicago elected a democratic mayor in spite of the formidable revolt in the party against the nominee. In Cincinnati and other Ohio towns the democrats divided the offices with their opponents, and got a fair share. In St. Louis the republicans got all the offices but one, and this is about the only victory of which they have a right to boast. Rhode Island has given a democratic plurality for governor, and has elected two democratic congressmen, both of whom were in a minority at the November election.

These results are all the more significant when we compare them with the April elections four years ago. The republicans had then just succeeded in displacing the democrats, who had had control of the executive branch of the federal government for four years. The distribution of patronage was in active progress then, as now, only republicans were taking the places of democrats, instead of democrats succeeding republicans. The spring elections of 1888 showed a remarkable revolt against the president who had just succeeded to power. Chicago, which two years before had elected a republican mayor by 20,000 majority, chose a democrat by 12,000. Cincinnati, which had given Harrison a big majority, divided the offices. St. Louis went democratic, and a majority of the town elections in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa showed democratic gains. Rhode Island, which had given Harrison 4,436 plurality in November, 1888, gave a democratic plurality of 4,419. It is true that the conditions of suffrage had just been changed in that state, and a number of new voters ad-

mitted, but the republican vote, which had been 20,768 in April, 1888, fell off to 16,870 in April, 1889, while there was a large increase in the democratic vote.

All these things, taken together, were construed by democrats to mean that the people were not well satisfied with the new administration. The republican press tried to ridicule this interpretation, but mark what followed. Ohio elected a democratic governor in the November following. Indiana, which went republican in 1888, has been carried by the democrats every year since. The same may be said of Illinois. Iowa elected a democratic governor in 1889, and reelected him in 1890. The symptoms of dissatisfaction were, therefore, correctly interpreted in the spring of 1889, by the democratic press, inasmuch as subsequent events fully supported what then was said.

The elections of this spring are significant to this extent, that they fail to show any marked change in public opinion since the November election. The democratic party retains the confidence of the masses of the people, which is a good deal more than could be truly said of the republican party four years ago.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE RIGHT MAN.

Cleveland's Choice for Commissioner of Pensions.

President Cleveland wisely took his time in selecting the man whom he would name as commissioner of pensions. The abuses which had prevailed in the office, its conversion into a political bureau and the lavish use of the public moneys for the promotion of partisan purposes, all demanded the selection of a commissioner whose abilities and character would insure against a continuance of these evils. The president canvassed the situation and at length found the man for the emergency in Judge William Loehren, of Minneapolis. No one could enter upon the duties of the office with higher endorsements, or with a record calculated to inspire greater public confidence. The republican legislature of his own state unanimously declared in his favor and his political enemies have only good words for him. He has never been an office-seeker; and the honors he has enjoyed have been all a voluntary recognition of his worth by the people who were in a position best to judge.

In the fact that Judge Loehren

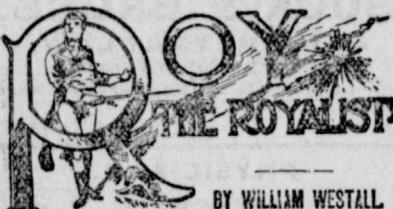
ODE TO A MODERN SHIP.

Child of the dismal mine,
Compact of chilly steel,
Ploving the brine!
Thou can't not surely feel
That sense divine
Which, urged by sail and car,
The good ship felt of yore,
Commodore, deck to keel,
Of Pontic pine.

Then every seasoned plank
That sailed the sea
Rose softly, softly sank,
Rising to leaves in buoyant majesty;
And, fair white sailing,
Tall spars with streamers decked,
Bent to the rising gales,
That with crisp foam the heaving ocean flecked.

But there no summer breeze,
These warring winter's blast
That bows the trees,
Move not; thou steamest past
In spite of these;
Not as in days of old;
For in the sultry hold,
With sultry wheeze,
The furnace fire is cooled,
And grimy hands they pulsing pistons grease.

—E. H. L. Watson, in *Temple Bar*.



BY WILLIAM WESTALL

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Published by Special Arrangement.)

CHAPTER XIII.—CONTINUED.

"Corporal Cartouche knows his duty, mon chef. I will treat your friend as my own brother, and if he slips through my fingers, may I never drink wine again. The Medoc is for me, you say?"

"Yes."

"All of it?"

"All of it."

"I am your debtor for life, mon chef. And about what time?"

"Well, the supper will have to be prepared, you know. Suppose we say in two hours?"

"Good! That will be nine o'clock. And the Medoc is all for me?"

"All."

"Sacré nom, I shall count the minutes. A thousand thanks, M. le Chef de Battalion."

"Au revoir," said Lacluse, grasping my hand. "I feel pretty sure that the order for your execution will not be carried out; so keep up your spirits."

These words were accompanied by a glance at me which meant that they were for the benefit of my guardian, who might otherwise have failed to understand how we could both be so cheerful and part as might seem in the hope of meeting again.

"Of course he won't be executed," said the corporal; "and in any case he will have had his bottle of Lafitte and I the Medoc. We will drink to your health, M. le Chef."

Lacluse was a sonor gone than the corporal began his preparations for the feast. He sent a passing soldier for a few sticks and the remnants of a packing-case, rigged up a table and made two things he called tabourets, and expressed great regret that we should be compelled to dispense with napery.

At nine o'clock, sharp, the supper was brought by Lacluse's servant. He brought also glasses, and, to the corporal's great delight, a very dirty tablecloth.

Cartouche handled the bottles as tenderly as if they had been babies, and treat them as respectfully as if they had been general's division. Then we set to work. The bottles were uncorked, Cartouche toasted Lacluse, then me, then Gen. Bonaparte, then himself. He swallowed his wine in great gulps, and in less than ten minutes had drunk it to the last drop. I pushed my bottle over to him and told him to help himself. In a few minutes more the greater part of my Lafitte had joined his Medoc, and before we were half through with the supper Cartouche was under the table. His last words were: "I—I have my fingers on you, M. Roy, and if you slip through my eye may I never drink wine or see Paris again."

I would fain have appropriated his coat, but feared to wake him, and time was precious. At any moment the sentry or some other body might look into the tent. As the next best thing, I threw off my own coat (shirt-sleeves would be less compromising than the uniform of the British navy), donned Cartouche's hat and buckled on his sword. Then I cut a big slit in the tent and reconnoitered. Seeing that the coast was



I THREW OFF MY COAT.

clear, I squeezed myself through the slit, and without either pausing or looking back, made briskly for the sea.

It was a fine starlight night; not nearly so dark as I would have liked it to be. Djezzar's lanterns were gleaming brightly on Acre's blood-stained walls; and the position of the ships in the offing was indicated by an occasional flash from their guns, fired probably rather in the hope of disturbing the enemy's rest than of damaging their works, which at that time of night it was impossible for our gunners to see.

There were a good many soldiers about, some sauntering and smoking, others in groups, talking and laughing. Several of them were coatless, and nearly all shoeless, for the French army was getting woefully short of supplies. I took care not to attract the attention of these loiterers by any appearance of hurry; and, seeing that one man seemed to be eyeing me rather

suspiciously, I went boldly up to him and asked leave to light a cigar from his pipe.

The ruse succeeded; he politely granted my request, and asked no questions.

I had reached a point, as I reckoned, about a mile and a half from the seashore, and was beginning to think I was out of the wood, when I heard shouts behind me, at first faint, then confused, then louder and clearer.

I guessed at once what had happened. The sentry, or perhaps an officer going the rounds, had looked into the tent, discovered my flight and given the alarm.

What was I to do? About a hundred yards ahead of me half a dozen soldiers were sitting round a bivouac fire, and, as I judged from the savory smell which was borne on the breeze, cooking their supper. If I ran their suspicions would be aroused and they might try to intercept me; if I did not my pursuers would overtake me.

In these circumstances I decided to increase my pace to a fast walk, and as soon as I got abreast of the bivouac break into a run.

Meanwhile the shouts were growing still louder, and before I reached the bivouac (from which I edged away as far as the nature of the ground would permit) the soldiers were all on the qui vive.

"Qui va là?" they cried, when they caught sight of me. "What is this? What has happened?"

"Stop him! Stop him!" shouted the voices behind us.

"What has happened?" repeated the soldiers.

I merely pointed ahead, as if I were following somebody, and hurried on.

This bothered them, and gave me a few precious seconds; and if the fire had not just then thrown up a revealing blaze, I should have got safely past.

The soldiers exclaimed to another ominously; and one of them, who as I observed, had a very short body on phe-

glass.

"Yes; a sail."

"Only one?"

"Only one. Ah! there is another; and now—I can count four."

"What do they look like?"

"From their rig, I should say they are Turkish."

Their numbers increased every minute. Soon I could count a dozen, then twenty, then thirty ships, all making for Acre.

The Ottoman fleet, beyond a doubt.

The town was all joy and excitement, and the blue-jackets and marines, both ashore and afloat, gave a hearty cheer.

"It is all over," said Col. Douglas, who had succeeded Phelypeaux as engineer-in-chief.

With any other general it might have been all over; but, instead of abandoning the contest because he was going to be overmatched, Bonaparte made a supreme effort to take the place before the reinforcements could disband.

The besiegers' batteries were worked with frantic energy, and a column of smoke was formed by Bonaparte in person, whom we could plainly see on Cour-de-Lion's mount, giving his orders and haranguing his men. In the meantime, Sir Sidney, fully alive to the danger, signaled for every blue-jacket that could be spared to come ashore and lend a helping hand to the defenders, and himself went off in the Tiger to meet the Turks and hurry them on.

On this I crowded on all sail and made a bee-line for the sea, the six soldiers following in hot chase. Thanks to my good shoes and better condition, I soon distanced them 'all except Jambon, whose long legs were more than a set-off for his indifferent foot-gear.

Though I tried my best, I could not shake the rascals off. He even gained on me a little, and it was plain that unless I stopped him he would overtake me. I might, of course, have brought to and fought him, but that would have taken several minutes, quite enough to let the others come up to me.

And then I thought of me of an old school trick—modified to suit present circumstances.

After putting on a spurt of a few yards, I suddenly slackened my pace. Jambon, thinking I was spent, redoubled his efforts. When he was within arm's length of me, I stopped short, planted my feet firmly on the ground, and made back like a boy playing at leap-frog. Longlegs flew over me, pitched on his head, and fell all in a heap.

I rather think his neck was broken.

Without stopping to give a second look, I ran on, in the firm belief that Jambon would follow me no more, and that I should make my point. Moreover, as I could hear from their exclamations, his fall checked his comrades somewhat, though I dare say it made them more eager to overtake me.

As I neared the shore, the while still running, I doffed Cartouche's hat and belt and threw away my weapons. I felt pretty sure that my pursuers would not follow me far into the sea. Nor did they. It was not their element.

They brought to before they were knee-deep, and began shouting and shooting at me. I did not care much for either, the one being as wild as the other; but as a stray bullet has sometimes a billet, I thought it just as well to turn on my back and float.

The firing brought a couple of shots from the Kangaroos, whereupon the Frenchmen stopped their noise and sheered off.

It was an easy swim to the brig. I

got aboard by swarming up the cable, and crept aft unperceived, where my sudden appearance in so strange a guise (I must have looked like a drowned rat) caused great consternation. My crew had heard that I was killed, and the watch, taking me for my own ghost, scattered in all directions. But I soon convinced them that I was still in the body, and, after a stiff glass of grog to keep the cold out, turned in and slept the sleep of the just.

CHAPTER XIV.

I stood with Djezzar on the ramparts of Acre. On the night before, the outer wall of the old tower had been shattered by the explosion of a mine. A few hours previously the French had made two assaults in rapid succession, both of which were vigorously repulsed.

They were now hammering at the old tower with their batteries. Rent by the explosion, blackened with powder,

dinted with shot, its rents patched with beams of wood and bags of sand and

wool, its aspect was grim, tragic and truculent, like that of some herculean gladiator, covered with wounds, yet fighting to the death. The reeking debris which filled the ditch at its foot was red with blood and strewn with the headless bodies of the storming party who led the last assault.

During the month which had elapsed since my capture and escape the siege had continued with varying fortunes. It was Bonaparte's policy to give no rest. In Philipeaux, the commodore, and Djezzar he found foemen worthy of his steel. In one sally alone the pasha lost five hundred of his Maigrabs, and more than half of his Albanians had perished. Yet, on the whole, the advantage was with us. The French were getting short of ammunition; and, though their engineers displayed great ingenuity, Phelipeaux displayed more. He began to take the offensive, pushing forward works which were like to take Bonaparte's batteries in reverse and force him to abandon the mosque.

"Fire the cartridges! Let us all die together!" shouted one of them.

"Back! back, for your lives!" I shouted to my men.

Then there was a dull roar, and a blinding flash; something struck me on the head, and I remember no more.

* * * * *

When I came to myself I was lying on my back, in darkness, and, as it seemed to me, bound hand and foot.

My first thought was that I had been taken prisoner by the French, heavily ironed, and thrown into some horrible dungeon.

And then I hear footsteps, and voices whispering. And I know that I am not a prisoner; for the whisperers are English.

"How does he seem this morning, Mrs. Bruce?" says one of them.

I recognize the voice; it is that of Blake, the Kangaroo's surgeon.

"Blake! Blake, where am I?" I ask, feebly.

"Good! Good! You speak; you have recovered consciousness; you are better; you will recover," says the doctor, coming near and speaking louder.

"But where am I?"

"In Djezzar's palace."

"But what means this darkness, and why am I bound?"

"You are not bound, though I dare say you feel as if you were. One of your arms is in splints; it was broken. One of your legs was badly lacerated, your whole body severely contused, and you got a bad concussion of the brain. When I first saw you I thought you were dead as a herring. You have been unconscious a fortnight."

"A fortnight! It seems only a few minutes. But won't you light a lamp?"

"There is no need; it is daylight. But your eyes were badly hurt in the explosion; so I had to bandage them and darken the room."

"My God, Blake! you surely don't mean that I am blind?"

"No, I don't think you are blind. But when the eyes are injured it is necessary to be very careful. I will take the bandage off just for a second. Draw the curtains a little closer, please, Mrs. Blake. There! Can you see?"

"Yes; a gleam of light, and a shadowy form, and—"

TO BE CONTINUED.]

A VITAL QUESTION.

The Condition of Roads Matter of Life and Death.

"I am thoroughly convinced," said the village doctor, "that Farmer Peterson's life could have been saved if the roads between here and Burton's Corners had been as good as they might have been. The distance is ten miles. It took young Peterson half an hour longer than it should have taken him to get here, and me half an hour longer to drive there, and the hour made exactly the difference between life and death."

There is no reason to believe that this case was an isolated one. Time means not only money but often human life as well. Country doctors are in a great degree dependent upon the condition of the roads.

It sometimes happens that the state of the roads is such that the physician cannot reach some sickbed at all, and this not as the result of a great natural calamity but because the people whose business it is to build and repair the roads have not built them in such a way that they will remain fairly passable in continued wet weather.

There are many matters besides mere convenience bound up in the question of good roads. A general improvement in them would not only add greatly to the wealth of the country but would make their lives easier and sometimes, no doubt, longer.—*Youth's Companion*.

COST OF WAR.

The Enormous Loss of Life as a Result from the Clashing of Armies.

The meeting of the peace congress at Berne, Switzerland, has served to call out facts in relation to the cost of wars in men and money. A member of the French academy has presented some interesting statistics in relation to the number of men France has lost in war during the century. During the fifteen years ending in the fall of Napoleon a million men died in the field and as many more in the hospitals. Of the 309,265 French soldiers who took part in the Crimean war, 10,240 died in battle and 83,375 in hospitals. In the Franco-Prussian war 1,000,000 men were called from their homes, of which number 491,905 never returned. Sweden still suffers from the wars of Charles XII., as France does from those of Napoleon.

In some of the small republics of South America a much larger proportion of the people have been killed in wars than in any country in Europe. In times of peace, as the present is, it is well not to prepare for war, as the old adage advises and so many countries are doing, but to take measures to settle difficulties without resort to arms. Publishing statistics like those presented to the peace congress may have a wholesome effect in hastening the time when nations "shall learn war no more."—Chicago Journal.

Small Consolation.

"If you lost the nomination because you refused to buy the delegates," observed the sympathizing friend, "you have nothing to reproach yourself with. You did right to refuse, and it is better to be right than to be president."

"Yes, I know," said the disappointed aspirant, "but it hurts like thunder to be right and then get left."—Chicago Tribune.

Not Prepared for the Emergency.

"Have a cigarette?"

"No, thank you; I have no disinfectant with me."—Chicago News Record.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FARM FOWL HOUSE.

It Is Plain But Very Convenient and Easily Kept Clean.

Plain buildings usually suit plain people, farmers, in particular; hence in presenting a design for a poultry building I have chosen a plain one. It is, however, substantial and practical, well adapted to the needs of a farmer having a few fowls. It is 60 feet long, 34 feet wide, 12 feet high, giving 6 pens each 20 by 15 feet; room in each for 20 hens, or 120 hens in all. There are 3 pens on either side of the center hallway, extending from one end of the building to the other. This hall is 4 feet wide, ample to meet the purpose.

This arrangement should be tried to find its conveniences in getting among your birds quickly or even when wanting to view them from the outside.

The building having an upper story it can be used for grain and materials necessary about poultry buildings.

Storing dust from the road for the hens to bathe their feathers and body is convenient; if put

The Chase County Courant

W.E.TIMMONS,Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

In speaking of the newly elected officers of the Kansas Democratic Editorial Fraternity, the *Larned Eagle Optic* says: "It is a source of considerable satisfaction to most of the members of the Association that these elements are all Democrats who do not require the prefix of either 'fusion' or 'straightouts' to establish their political standing."

W. E. Timmons, the present Vice President of the Democratic Editorial Fraternity, has been owner and editor of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT since 1879.—*Paula Spirit.*

Friend Sheridan, you are off just five years. The COURANT was started in 1874, and its present editor and owner was with it at its birth and has been with it in all its triumphs and vicissitudes ever since. By the way, Barney, you have been at the helm of the *Spirit* for the past fourteen years; and we must congratulate you on having one of the most thoroughly alive Democratic weekly newspapers published in the United States.

HEADS OF A SERMON PREACHED IN THE U. P. CHURCH, ON JER. 17TH, SABBATH, APRIL 2.

1. Any and every nation is in danger, when it refuses or neglects to hallow the Sabbath day, because it is a great sin and brings down the judgments and wrath of God upon the guilty nations. It is a sin that is accompanied with a demoralizing influence which is wide and far-reaching in its effects.

2. When the Sabbath is honored, it is a sign of friendship and covenant relation with God. Ezek. 20:20: "Hallow my Sabbaths, and they shall be a sign between me and you, that ye may know that I am the Lord your God."

3. There is a special call at this time in the history of our nation, to consider the binding obligations of the Sabbath and its connection with our safety and prosperity, because there are so many things calculated to break down the Sabbath—viz., foreign immigration with its "Continental Sunday," the practical ignoring of the Sabbath laws, and by the irreligious multitude who ignore every moral consideration and protest against Sabbath profanity.

4. That the Sabbath is both a moral and religious institution. But some have fallen into the error that the Sabbath is strictly a religious institution and not binding upon those who discard religion. That is a radical error. The 4th commandment on Sabbath, from its nature and design, stands among the unchangeable moralities and of universal obligation. Moral laws are universal and perpetual. It can never cease to be the duty of every man to obey the laws of God. The Sabbath is as old as the human race and made for the whole race. The Saviour settles this point, Mark 2:27: "The Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath." The Sabbath was made for man's physical, moral and spiritual benefit and therefore a necessity, founded in the physical and moral constitution of man. Man needs one day in seven to rest his body and attend to his spiritual wants.

5. Another error is, that civil government has no jurisdiction in regard to the Sabbath and cannot have authority to enforce cessation from labor and secure to the laborer a day of rest. Civil government is a divine institution and designed to secure to a man his rights.

6. The State will be compelled to recognize the Sabbath as a day of rest in order to maintain religious liberty.

8. The maintenance of the Sabbath is necessary to maintain a pure Christianity. The Sabbath and Christianity stand or fall together. Our Sabbath is the measure of our religion.

9. Profaning the Sabbath, will bring calamity upon nations. God says so. This may explain many of the disasters that afflict our nation.

Sabbath breaking may have already kindled a fire in our gates. Our safety and prosperity hang around a hallowed Sabbath. Obedience to the laws of God has more to do with our prosperity than political parties.

REPORTER.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. On Wednesday evening of last week the new City Council met and organized by the election of E. F. Holmes, as President of the Council; after which the Mayor appointed the following officers and standing committees: F. B. Hunt, Clerk; E. W. Tanner, Treasurer, L. W. Heck, Marshal; Robert Smith, Assistant Marshal; Henry Ehret, Street Commissioner.

On Streets and Alleys—E. F. Holmes, C. M. Baldwin and J. H. Herzer.

On Ordinances—J. H. Mercer, S. C. Smith and J. J. Comer.

On Finance—C. M. Baldwin, J. J. Comer and J. H. Mercer.

On Licenses—C. S. Smith, J. J. Comer and E. F. Holmes.

An ordinance was passed changing the regular meeting from the first Wednesday night of each month to the first Monday night in the month.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held in the High School building, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Saturday, April 29th, 1892, beginning at 8 o'clock, a.m. W. B. GIBSON, County Superintendent.

How many persons know that Ripans Tabules, now so largely advertised and used, are simply the favorite prescription of their family doctor prepared in a scientific manner and a form convenient for handling, conveyance, preservation and use? In the great hospitals of the metropolitan cities, where the wealthy find better care than in their own luxurious homes, the ingredients of Ripans Tabules are administered to thousands of rich and poor alike with beneficial effect. They are the main dependence of the most eminent physicians in cases of derangement of the digestive organs, such as dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and other ills connected with the stomach, liver and bowels. For some years one of the principal hospitals in New York City has used a formula, differing slightly from the common one, that has been found of unusual efficacy. Through the commendations of physicians its mission of healing has been so widely and rapidly extended that it finally seemed desirable to prepare the prescription in a convenient form, so as to make it available to the whole public at a moderate price, and to announce the fact through the recognized medium for securing publicity—advertisements in the columns of the newspapers of the land. This has been done, and now the time is not far distant when every family of intelligence will be as certain to possess a supply of Ripans Tabules as a clock or a cook stove. They are already to be found sale almost everywhere, and any druggist or dealer will supply them. A box, containing six vials, is sold for 75 cents, and a gross package, containing four boxes, for \$2. They will be sent by mail, post paid, to any address, on receipt of price, by the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

EXCURSION CIRCULAR NO. 9.
A. T. & B. F. R. CO.

Below find a list of meetings for which reduced round trip rates, as stated below, are authorized for the occasions named:

1—Denver, Colorado, May 20th, Baptist Anniversary.

2—Toledo, Ohio, on the 21st.

3—To be signed by S. R. Rose.

Denver, and stamped by S. Byram, agent, Denver.

4—U.D.'s Joint agent.

5—Hutchinson, Kansas, April 26-29,

World's Fair Jubilee.

Open rate of the round trip from points in Kansas, tickets sold April 26 to 29, inclusive, limited for return until May 20 (Canceling paragraph 2, Excursion Circular No. 8.)

6—Hutchinson, Kansas, May 24-26, Kansas State Fair.

Open rate of one lowest first-class rate for the round trip from points in Kansas, for parties of 25 or more traveling on one solid ticket. Tickets to be sold May 21 and \$2, limited to day 25 for return.

7—McPherson, Kansas, April 26, I. O. O. F. Anniversary.

Open rate and one-third fare for the round trip from points within 75 miles of McPherson, tickets to be sold April 26, limited to April 27 for return.

8—Ogden, Utah, Trans-Mississippi Congress.

Open rate of one lowest first-class rate for the round trip from points in Colorado.

Tickets to be sold April 23 and \$2, good for continuous passage in both directions and to read going and returning same route, with dual runs of May 7 tickets to be of iron road signature form.

9—Ogden, Utah, Trans-Mississippi Congress.

Open rate of one lowest first-class rate for the round trip from points within 150 miles of Ogden, tickets to be sold April 23-26, limited to April 30 for return.

10—Pueblo, Colorado, May 15-18, G. A. R. meeting.

Open rate of one lowest first-class rate for the round trip from points in Colorado, tickets to be sold April 15 and 18, limited to return until May 20.

11—Silver City, New Mexico, May 15-18, Grand Lodge & Uniform Rank K. of P. Open rate of one lowest first-class rate for the round trip from points in Kansas, tickets to be sold April 15 and 18, limited to return until May 20.

12—Salina, Kansas, June 6-9, Convention.

Open rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip from points in Kansas, tickets to be sold April 15-18, limited to return until May 20.

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15—Ogallala & Whipple's circus will exhibit the following points on named dates opposite stations, for which an open rate of one and one-third lowest first-class fare for the round trip will be made from points within 75 miles of each exhibition with a maximum rate of \$2. Tickets to be sold on day of exhibition and limited to the day following for return: Pittsburgh, Kans., May 9; Fredonia, Kansas, May 11, and Augusta, Kansas, May 12.

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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 member of the Taxation Society. Address, "Taxation Society," this office or P. O. Box 88, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Sample of Popular Notions About Taxes.

UNADILLA FORKS, N. Y., Mar. 9 '93.
TO MR WHIDDEN GRAHAM. Dear Sir: I received yours of the 1st inst. request me to give my reasons for wanting the personal property of the state to pay its share of the taxes.

Because there is no other just way. The personal (as a whole) brings more interest to its owner than the real property and requires just as much care and expense of government and is easier to be assessed. Its value is always known, or nearly so, while the real estate changes materially from year to year and it is always impossible to get at its value.

Because to put the tax all up real estate will ruin and discourage all the young farmers. It would drive the farmers that are in debt (which is a large percent, above half) out of the business, the farms would get into the hands of capitalists and trust companies, and labor will be performed by foreigners and the whole country go to ruin.

Now the way to do this thing, is to make all personal property taxable and payable in the districts where the owner lives; make the stock of all banks, railroads and all companies, trusts and combinations of whatsoever name or nature taxable and payable in the district where the owner lives. But you will say: "Companies pay tax on their business wherever it is" yes, but that don't prevent the stock being good property to its owner and it should be taxed the same as mortgages and other loans on real estate. You can see that this would equalize the burden upon all kinds of property and all classes of people and help all classes to take an interest in good government and would encourage the young farmers to stick to their business and pay for a home and pay for it, and start the whole country on the road to prosperity.

In hopes you will change your front and take hold on this line, I remain, Yours,—William L. Brown.

REPLY.

1 Personal property earns no interest unless invested in, or used upon, real estate. The idea that money locked up in vaults can earn dividends is widespread but unfounded. Instead of becoming easier it is much harder to estimate the value of personal than real property. Land is out of doors where it can be seen, and its value readily discovered. The hundred forms of personal property can not be assessed with any degree of fairness. The facts are just the opposite from what you say. It is real estate values which are nearly always known, and personal property which continually changes. For instance: In your township any farmer can tell you what his neighbor's farm is worth. But where is the man who can set down the exact value (not cost) of the horses, cattle, machinery, furniture, implements, grain, etc., on that fact?

2 In the absence of any proof of your assertion that to levy all taxes on real estate would ruin the farmers, I presume you mean that under such a system of taxes on farm lands would be increased. On the contrary they would be decreased. Personal property pays a much larger proportion of the taxes in the farming districts, than it does in the cities. The farmers who are in debt would be able to borrow money at much lower rates of interest if capital invested in mortgages were freed from taxation. They would also profit by the stimulus which trade and manufacturing would receive by the exemption of all industries from taxes on the money used in business.

3 The experience of mankind in every country on earth has shown that it is impossible to tax all personal property. Wherever the attempt has been made the effect has been to make capital scarcer and dearer, while in the long run the taxes have always been shifted to the consumer. Stock in a company is not property, but merely the paper title to real estate in the form of factories, mines, railroads, etc. As the latter are taxed where they are situated, how can you claim that it would be just to levy a second tax on the mere evidence of their ownership? You are mistaken in supposing that to tax personal property would equalize the burden of taxation. The result would be to lay more taxes on the farmers, whose personal property can be found much easier than that in the cities.

I am sorry that you have no better plan for starting the country on the road to prosperity, than to fine by taxation all the producers or owners of capital. Think it over, and I am sure you will see that the true way to make the country rich and prosperous is to encourage as much as possible the production and investment of wealth.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

County Option in New York.

Mr. Bolton Hall's address to the committee of the legislature was as follows:

The county option tax bill would not bear hardly upon the farmer. I know very well the burdens that the farmer suffers, and that measures for his relief ought to be found. I represent here, personally, for my family, and as trustee, much more than one million of dollars in real estate in New York, vacant and improved. I represent also the Tax Reform association, with about 450 members, selected because they are the owners of real estate. We have only a few whose interest in personal property are anything like predominant. Now, why should we want to oppress the farmer? His prosperity is ours and his misfortunes are our misfortunes. Where roads are bad in the country and the farmer can not get in to pay his

debts our collections are slow; then the merchants can not pay their debts. If they can not collect for a long enough time our merchants fall. Then we lose our rents. Why should we wish to take away from the farmer the power to pay his debts? It would be our ruin.

This association which I represent, as holders of real estate, say they would like to pay more taxes. Someone asks where is the justice of a real estate owner being forced to pay and the owner of personal property exempted. The answer is perfectly clear. Suppose it is unjust to make us pay—we want to do it. Won't you let us? Says someone, "That is all right for you city fellows; we don't want to do it." "Well, then," we say, "don't do it. You pay on what you wish; we will pay on what we wish." This bill is not a new thing. It has been thoroughly discussed, and to-day no one opposes it.

A year ago there were four or five speakers to oppose it, but they didn't understand it, partly because at that time there were defects in the bill which have since been cured. Now, it is impossible to hear nearly all those who wish to speak. I don't want to trouble you with the names of all those who appear, but I can show you from those who are here from all classes and all parts of the state how universal this endorsement is, and that it does not come from any clique or district. It is a popular demand, a demand for home rule. We want to govern our own homes and cities and counties, just as we would like to govern our own state and not the rest of the United States.

We come here simply to express this principle, which is democratic in the highest sense—that we want not only that every man should have a vote, but that the interests of every man in these United States should be represented, beginning with himself, going up to his home and next to his country.

A Plan of Relief.

Attention has been called to the act introduced by Mr. Durack, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of taxes on homestead dwellings not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars in value," providing the owner shall not own any other lands in the state of New York.

The question of taxation is one that should be approached with the utmost caution and with good judgment, and legislators should proceed slowly in the matter of this bill. The principle of differential taxation is an unsound one.

In the first place we would like to inquire upon what just rule one man's property valued at \$1,500 can be exempted, while his neighbor who happens to be possessed of a place valued at \$1,000 pays his full ratio of the taxes which assist in giving good government and making more valuable the holding of his fifteen hundred dollar neighbor. While we can sympathize with the motive of those who introduced this bill to legislate in favor of the small property owners, and while we realize that the abnormally rich are oftentimes like the publicans of old—tax-gatherers without conscience or sense—yet any attempt to discriminate between the rich and the poor upon our state books is entirely wrong and will utterly fail of its object.

A Better Reform in Taxation.

The more sensible plan would be to abolish all forms of personal taxation. This is just in principle, and would prove equitable in its workings and results.

Nearly all personal property, such as bonds, mortgages and notes, are but evidences of indebtedness, and it is entirely unjust that the thing itself and its shadow should be taxed simultaneously. To remove the burden of taxation from personal property, while it might add a little to the burden upon real estate, would make money more plentiful, more easily to be obtained, and in this way encourage men of small means or those depending upon their daily wages for support, to borrow a little capital and invest in a home of their own. A greater competition would be produced amongst those having money to loan, and much larger results would be obtained in the way of relief for men owning small places.

Nearly all of them have upon them a mortgage or some other form of indebtedness, upon which they are paying a high rate of interest, which high rate is maintained and fostered by an absurd attempt of our legislators to get at all forms of personal property.

Keep Taxes Low.

The Buffalo Evening News agrees fully with the Journal as to the danger of high taxes, under which many a little city is groaning with no hope of relief. Consider these words of the able News: "The Jamestown Journal has the right idea about taxation, and it keeps the sentiment continually before its readers. The cry is, Keep down the rate of taxation. Low taxation in an ambitious city is the greatest aid to prosperity. Manufacturers follow the low water mark of city taxation. This is the main attraction for capital—it seeks investment where taxation is moderate."

This is right in line with the inquiries of would-be investors as to the indebtedness and rate of taxation in Jamestown. "Manufacturers are following the low water mark of city taxation." It is not worth while to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.—N. Y. Times.

A GREAT WORK.

This club has done more to awaken the people to the necessity of tariff reform than any other similar organization.

The Reform club considers ad valorem duties the only just ones. The principal arguments against these duties are the difficulty of correctly appraising the goods and the possibility of fraud by means of undervaluation. The difficulties exist really for two classes only: Customs officers and importers.

The convenience and interest of both these classes should not be considered before all other classes have been taken into account. It is true that high ad valorem duties are an incentive for fraud, but this will not be the case if the duties do not range higher than 25 per cent. on the average. Specific duties, on the other hand, impose a heavier burden upon the poor than upon the rich, because both pay the same amount, although quality and price of the goods differ widely. In addition, the ad valorem duty follows the fluctuations in price, and the constant cheapening, through new inventions and other changes in the method of production. As soon as the goods become cheaper, the duty declines correspondingly. The very op-

HOW IT IS RECEIVED.

Comments of the Press Upon the Tariff Reform Club's Proposed Tariff Bill.

ALL GOOD MEN.

Some newspapers assert that the special tariff reform committee of the Reform club is "impudent" in suggesting a tariff bill. This is a charge worthy of being embalmed among the curiosities of protectionism.

The committee is composed of men who have studied the tariff for many years. One of them has been secretary of the treasury. Another is a distinguished lawyer of large practice in customs cases. Two others are well known writers on economic subjects. If any opinions except those of protected manufacturers may be serviceable, surely those of the members of this committee are entitled to consideration.

DIFFERS FROM M'KINLEY.

The tariff bill of the Reform club, of New York, has at least the advantage of representing the business side of the tariff question. It is not assumed to be the conclusive word on the question when the next tariff bill is framed, but is part of a variety of information sought with a view to guidance. It is the antipode of that on which the McKinley committee most relied.

Their system of action was to call the manufacturers of the country together, ask them how much duty they wanted and then admit their claim, thus paying them for campaign contributions to the republican party already rendered and establishing a basis for further assessment.—Boston Herald (Ind.).

DESERVES CONSIDERATION.

The bill and the arguments of the committee are entitled to more consideration than such documents in general receive, because those who prepared it are men of reputation, who have long and deeply studied the question and are without any personal interest in it, except such as is common to their fellow-citizens.

The subject itself is the one which chiefly divided the people in the recent election. It is the one which, more than any other, will divide the new congress when it shall come together. It touches nearly all the industries in the nation directly or indirectly. There is no way to avoid this. The people have pronounced for tariff reform in unmistakable tones, and the only way to give them what they have asked for is by a bill in congress.—N. Y. Evening Post.

WELL INFORMED.

That club includes many of the most distinguished tariff reformers of the country—men who have made a life-long study of the subject, men who have followed it into its details and are prepared to indicate the technicalities by which certain industries receive undue profits from the great American system of protection of the workingman. It is certainly as creditable to these gentlemen to tender their aid in the formulation of a measure as it was for them to tender their aid in the education of the country on the tariff question, and we all know that few organizations did more valuable service than this one in that work. There is no more proper or inoffensive form in which their suggestions could be made than the formulation of a bill embodying their ideas.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

NOVEL IDEA.

This method of drafting a tariff bill is entirely novel of late years, but it is thoroughly democratic. Hitherto it has been the custom for manufacturers, the direct beneficiaries of protectionism, to tender their interests and then make demands upon a republican congress, which promptly yielded to them. The great mass of the people were not consulted in such matters.

The best feature of this new undertaking of the Reform club is that it will serve to direct the attention of the industrial world to the fact that reductions of the tariff will be made in less than eighteen months.—Albany Argus.

STUDY THE BILL.

New Tariff Bill Should Be Studied By The People—How to Procure It.

The Reform club bill is the first tariff bill ever framed entirely in the interests of the people and without dictation from manufacturers or those with "vested rights." The makers of it are all eminent as scholars and several of them are philanthropists. They are all recognized as authorities on the tariff question. With due consideration for past and present conditions they have made a bill too good to be fully appreciated at once, hence they have published it six months before congress meets, in order that proper time may be had for general discussion. Speakers will also be sent out to discuss its merits, and perhaps to aid in securing petitions to congress in favor of this or a similar bill. It will not do for the people to trust entirely to their representatives in congress. Popular sentiment must express itself. Many representatives did not understand the full import of the last election; others have weak backs or elastic consciences which would bend and stretch before millions and billions of dollars that will be represented in Washington in opposition to such a measure. "Vested interests" are quick to begin work along effective lines. They have already cried out against this bill and will leave no stone unturned to prevent its passage. They wish to continue their robbery of the people and will bribe and corrupt congress if possible in the future as in the past. The only antidote for the poison is the strong association of public sentiment in editorials, speeches and petitions. Let it be manifest in a way that shall leave no doubt in the minds of our representatives of what is expected of them.

The Reform club proposed tariff bill is now ready for free distribution at the office, 32 William street, New York City. Send in your address and secure a copy. If you are a farmer, mechanic, professional man or common laborer, it will pay you to study this bill and to ask your congressmen to support it or a similar one.

Don't Like It.

Serious review of the New York Reform club's tariff bill is an impossibility. Like most of the later productions of Shearman and Wells, it is a curiosity of imbecility.—Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.).

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

To Cook an Old Fowl.—Put it on in a small quantity of cold water with a teaspoonful of good vinegar, and as the water boils down add more cold water. It is much better than to use boiling water, as most cooks do.—Detroit Free Press.

Oyster plant may be used for soup just as celery is, making a cream soup that very closely resembles real oyster broth. Cut up and boil tender the salisbury; when it is mashed to a pulp, add milk and seasoning, as in cream of oyster soup.—N. Y. Times.

Meringue Pudding.—Line a deep pudding dish with slices of sponge cake, cover with a layer of jelly or jam, pour over a rich custard and set in the stove for fifteen minutes, take out, pile meringue over the top, set in a very hot oven one minute. Serve with sauce.—Home.

Boiled Rice Pudding.—Wash a cupful of rice in three waters, put it in a meal kettle and pour over it two cups of cold water, stir in a cupful of raisins, let it cook half an hour, then add a quart of milk and a teaspoonful of salt, cool two hours more, serve with cream and sugar.—N. Y. Observer.

A delightful sponge cake is made by beating the yolks of six eggs and two cups of sugar together and adding the beaten whites; add to this mixture one cup of flour and ten tablespoons of boiling water; then a second cup of flour and two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder; essence to taste; bake in a moderately hot oven.

Oyster Sauce.—Cut off the beards and boil them with the liquor with a bit of mace and lemon peel. In the meantime throw the oysters in cold water and then drain them, strain the spice from the liquor, put it into a sauceman with the oysters, with two ounces of butter rolled in flour, and a gill of rich milk or cream. Let it boil once, squeeze in a little lemon juice, and serve it hot.

Delicious Almond Cake.—Take the whites of six eggs, one pound of pulverized sugar and an ounce of ground cinnamon, a pound of almonds, blanched and chopped fine, and the grated rind of one lemon; mix all together until quite stiff; roll moderately thin, using as little flour as possible; cut in shape of stars, and bake in a very slow oven.

Yankee Mince Pie.—Four water crackers, one teaspoonful ground cloves, one teaspoonful allspice, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one nutmeg grated, one pint boiling water; put to steep over night; then add one cup molasses, one cup sugar, one-half cup good vinegar, one cup chopped raisins, one egg beaten, one tablespoonful melted butter, currants to suit, brandy to taste. The above will make five pies.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Kentucky Potatoes.—Slice the potatoes as for frying, and cook in cold water half an hour. Parboil in a frying pan, pour the water off, and let them stand on the fire uncovered till the steam is driven off; brown a spoonful of butter or fat and pour over them a minute after; then cover the potatoes with milk, in which they should boil till done. Salt and pepper while cooking, and watch lest they burn. There should be just milk enough when done for a creamy gravy, thickened by the starch of the potatoes.—Boston Globe.

STUDYING HUMANITY.

Contrasted Life and Death Project the Mind Into the Future.

Very little respect is shown the poorly dressed stranger in New York. In that respect, however, New York is not widely different from other big cities of the world. The greater the crowd the greater the rush, and the greater the time we have to inquire into the condition of our fellow-man. We are more likely to take him as he appears to be. If a man be well dressed and clean, and bears upon his exterior the manners of a gentleman, we call him a gentleman and let him go at that. If he looks like a loafer or acts like a loafer we set him down as a loafer. In either case we may be mistaken, but it goes. We haven't time to investigate closely. If we had, life is awfully short we would probably devote the time to something more congenial.

Knowing this, I always feel an unusual interest in the little knot of my fellow creatures in front of a William street surgeon's window. There is always about the same number of people there—men and boys—very seldom persons of the opposite sex. Business men, clerks, messenger boys, vagrants—all engaged in the noblest study of mankind—man. It is possibly the poet didn't have this particular lesson in his mind when he wrote.

It consists of the white and disorganized bones of some individual whose usefulness on earth closed not with the end of the thing men called life. Arranged in a New York show window with an artistic hand these relics of one who was born, lived, had a career and died appeal to the eye of the living by way of instruction, curiosity and entertainment. No fashionable garments from the skilled hand of the London tailor proclaim this a gentleman. No foul-smelling rags call upon us to despise him. He neither patronizes nor commands, is neither a beggar nor a borrower. He claims our passing attention by neither dirt nor diamonds. He neither articulates nor is articulated.

Yet there is a certain fascination in his very disorder. You find it difficult to pass without counting up his various particles, just to see if they are all there—although you know that it could make no possible difference to either you or him. With the same want of reason you feel as if you must object to the arrangement of his ribs—one being in the wrong place; but you are restrained by conventionality. And when you join the great pushing throng still on earth, you wonder, mechanically, whether the bones of any of those who are now jostling you and against whom you jostle will ever serve so useful a turn.

If so, would the present William street style of wearing the hat affect the future situation?—N. Y. World.

The New Bread.

The favor with which the new bread, made with Royal Baking Powder instead of yeast, has been received by our best housekeepers and most expert bakers, is really wonderful. "It saves all the hard and tedious work of kneading and moulding," writes one. "Less than an hour from the dry flour to the most perfect loaf of bread I ever saw," writes another. "Fresh bread every day," says another, "and that the lightest, finest and most wholesome, is something to live for." "We relish the bread better than the old kind;" "it is ahead of any yeast bread I ever baked;" "the bread was whiter and softer." "Best of all," writes an enthusiastic housewife; "we can eat the Royal unbent bread when freshly baked, or even when warm, with perfect impunity. It is actually an anti-dyspeptic."

"This bread has a 'nutty' taste, that is peculiarly pleasing," writes still another. This is owing to the fact that the active gas-producing principle of the Royal is derived from the grape acid.</p

INEXPENSIVE SCREENS.

Valuable Hints for Admirers of the Beautiful.

What an Ingenious Woman Can Do with a Few Dollars—Pleasant and Profitable Work for Leisure Hours.

The frames for screens are best made of pine or spruce, two inches wide by three-quarters of an inch thick. If the corners are mortised, they will be stronger; but if they are nailed against each other with long wire nails, when the covering is stretched over them, they will not be likely to pull apart.

For the Japanese screen in the illustration, make three frames six by two feet each, with a crossbar through the middle of each for extra support.

Cover one side of each with burlap, tacking it over the edges with small, flat-headed tacks. Now cover the other side of each with burlap, this time tacking the top and two edges of outside wings with round-headed brass tacks. Give both sides a thorough coating of thin carpenter's glue.

For hinges cut eight pieces of thin leather, two inches by two and one-fourth inches. Fold these three times, as in Fig. 3. This will make each fold three-quarters of an inch wide.

Now tack or glue folds one and three against either edge of two wings of the

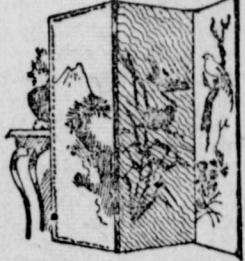


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

screen, as in Fig. 2. This will leave fold two of Fig. 3 as a hinge, and allow the wings to swing free of each other.

But by placing another hinge, reversed, directly under the first, the effect will be to keep the wings close together, and yet allow them to swing perfectly free.

If the edges of the screen are to be covered with some molding, the flap of hinge can be tacked on the outside, as in Fig. 1.

You can decorate this by using oil color thinned with turpentine. For a design you can purchase a Japanese book for fifteen cents, and enlarge the drawings that please you.

Use soft colors, never trying to make them "naturalistic." The burlap makes a good tone for a background. If the screen is treated in one color, as indigo or burnt sienna, the effect will be very pretty.

Soften your figures by running one thing into another, so that they will not be too distinct. Half the pleasure of decoration is not to tell all the story, but leave something to the imagination. The effect is what you want.

Another way to make this screen is to cover it with coarse cotton and, after it is stretched and tacked on, to sponge it. This will cause it to shrink, and it will draw very tightly. Then with flour paste cover it with some fancy paper.

Or cover only the edge with figured paper, and paste a piece of gold paper echoing the lemon gold rather than the pink gold—all over except for a margin of one inch on the sides and five inches at top and bottom. This gold can then be decorated with water colors mixed with Chinese white, using the Japanese designs as before.

For the other screen make the frame as before, but shape the top as shown in Fig. 4. Stretch the cotton cloth as before, and then you can either cover it with figured cloth, tacking it on, or pasting the figured paper. Let the lower part be darker and of a slightly heavier design.

Now get a thin molding (Fig. 5), one and one-half or two inches wide, and tack it on all around except at the top, as you see in the cut.

To make the design at the top, get some modeling material that can be purchased at any art store, and model the design in imitation of roccoco. It is better to draw your outline on a board and model it there, tacking it on the frame when it has hardened. To finish, paint the molding and top ornament with enamel white. When this is dry, mix some thin yellow ochre and go over the white, wiping off carelessly with a rag. This will leave the yellow in the corners, and give a good ivory effect.—Vesper L. George, in *Youth's Companion*.

She Didn't Know the Lady.

Mrs. Clancy—Yis, Mrs. Muggins, Pat and Oi part to mate no more. Oi went to the hospital to ax after him. "Oi want to see me husband," sez Oi—"the man that got blowed up." "Yez can't," sez the docther. "He's under the influence of Ann Estherlicks." "Oi don't know the lady," sez Oi, mighty dignified-like; "but if me lawful wedded husband kin act like that when he's at dith's door, Oi'll have a divorce from him."—Demorest's Magazine.

Tried Moral Suasion.

Hoosier Schoolmaster—Don't do any whipping here, eh?

Eastern Pedagogue—No, we use moral suasion.

Hoosier Schoolmaster—Moral suasion, eh? I tried that in Indiana, but it made a heap of trouble. The girls didn't object to the kissing, but the old folks cut up like all possessed.—N. Y. Weekly.

Theatrical Note.

A fashionably dressed lady appeared at the box office of the New York Standing theater, and said to the man at the window:

"I want the best seat in the house."

"That depends on what you call the best seat in the house. Do you want a seat where you have a good view of the stage?"

"Not so much that as a seat where a person can be seen by everybody in the house. What do you suppose I wear this seventy-five dollar dress for?"—Texas Siftings.

Not the Same Chance for Mercy.

Teacher—Johnnie, do you think if you had cut down your father's cherry-tree you would have told the truth about it?

Johnnie (slowly)—No, I don't believe I would.

Teacher—What! You would not tell a falsehood?

Johnnie (apologetically)—Well, ma'am, yer see, I don't believe Washington's father was just the same sort of a feller as mine.—Harper's Bazaar.

Determined to Swim.

"Your husband has started a good many enterprises, I believe?"

"He has."

"How has he succeeded?"

"Failed in everything."

"Too bad!"

"But he has got hold of something now that will hold water, I think."

"Ah, indeed!"

"Yes; he has gone into the milk business."—Home Queen.

A CASE OF HEART FAILURE.



—Judge.

Too Near.

Mistress—Are you going to marry Dennis, Mary Ann?

Mary Ann—Oh, no, mum. He's too near a relation.

Mistress—Why, I didn't know that. How near is he?

Mary Ann—Well, you see, mum, he married his fayther that wuz to be; an' thin me aunt doied an' his fayther married her that wuz afterwards his mother; so himself wud have been my cousin to me if my aunt hadn't doied.—Judge.

Such Extravagance.

"The boiler for the new water works is down at the station," said Mr. Spink, of Lonleville, to his wife.

"You don't mean to tell me," demanded Mrs. Spink, "that the extravagant authorities of this town are going to supply hot water to the public?"—Des Moines Argonaut.

A Great Success.

Briggs—How are you getting on as a traveling man?

Trainmaker—Splendid.

Briggs—Boys all like you?

Trainmaker—Like me! I should say so. Why, old man, my expenses this trip were just double what they were last—Life.

Man's Ingratitude.

Tramp—I'm not an idler, mum; I'm unfortunate.

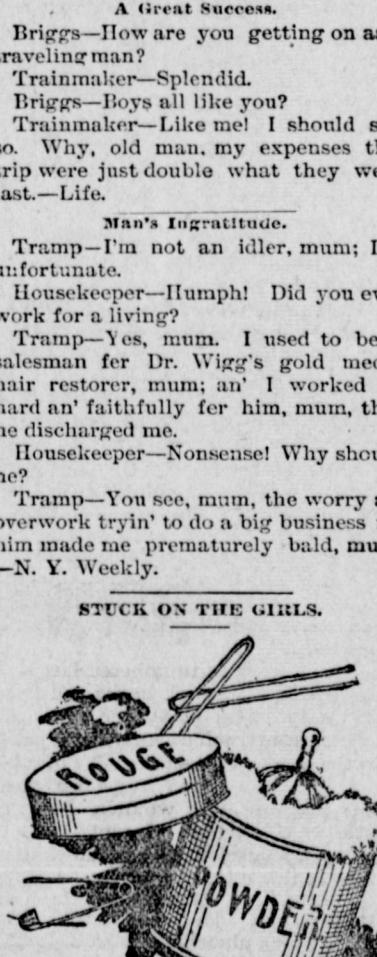
Housekeeper—Humph! Did you ever work for a living?

Tramp—Yes, mum. I used to be a salesman for Dr. Wigg's gold medal hair restorer, mum; an' I worked so hard an' faithfully for him, mum, that he discharged me.

Housekeeper—Nonsense! Why should he?

Tramp—You see, mum, the worry an' overwork tryin' to do a big business for him made me prematurely bald, mum.—N. Y. Weekly.

STUCK ON THE GIRLS.



—Truth.

The Reason.

Mamma—Isn't that nice piece of sponge cake, Rupert?

Rupert—First rate; but it is not as good as raisin cake.

Mamma—Why not?

Rupert—Why, because it hasn't any raisins in it.—Harper's Young People.

SO HE HAD.

Editor (reaching for his walking stick)—So you are the person who sends the poems from Polkett Hollow?

The Poet (with pride)—I am he, indeed; and I came down to subscribe for your paper.

Editor (agitated)—Oh—er—allow me them, sir, to present to you this case, as a token of my esteem! I purchased it expressly for you.—Puck.

A Good Reason.

"Papa," said Hal, "I wish you'd increase my allowance from ten cents to twenty-five cents a week."

"Why do you want more money?" asked his father.

"I don't want more money, but a quarter is bigger than a dime, and if you lose it it's easier to find again."—Harper's Young People.

BEFORE THE FORTY-NINERS.

Deposits of Gold Given to California Priests a Century Ago.

The discovery of gold in California has recently called forth a good deal of discussion and also an especially interesting story from Capt. W. H. Thomas, president of the society of California pioneers. Capt. Thomas, before he took up his permanent residence in Boston, spent many years in California, and is very much interested in the early history of the gold discoveries. He says: "I am perfectly satisfied that the presence of gold in that region was known to the priests in the very earliest times. The priests who were the first pioneers, were a pastoral people. As missionaries they gained a wonderful influence over the native Indians, and gradually flooded the country with great herds of sheep and cattle that roamed over ranges thousands of acres in extent. These herds, the Indians tended, and it was, therefore, the policy of the priests to keep the Indians in subjection. Every priest had some practical trade which enabled him to utilize the labor of his converts building missions and constructing public works. Near San Bernardino there are still remains of an aqueduct that brought the water for ten miles through the hills, so that it would spout up in the public courtyard, and supplied the people of the town. That aqueduct was made of small stones, laid in a cement that is to-day as hard as granite—harder than any cement that is now known."

"The priests brought with them from Spain grape vines and orange trees, and they sought to bring peace and plenty to the new land. They were wise, long-headed men, and must have known of the existence of gold, but they also knew the avariciousness of the Spanish people. They reasoned that if the presence of the yellow metal should become known in Spain, hordes of greedy adventurers would rush in, robbing, killing and ravishing; their peaceful relations with the Indians would be broken off, the great herds would be scattered, and the supremacy of the priests themselves would be lost. This supremacy was at its highest in 1765, when from the missions at San Diego a chain of twenty-four missions was extended northward. Junipero Serra was priest, president of all the missions in California, and was an intelligent, persevering man. He was not only instrumental in founding mission after mission, but he added to the herds thousands of sheep and cattle. I have been six times to California, and have talked with priests of all nationalities, Mexican, Spanish, Irish and American, and I am confident from what they say that Junipero Serra knew about the gold; but he was a singular character, and ruled with a hand of steel, so that gold was a word that no one dared to utter. He had the history of Peru and other countries in his mind, and he knew that an influx of gold hunters meant terror and destruction, and the failure of all his great plans."—Chicago Herald.

Sure Riddance for Rats.

The best way to get rid of rats and mice is not to poison them, but to make them thoroughly tired of the locality and so induce them to leave. They are generally too smart to eat poison, even when it is prepared for their benefit in the most seductive fashion, but they are not so particular about tartar emetic. When a little of this is mixed with any favorite food they will eat as greedily as though the physic were not there, but in two or three hours there will be the most discouraging lot of rats about the place that anybody ever saw. The tartar will not kill them; it only makes them deadly sick. Sometimes they will crawl out and walk about like a sick man, so ill that they do not seem to care what becomes of them. But it disgusts them with the whole vicinity, and as soon as they are able to travel they march off and you see them no more.

Democrats

Going to Washington to look after that appointment, who want to be sure of "getting in" shall go by the *Missouri & Mississippi Line*, the *Car Route* from St. Louis. Republicans, Populists and all others will also find it to their advantage to take this route.

The people who follow the fashion most religiously generally look as if they were trying to get ahead of it.—Somerville Journal.

It is a great thing for a young man to get along, who wants to be sure of "getting in" shall go by the *Missouri & Mississippi Line*, the *Car Route* from St. Louis. Republicans, Populists and all others will also find it to their advantage to take this route.

Pearline

that's because it pays a larger profit. Too large, altogether, if clerks can be hired on purpose to make people take things they don't want and know nothing of, instead of a tried and proved article like Pearline. If your grocer sends you what you do not order, be honest—send it back.

The May Wide Awake

Has an entertaining description of life on a lighthouse island in the China Seas by the U. S. Consul at Singapore. He calls it "How we played Robinson Crusoe." Grace Dean McLeod has a characteristic Nova Scotia story—"Petit Pere Felix," a tale of the invasion of Acadie; Joseph Hatton tells an exciting incident connected with the coin room of the British Museum, "The Prince's Dilemma;" Crawford Clegg writes of "Stamps and Stamp Collecting;" Annie Sawyer Downs tells how the "Young Folks at the Eddy" dealt with the servant-girl problem; Penelope Palmer writes of the wonderful Welsh boy in the Pennsylvania mines who made marvelous "Underground Music;" Mrs. Muller has a paper on the dolls of the world; bright short stories Hugh S. Hart contributes to "Wide Awake Athlete;" "Golf: The Coming Game;" the poetry of the number is from Celia Thaxter, Marion Ames Taggart, Sallie Margaret O'Malley, and Price Collier. A delightful account of a delightful boy is Louise Imogen Guiney's sketch of "Hartley Coleridge, Ten Years Old," illustrated by Willkie's portrait.

Price 20 cents a number, \$2.40 a year. On sale at news stands or sent postpaid, on receipt of price, by D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

"They ought to have a little girl show as well as a chicken show," said Mollie. "I guess there's lots of people who'd like to see me."—Harper's Bazaar.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CIRNEY, Esq., attorney for the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CIRNEY & 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.

FRANK J. CIRNEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

[A. W. GELESON, Notary Public.]

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. P. J. CIRNEY & CO., Toledo, O.

—Sold by Druggists, 75c.

BULLER, MOORE, EMERY & CO., Kansas City, Mo.—Missouri.

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WHEN YOU ARE READY FOR A NEW SPRING DRESS

FATAL TO LIFE.

Destruction Wrought By the Recent Tornado.

Serious Loss of Life at Many Places in Misouri—Great Destruction of Property—A Mississippi Town Swept Away—Incidents of the Calamity.

HIGGINSVILLE, Mo., April 13.—Death and desolation followed the path of a tornado which swept the country Tuesday evening from a point near the town of Mayview to the city of Lexington, a distance of fifteen miles. The tornado swept district was 100 yards wide, and in the entire distance of fifteen miles not a farm house nor a tree remains standing. Eight persons were killed outright, four more will probably die from their wounds and twenty-five were injured. Those killed outright were: Mrs. Mary Luke and two brothers, two children of William Walker, Hugh McElroy, Mrs. A. H. Kelly, Joseph Brueggen.

Mrs. John Brueggen is reported killed, but no definite information about her is obtainable. The fatally wounded were: Mrs. William Walker, Daisy Stanford (colored), Mabel Hutchason, Mrs. Joseph Hutchason.

The tornado swept down upon the country at exactly 7:40 o'clock. It came from the southwest and traveled north-easterly from a point one mile south of Mayview, a distance of fifteen miles.

Up about Mayview many outbuildings were blown down and trees uprooted, but no loss of life was reported. One mile east of town the house and barn of William Powell were blown down and Mr. and Mrs. Powell were slightly injured.

About a half mile south of the Powell residence lived Hugh McElroy and family of five children in a two-story frame residence. The house was blown down and Mrs. McElroy killed. Every member of his family, consisting of his wife and four children, were injured but none fatally. The residence of A. H. Kelly, a half mile distant, was blown away and Mrs. Kelly killed outright, although the other members of the family escaped. The residence of Chris Wolfe, in the same vicinity, was completely destroyed and Mrs. Wolfe killed.

About two miles southwest of Page City the tornado was especially destructive. Joseph M. Hutchason and family lived in a large frame dwelling. Only the ruins of the place now remain. It was literally reduced to kindling wood.

Mrs. Hutchason was found with some timbers resting on her. Her face and head were badly cut and bruised, three of her ribs broken, and her chest crushed. When the physicians reached her she was at once placed under the influence of narcotics, but died early yesterday morning.

LOSS OF LIFE AT STEELVILLE.

STEELVILLE, Mo., April 13.—A cyclone swept over the western part of Crawford and the eastern part of Dent county Tuesday night, and, besides doing great property damage, killed many citizens living in its path. At Coudray William Asher, the engineer at the mines, and three men by the name of Lay were killed. Miss Lay was blown away and has not been found. A small child was blown away. W. A. Wilson is seriously injured. Superintendent Coudray of the mines was badly hurt, and his wife was also badly injured. All the dwellings and a big store were blown down.

At Jardwin's post office four men were killed. On Dry creek, Crawford county, the residence of A. M. Green, who was confined to his bed, was torn down by the wind and the old gentleman killed. Farm-houses and barns were destroyed throughout the county, and reports are coming in every hour of persons killed and damage done.

A FOUR-MILE SWATH.

SALES, Mo., April 13.—A regular cyclone visited the northern part of this county Tuesday evening about 6 o'clock. While the wind was blowing strong from the southwest, a heavy storm appeared in the west, striking this county near the center on the west line, coursing northeast. It made a path in this county from two to four miles wide for a distance of about twenty-five miles. Trees, fences, houses and barns were demolished and many persons killed and many injured.

The greatest loss of life is reported from the Coudray, a mining town of about 300 population. Only three houses are left standing there and nine persons were killed. Many others more or less injured. Joe Wofford, Manley Mitchell, Andy Aft and J. A. Pearson, farmers' on the Dry Fork, lost their houses, and many of the occupants were injured.

LIGHTNING ADDS TO THE DISASTER.

MARSHALL, Mo., April 13.—A severe wind and rain storm visited this section Tuesday night about 9 o'clock, blowing down fences, sheds and out-houses. A number of telephone poles north of the city were blown down during the storm lightning struck Robert Finley's barn, in the southern part of the county, killing five head of good horses and burning the barn and contents.

In Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 13.—The entire town of Robinsonville was swept away by a tornado yesterday afternoon. All the stores were in flames. Several persons were buried in the ruins. The depot was completely destroyed and the night operator's wife killed. A colored child was also killed. Only two houses are left standing.

Drowned.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 13.—On Green Brier river, near Hinton, a sad accident occurred. Mrs. Boxley, the wife of a prominent and well-to-do citizen, accompanied by her four-year-old son, attempted to drive across the stream, when the vehicle they were in was drawn into an eddy and smashed against the docks. Both occupants were drowned.

At Guyandotte George, the ten-year-old son of Richie, fell into the Guyandotte river, and before assistance reached him was drowned. The body was recovered.

BOODLE AGAIN.

The Senate Investigating Committee Again at Work Striking Boodle Leads.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 13.—The committee appointed by the Kansas legislature to investigate the charges of the Topeka Capital that a corruption fund was sent by the gamblers, lottery and policy men to Topeka to influence the appointment of police commissioners and to defeat legislation, began its sessions at the Ryus hotel in Kansas City, Kan., at 11 o'clock yesterday. All the members of the committee were present except Senator Dillard, of Fort Scott, who is quite ill.

Eleven witnesses have been summoned to appear before the committee, and all were present except Representative Burgard, of Wyandotte county, P. W. Kline and Nelson Acer.

Probate Judge George J. Monahan, of Wyandotte county, was the first witness examined. He was asked by Senator Thatcher to tell what he knew of the influence brought to bear on members of the legislature to defeat the Wyandotte county fee and salary bill. He said he knew of no money being used for that purpose. He went to Topeka himself to talk with the representatives about the fee and salary bill and to use honorable means to defeat it. Judge Monahan also stated that about all the Wyandotte officials went to Topeka, but he knew of no organized effort being made to kill the bill, or of the use of money for that purpose.

Al Baker, proprietor of one of the policy shops near the state line in Kansas City, Kan., was the next witness. His statement produced a sensation. In reply to the question as to what knowledge he had of money being used by the gamblers, lottery and policy men to defeat Senator Taylor's bills, Baker proceeded to tell of the meeting of policy men held at P. W. Kline's office in the Heist building in Kansas City, Mo., to devise plans and to raise funds to defeat the bills. He was not present at the meeting, but his partner, Carey, was there and by Carey the witness had been told that Kline was about to put up \$100. Baker said that so far as he knew all the gambling house proprietors, the owners of policy shops and lottery offices were in the scheme, probably thirty or thirty-five in all.

"What shall be their mode of attack?" Senator Thatcher asked.

"I don't know exactly," Baker said, "but I concluded that they were going to buy up the representatives."

Asked if that was all he knew of the affair, Baker said that it was not, and he proceeded to tell of an interview with P. W. Kline. Kline had told the witness that something would have to be done and that they would all have to "put up," or the bills would be passed and the whole business wiped out. A day or two after that conversation, Baker said he went to Kline's policy shop on Central avenue and was introduced to a mysterious stranger known as Baker. The stranger was described as being about 40 years old and weighing about 225 pounds. Baker, the policy man, said he was anxious to know how much money would be required. He thought that the bills could be killed for about \$4,000, but the mysterious stranger who boasted of his long experience in handling legislative matters said that \$4,000 would not be enough to "grease" the machinery. Baker said he never could learn who the stranger was.

On cross-examination by J. A. Hale, Baker stated that Kline used an expression to the effect that he had paid for the police commissioners and that he wanted to use them, and that no other policy man could run in Kansas City, Kan. He could not afford to put up \$350 a month, but Kline, with an income of \$2,000 a day from the sales of policy tickets, could well afford it.

George Grubel testified that he was an inn-keeper. It was expected to prove by the witness that he was a joint-stock company, who had paid \$50 to a fund to be used in the Kansas legislature. He said he did not know of any money having been raised for any purpose whatever.

Baker said he went to Topeka to see Representative Burgard, who said when asked to oppose the bill that he must square himself with his constituency. He denied that Burgard wanted money or that he offered any. Senator Parker wanted to know whether the witness had not stated on his return from Topeka that \$200 had been raised to defeat the common pleas bill. He denies having made the statement to anyone.

A. L. Burger, auditor of Wyandotte county, denied that he had been solicited to contribute money to defeat the fees and salaries bill. He did not know of money being contributed, but heard some of the officers say that they would be willing to contribute money to defeat it. The probate judge, district clerk, sheriff and county clerk went to Topeka to lobby against the bill. One afternoon the witness was in the county clerk's office and there was a consultation of the county officers. It was agreed that they should not pay any money to defeat the bill. It was common talk among them that the bill "had been introduced to make the officers come down and they were very mad."

On cross-examination Burger admitted that he had had a conversation with Pope Barker about the bill to abolish the office of auditor in Wyandotte county. Mr. Barker stated in that conversation that he thought some of the members of the legislature were very crooked, and that money could be used to influence them.

A Poet's Opinion.

Swinburne Maguire—Just see the editor flipping up the cent!

Hobson Hobson—Why does he flip the cent?

Swinburne Maguire—Because he has just read a manuscript.

Hobson Hobson—And what has the dipping of the cent to do with it?

Swinburne Maguire—It decides whether the article is to be accepted or—Puck.

Pardridge, the big "bear" operator of Chicago, is in a tight place, standing to lose a fortune on his present wheat deal.

WITNESSES ABSENT.

The Kansas Bribery Investigation Usable to Obtain Important Witnesses.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 13.—The committee of the Kansas senate now engaged in making an investigation into the charges of corrupt use of money during the last session of the legislature, closed its session in Kansas City, Kan., last evening. The inability to get such important witnesses as Representative A. A. Burgard, P. W. Kline and Nelson Acer before the committee has been a disappointment, although it was predicted some time ago that there would be a scarcity of important witnesses at the proper time.

E. P. Blum, register of deeds of Wyandotte county, was the first witness called this morning. He said he had used his best endeavors to show that the fee and salary bill was iniquitous and not for the interests of the county. He visited Topeka and talked with the Wyandotte county representatives. He said he did not contribute money to be used in influencing votes against the bill and knew of no money being used in that way.

Andrew Lawson, formerly engaged in the policy business, was called to testify regarding the raising of a fund to defeat Senator Taylor's anti-gambling bill. He denied having any knowledge of money being raised among the gamblers and policy men to defeat the bills. In fact, the witness knew nothing of interest to the committee except that he had quit the business because it was unprofitable. He had been arrested and fined \$15 by Police Judge King, but the fine was remitted upon the witness promising to quit the business.

M. G. McLean, county treasurer, testified that he had not paid money directly or indirectly to secure the defeat of the fee and salary bill, and had not used any undue influence to secure the defeat of the bill.

J. K. P. Barker, chairman of the people's party central committee, was called to the stand to tell what he knew of money being used to defeat the Taylor anti-gambling bills, the bills to abolish the common pleas court and the office of county auditor and also the fee and salary bill. Mr. Barker said he had no knowledge of money being used. He visited Topeka several times during the session of the legislature and was an applicant for the office of state grain inspector; also for a position on the board of railroad commissioners. The witness denied that he had ever received \$50 from George Grubel, proprietor of the building in which the common pleas court is located. He also denied that he had received money from Sam McGonigal, clerk of the common pleas court, to secure the defeat of the measure.

Being asked if he had ever received money or was offered money, Barker replied in the negative, but Senator Thatcher refreshed his memory a little and Barker admitted that he had been offered \$100 by Frank Strickland to use his influence to have W. T. Quarles appointed chief of police. He had, however, declined to accept the money.

Lawyer John Hale, of Kansas City, Kan., then took a turn at the wheel and asked Mr. Barker if he was at the Copeland hotel at Topeka with W. T. Quarles and if it was true that the two visited a room where the Wyandotte county officers were taking refreshments. Barker said he was at the Copeland and that he had seen several of the county officers.

"Did you not go with Mr. Quarles to the toilet room and while there did not Mr. Sam McGonigal come in and count a roll of bills out to Quarles, and did not Quarles turn the \$500 over to you?" asked Mr. Hale.

The witness answered in the negative. Mr. Hale then asked Barker if he did not meet a certain newspaper man in Kansas City, Kan., and the reporter mentioned the fact that money had been used. Barker said he did talk about such a matter with a reporter. Barker then denied that he went straightway to Sam McGonigal, clerk of the common pleas court, to see if he had ever received \$500.

Barker also denied having a conference with Jim Legate and Chief Quarles in the Ryus hotel and was excused.

Senator King then called Mr. Hale to the witness chair and proceeded to ask questions. Mr. Hale's statement was as follows:

"I have been told that in the toilet room of the Copeland hotel Sam McGonigal paid \$500 to William Quarles, and it was by him passed to Barker to be used in defeating the fee and salary bill."

Asked who were his informants, Hale said Tom Worthington and Steve Sharpe had told him. He had heard such charges made in the presence of McGonigal, and the latter had not denied them.

Representative McAleney, of Wyandotte county, was present and was willing to tell what he knew about Representative Burgard's Washington interview, but the committee did not desire to ask him any questions and refused to allow him to testify, as he said he could tell nothing bearing on the bill.

The committee then took a recess till 4 o'clock. There were no more witnesses and it is probable that no more testimony will be taken in Kansas City, Kansas.

Fred Close, private secretary to Gov. Lewelling, told the committee in the afternoon that he had an interview with Peter Kline and that Kline refused to testify. He said, however, he would make an affidavit exonerating Close, Gov. Lewelling and Attorney-General Little.

Mulvane, Kansas, on Fire.

WICHITA, April 13.—Nearly two blocks of the business portion of Mulvane have been destroyed by fire since noon. The flames started near the depot and quickly spread up the south side of Main street as far as the bank and on the north side of the postoffice. At 3 o'clock the fire was still burning, but was said to be under control. Particulars are not obtainable at present. Most of the buildings were wooden structures, but contained the principal grocery, dry goods and hardware stocks of the town. A hotel is among the buildings consumed.

KANSAS EXHIBIT.

Display of the Sunflower State at the World's Fair—What the Ladies Are Doing to Entertain Visitors.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 17.—The Kansas world's fair commissioners have left for Chicago to assist Commissioner Kern in arranging the Kansas exhibit. Mrs. Clark, the secretary, will remain until next November, but the office in Topeka will be kept open and in charge of an assistant throughout the summer in order to keep the exhibit supplied with fresh vegetables, fruits and other products of the soil.

One or more of the commissioners will be in Kansas a considerable part of the time to direct affairs at this end of the line, but the principal work of the commission will from this on be done in the Kansas building at Chicago. Daily, loads of special exhibits are forwarded from all parts of the state and it will require all the energy of the commission to get everything in readiness for the opening of the fair.

The finishing touches have not yet been put on the building, but Commissioner Kern writes that unless the unforeseen happens, nothing will be left undone on the night of April 30.

The ladies' little in the Kansas building to attract interest just now except the Dyche display, but the Dyche display is one of the greatest curiosities on the grounds, and many people view it daily. Next week, when Mrs. Clark reaches Chicago, the other exhibits will be unpacked and put in place.

The commissioners say that to the women the state is due the credit of saving the reputation of the state. The railroads and other corporations managed by men have, of course, materially assisted the commission in collecting exhibits, but men as individuals have done little.

The ladies' parlor of the Kansas building will be an attractive feature of the state's display. The women of Leavenworth have contributed a gorgeous hand-painted sunflower frieze, and to harmonize with this the women of Newton will send a handsome rug. A Chicago piano will be a feature of the Kansas display.

The ladies' parlor of the Kansas building will be a gift to the state an instrument of light wood valued at \$1,000. Painting of Kansas scenes done by Kansas women will adorn the walls of the room and a massive mantel of stone, wrought by Kansas women, will add to the effect. Among other ornaments will be a beautiful stained glass window, lovely divans, richly upholstered chairs and a collection of Texas steers—all the work of Kansas women.

The women of Shawnee county will furnish the reading room to blend with a frieze of dead grasses. In this room will be a table supplied with all the leading papers of Kansas.

Judge Adams, secretary of the state historical department, will be in charge of the historical exhibit. In addition to the more interesting collections of the state historical society will be exhibited many contributions from the women of the state. Among other things there will be a complete history of the churches of Kansas.

Not the least interesting exhibit will be made by the educational institutions, including the public schools. The college faculties and public school teachers and pupils will be working on this display for more than a year.

The Horticultural exhibit of Prof. Vininghouse. Unfortunately last year was a bad fruit year in Kansas and he was unable to preserve a supply of fruits in cold storage, but he will have fresh fruits from gardens, vineyards and orchards daily as fast as they ripen. He is largely indebted to the women for contributions of preserved fruits and fruit products. One of the contributions of the women will be the state university in miniature, consisting of jellies of every possible variety and shade. To do this required 1,800 glasses. To add to the effect this will be lighted with electricity.

The Kansas commissioners expect the Kansas agricultural display, thanks to last year's enormous crops, to be the best in that line at the fair. There will be corn and wheat everywhere, with a plentiful supply of other products, all arranged in circles and other designs.

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The forestry building will contain some splendid specimens of Kansas woods. The most interesting, perhaps, will be a walnut log 45 feet long and 78 inches in diameter. This specimen will be mounted in a Kansas landscape, and the foreground will consist of natural buffalo and prairie grasses, trees, rocks and streams of water so artistically arranged that one may not discover where the painting leaves off and nature begins. The Smithsonian institution has no collection which will compare with it. Prof. Dyche has been offered \$5,000 for it should he take it to Chicago, but of course it is not for sale.

Prof. Dyche's natural history display is the property of the state university and consists of stuffed buffalo, elk, bear, mountain sheep, moose, wolves, coyotes, foxes, etc.—235 specimens. This in the building will be the most prominent scene of a Kansas landscape, and the foreground will consist of natural buffalo and prairie grasses, trees, rocks and streams of water so artistically arranged that one may not discover where the painting leaves off and nature begins. The Smithsonian institution has no collection which will compare with it. Prof. Dyche has been offered \$5,000 for it should he take it to Chicago, but of course it is not for sale.

The firing was a signal for a concerted attack by the Italians, who seemed to swarm from the woods on every side. About 300 yards further down a half dozen other Huns were met at the school house and on the Harleigh road near by other Hungarians.

The fight that ensued was terrific. The Hungarians, who never go on the road at night unarmed, after the first onslaught, prepared to defend themselves and a volley of bullets into the attacking Italians served to check them for a moment.

The next instant the Italians closed in upon their adversaries and a fierce hand to