

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XIX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893.

NO. 26.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

RESPONDING to applications for positions in the lighthouse service, Secretary Carlisle says that it is non-partisan and that men will not be removed for political reasons.

SECRETARY MORTON has been compelled on account of the insufficiency of the appropriation for the seed division of the department of agriculture to sign an order dismissing about sixty employes of this division.

The United States senate committees are now complete, the republicans having arranged the minority representation at a caucus held on the 19th.

The secretary of the interior has accepted the resignation of Green B. Raum as commissioner of pensions and has designated Deputy Commissioner Andrew Davidson to take charge of office until the appointment by the president of Gen. Raum's successor.

The government has resolved to accept no more light-weight gold. This was because much of the Denver coin shipped for the relief of the treasury had been "sweated."

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH is about ready to commence the preliminary work necessary to the opening of the strip.

The original constitution of the United States will be a part of the government exhibit at the world's fair and will be guarded with the greatest care.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSELL says that the ruling against the reappointment of ex-postmasters will be strictly enforced.

PRINCESS KAULANI and suite were entertained at luncheon on the receiving ship Dale, stationed at the Washington navy yard, by the commanding officer and Mrs. Houston.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH has accepted the resignation of Thomas H. Musick, of Missouri, chief of the patents and miscellaneous division, interior department.

It is understood that "Bishop" Oberly, of Illinois, is to be appointed commissioner of Indian affairs.

A STRONG pressure will be brought to bear on President Cleveland to induce him to send another delegation to a monetary conference at Brussels in May.

The president has announced that the territories will not be given home rule unless the people are able to settle their bitter factional fights and agree upon candidates.

The world's fair will be opened on Sundays. It is claimed that congress has violated the souvenir coin contract where closing was stipulated, by requiring the retention of a portion of the money as a bond for the payment of awards.

THERE is likely to be a clash between the president and congressmen over the distribution of offices, as Mr. Cleveland has announced an unwillingness to accept the indorsements of senators and representatives as a guarantee of fitness.

It is said that young Allen W. Thurman, son of the "Old Roman," is making a red-hot fight for minister to Germany and that he is indorsed by congressmen.

THE EAST.

THE republican national league has issued a call for a convention at Louisville, Ky., May 10 next.

FIRE destroyed the Exeter, N. H., cotton mills. Loss about \$250,000.

THE New York Central railway has decided to increase its capital stock to an even 100,000,000. The present outstanding capital is \$50,425,300. The increase is to be offered to the stockholders of record on June 15 next at par. The money obtained from the sale of this additional stock is to be used for the extension of depots and building of terminals in New York City.

REDFATH BROS. Manufacturing Co., boots and shoes, who were burned out in the recent Boston big fire, are financially crippled and have assigned. Mr. L. H. Redpath, one of the partners, lost his life in the fire. The firm lost all their books and accounts and their insurance was much less than the merchandise lost. The liabilities are \$100,000. The firm has factories in South Braintree and Lynn.

A MEETING behind closed doors of prominent passenger agents from the principal railroads was held in Birmingham, N. Y., on the 15th. Representatives were present from the Ohio & Mississippi, Missouri Pacific & Iron Mountain, Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic and New York, Lake Erie & Western. The object of the meeting could not be learned.

THE opening of the new Hotel Waldorf, N. Y., was marred by a fatal accident. Kate McNearney, the wardrobe woman of the hotel, returning to her room after attending to Mrs. Astor's guests, fell down the elevator shaft from the eleventh floor and was instantly killed.

MR. CROKER, the Tammany chief, has lately exhibited signs of considerable wealth. It has started the scandal-mongers because Croker has never been known to have possessed lucrative positions.

AT Paterson, N. J., Turner hall, a building covering half a block, was destroyed by fire. Four persons were injured, two fatally.

E. C. GOODSON, of Worcester, Mass., has pledged \$10,000 to the credit of Drury college, to be used in constructing a cottage for young ladies.

BUFFALO, N. Y., will not get the Corbett-Mitchell fight, as the ministers' anti-prize fight element is already up in arms about it.

FIFTY thousand men paraded at New York on the Irish national holiday. Chicago's parade was also unusually large. At Washington Mgr. Satoili celebrated mass.

A SERIES of strikes have been inaugurated by the New York clothing cutters which bid fair to open up a long war between the union and the clothing manufacturers.

QUARANTINE will begin at New York April 1.

THE WEST.

G. W. MARSHALL, of Madison Basin, Mont., proposes to exhibit at the world's fair seventeen elk, two Rocky Mountain sheep and other rare animals.

A BILL has been introduced in the legislature at Springfield, Ill., to open the Illinois exhibit to the public on Sundays, which will, it is thought, if successful, result in opening the entire fair on that day.

THE Minnesota legislature has seized the books of the coal combine and proposes to examine them thoroughly.

THE republicans of Chicago have nominated Samuel Allerton, the well known packer, for mayor in opposition to Carter Harrison.

THE situation in the Kalamazoo, Mich., flooded districts remained about the same on the 15th. The water had not risen any since the previous night, but there was much suffering as ice had formed and house to house communication by boats was almost impossible.

In a fight at the Athletic club rooms at Grand Rapids, Mich., Fred Broome was knocked out in the third round, sustaining concussion of the brain, from the effects of which he may die.

JOHN O'RTILLY, a rich bachelor of San Francisco, has died and left a million dollars or more to his brother, Michael, who is a wanderer and cannot be found.

THE much talked-of statue of Miss Rehan in silver has dwindled down considerably. It is now announced that only her bust will be on show.

SOLDIERS are patrolling the Cherokee strip and are arresting and running out all boomers whom they find trespassing upon it.

It is reported that defects were developed at the trial of the coast defense ship Monterey at San Francisco and that the constructors will lose \$30,000 because of the burning out of two large boilers.

THE Western Freight association has decided not to change the grain rates.

AN explosion occurred in the Wheeler opera house at Toledo, O., and in a few minutes the entire building was ablaze. The building was erected in 1871 and the loss was \$80,000.

GEN. SIMON BROWN died at St. Clair, Mich., on the 17th, aged 81 years. He participated in seventy-two engagements during his life.

THE Minnesota legislature, in defiance of the opinion of the attorney-general, will hold on to the coal companies' books, obtained by force, and it proposes to prove by them that a coal combine exists in the state.

OTTO FAULKENBURG, convicted of "whitecapping" in Perry county, Ill., made a statement implicating a number of citizens in participating in the lynching of John Davidson at Doolittle's Mill five years ago. Thirteen men have been indicted.

A STRANGE disease among cattle in Central Illinois is believed to be due to the feeding of millet.

THE SOUTH.

DALLAS, TEX., expects to have three more railroads before the end of the year.

LEE WALTON, a negro, was lynched by a negro mob at Rolling Fork, Miss.

THE five story building in Baltimore occupied by Matthai, Ingram & Co. for the manufacture of tin and japanned ware was almost entirely destroyed by fire with its contents. Loss, \$100,000; covered by insurance.

FIRE destroyed the elevator, warehouse and twelve loaded cars of the Valley route, several stores and the Townsend hotel at Arkansas City, Ark. Q. A. King, a fireman of the railway, was burned to death.

UNITED States officers have arrested Lum Adams and Will Mayes near Del Rio, Tex., who had with them eighty head of smuggled horses. The capture is one of the most important made on the border in several years, as it will lead to the breaking up of a gang of smugglers who have been operating between Mexico and Texas for some time past. The gang is reported to have their headquarters about fifty miles west of Del Rio, on the Mexican side.

B. W. CROW and his family have been driven from the town of Nebo, N. C., by anonymous threats. Crow is a white man and his daughter taught a school for negro children. The other night the school was overturned and destroyed.

F. EDWIN ELWELL, the sculptor, has received the contract from the Gettysburg monument commission to make an equestrian statue of Winfield Scott Hancock, to be erected at a commanding point on the Gettysburg battlefield. The statue will be of heroic size.

THE ticket scalpers' bill has passed the Texas senate.

THE largest wild cat ever seen in the neighborhood was killed in Stone creek swamp, near Louville, Ga. It measured 8 feet 3 inches from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail.

THE Masonic hall at Pine Bluff, Ark., burned. The post office was on the lower floor, but most of the contents were saved.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The appropriations of the legislature aggregated \$2,696,500.

Herbert Hall, a young Atchison county farmer, had his hand torn off the other day by a corn-sheller.

Gov. Leveiling approved every act of the legislature. Of the 206 bills which were passed by the two houses, not one was vetoed.

John H. Brown, grand secretary of the Kansas grand lodge, A. F. & A. M., died at Kansas City, Kan., on the 12th, at the age of 85 years.

The residence of Benjamin Fleisher, of Jackson county, was recently destroyed by fire and three of his children fatally burned. The mother was terribly burned in trying to save her children.

The number of special sergeants-at-arms who filed claims for services during the war at Topeka was 698. Their claims were for three days' services, or \$9 each. They were included in the appropriation bill.

Edward Burgess, of Atchison was recently drowned at La Platte, Neb. He was employed in the bridge department of the Missouri Pacific road and lost his life while trying to cut away some drift wood in order to save a bridge.

A committee of stalwart democrats has been chosen to go to Washington and make a demand of the administration that the stalwart wing of the party in Kansas be recognized in the distribution of patronage in preference to the fusion element.

Seven men are reported to have perished in the prairie fires in Russell county. The names of the victims are William Bailey, Lave Hutchinson, Albert Moore, A. McDonald, a son of Mrs. Lefevre, proprietor of the Dorrance hotel, and a strange man, name unknown.

A disastrous prairie fire swept over Rooks, Finney, Ellis and other portions of that locality recently. Much damage was done to stock and buildings. An aged farmer named Anderson and his wife and Sylvester Scannell were burned to death. Many farmers lost everything.

It is estimated that the total appropriation of the legislature which is just adjourned will be \$2,500,000, which is within a few thousand dollars of the appropriations of two years ago. The legislature ordered a levy of three and five-tenths mills—the same as two years ago—to meet the appropriations it has made.

Among the appropriations made by the legislature were \$65,000 for the Kansas exhibit at the world's fair; \$100,000 on the state printing for the next two years; \$80,000 for the expenses of the legislature; \$3,000 for the state horticultural society; \$11,000 to pay the bounty on sugar manufactured in Kansas, and various other smaller appropriations.

While conversing with her husband at the supper table in Florence the other evening, Mrs. Hanson Walters suddenly lost the power of speech. A physician was called and said she was suffering from paralysis of the tongue. She had been enjoying good health before. Mr. Walters has long since been blind and followed the profession of a musician and vocalist.

It is asserted that the republicans have given up the fight against Senator Martin and no further effort will be made to unseat him in the United States senate. The papers which have been filed with the senate by the republicans of the legislature against Martin will not be withdrawn from the elections committee of the senate, but no attempt will be made by the republicans to press the contest.

The game law passed by the recent legislature for the protection of birds is the most radical game law the state has ever passed. It makes it unlawful for any person at any time of year to kill quail, prairie chicken or any singing birds, except upon his own land. It knocks out hunting all over the state. It is asserted that as the law now stands even the son or brother of the owner of the land cannot kill game upon the premises even though it is the desire of the owner. The penalty for violation is a fine of from \$10 to \$25.

The state world's fair commissioners are reported as not at all encouraged by the outlook for the Kansas display. They are handicapped by the small appropriation granted by the legislature, and the result will be, unless the people come forward with a subscription of \$15,000 or \$20,000, the Kansas display will be skimpy. The appropriation is only \$65,000, of which \$31,000 must be paid out to the old world's fair association for the Kansas building and the expenses of the association up to the time the new board took charge. The building cost \$29,000 and is about completed.

The great bone of contention between the two parties in the legislature in trying to agree upon the legislative appropriation bill was the matter of paying the employes of the Dunsmore house. The item, however, was finally agreed to. The amount paid the Dunsmore house was about \$8,000, and all the employes, except Ben Rich, received their claims in full. The matter of paying the fifteen "flat" members of the Dunsmore house was by the terms of the bill, left to Speaker Douglas and ex-Speaker Dunsmore as a special tribunal to determine whether there were reasonable grounds for beginning a contest. Forty republicans voted against it, but 22 republicans together with the 52 populists and 2 democrats passed the bill.

PAPEES proving that the late Baron de Reinach paid 11,000,000 francs to Dr. Herz have been ordered seized at Paris.

DR. G. S. LIGHT, an eccentric physician, who lived the life of a hermit at Pine Bluff, Ark., died at Covington, Ky. He was wealthy.

THE government is soon to publish some interesting experiments collected by consultants in Europe as to the application of electricity to the farm and particularly as to its power in the propagation of plants.

CHIEFS ARTHUR AND SARGENT, of the brotherhood of engineers and firemen, have been sued for damages by the Ann Arbor road for ordering a strike.

MRS. SCHLEMAN, widow of Dr. Schleman, the famous explorer of the ruins of buried and ancient cities, has determined to present to the United States National museum a portion of the relics unearthed at Troy by her late husband.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President Nominates Many New Officers—Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate:

James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France.

Theodore Runyan, of New Jersey, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

John E. Risley, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Denmark.

J. G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, to be United States circuit judge for the Seventh judicial circuit.

Walter Dabney, of Virginia, to be solicitor of the department of state.

Charles B. Stewart, of Texas, to be judge of the United States court for the Indian territory.

Ernest P. Baldwin, of Maryland, to be first auditor of the treasury.

Thomas Holcombe, of Delaware, to be fifth auditor of the treasury.

Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to be commissioner of railroads.

United States marshals—David Guyton, of Mississippi, for the northern district of Mississippi; William H. Hawkins, of Indiana, for the district of Indiana; Abner Gaines, of Arkansas, for the eastern district of Arkansas; James J. McAlester, of the Indian territory, for the Indian territory.

To be United States attorneys—Frank N. Burke, of Indiana, for the district of Indiana; Clifford L. Jackson, of the Indian territory, for the Indian territory; Joseph H. House, of Arkansas, for the eastern district of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—After various resolutions affecting clerks of committees, modification of rules, etc., one of which for the reprint of the Indian appropriation bill led to a discussion in which the errors committed in the enrollment of appropriation bills at the last session were exposed and commented upon, had been offered in the senate and referred the senate went into executive session on motion of Mr. Vest and confirmed the following nominations in short order.

Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of state.

Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, to be minister to Mexico.

James P. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be minister to France.

Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, to be consul-general at London.

Robert A. Maxwell, of New York, to be fourth assistant postmaster-general.

Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to be commissioner of railroads.

William McAdoo, of New Jersey, to be assistant secretary of the navy.

LOST AT SEA.

The Missing Steamer Naronic Undoubtedly Lost—Hopes That at Least a Part of the Crew Has Been Saved.

BREMEN, March 21.—After long continued anxiety regarding the fate of the White Star line steamer Naronic, which sailed from Liverpool February 11 for New York, and which has not since been heard of, intelligence has been received, showing beyond doubt that she is lost.

The British steamer Coventry, Capt. Wilson, from Fernandina February 19, arrived at this port yesterday. She reports that at 3 o'clock in the morning of March 4, when in latitude 42 north, longitude 46 west, she passed a lifeboat painted white bearing the name "Naronic." The boat was floating keel upward.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the same day another lifeboat from the Naronic was passed. This boat gave evidence of having encountered heavy seas. The masts and oars of the lifeboat had been lashed together and attached to the painter and then thrown overboard as a sea anchor to keep the boat's head up to the wind and sea. Judging from appearances, neither of the boats had been long adrift. The position of the drifting boats was about south by west of Sable island on the banks of Newfoundland. There is a chance that the occupants of the boat were picked up by a passing vessel.

Officials of the White Star Line Co. here have received the full report of the steamer Coventry which arrived at Bremen yesterday. They state their advice show that the last lifeboat of the Naronic passed by the Coventry was recently occupied by a portion of the Naronic crew, and they expressed the hope that the occupants had been picked up by a passing vessel. They also expressed the hope that the occupants of the other boats had been rescued.

All doubt as to the fate of the Naronic has been dispelled by the sighting of her lifeboats. That she is now at the bottom of the ocean cannot be disputed, but the cause for the disaster is, of course, still a matter of conjecture.

It may be, judging from the latitude and longitude in which the boats were seen, that the steamer struck an iceberg, though it is still rather early in the season for ice to be adrift so far south as the Banks. It is hoped that the mystery of the loss of the steamer will soon be cleared up by the landing at some port of the members of her crew.

A vessel which passed Deal signaled that she had on board eleven shipwrecked people, and the White Star officials say there is a strong probability that they are part of the crew of the Naronic. The arrival of this vessel is eagerly awaited, as, should the shipwrecked persons on board be from the Naronic, all conjecture as to the causes that led to the foundering of the steamer will be removed.

HURRICANE IN AUSTRALASIA.

THE islands visited by a disastrous and fatal storm.

SIDNEY, N. S. W., March 21.—This island has just been visited by a most destructive hurricane. Large numbers of the natives are said to have perished and extensive districts were devastated. New Caledonia, with neighboring islands, the most important penal colony of France, was storm swept and particulars are anxiously awaited as to the destruction of life and property at Noumea and other points. The New Hebrides have but a few white inhabitants, but among these are missionaries from America and Europe.

The hurricane was the worst one ever experienced in the region. It raged incessantly for three days and the rainfall was enormous. Half of New Caledonia is flooded. In the town alone ten persons were drowned. The loss of property was at least \$120,000. Most of the settlers were ruined.

OFF FOR HONOLULU.

SPECIAL Envoy Blount Sails on the Revenue Cutter Rush.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Ex-Congressman James H. Blount, commissioner to Hawaii, accompanied by Mrs. Blount and Ellis Mills, stenographer of the state department, as secretary, arrived from Washington this morning, and shortly after noon started for Honolulu on the United States revenue cutter Rush.

Commissioner Blount was seen for a few minutes before boarding the Rush, and upon being requested to say something about his mission, replied:

"My mission, so far as instructions are concerned, is a secret one, and in regard to those instructions I am absolutely unable at present to impart any information to the public. I would like to do so, but I can not."

HARRIS TO DIE.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Carlyle W. Harris, the medical student who was convicted of poisoning his child-wife, was brought into court this morning and after making a long, but almost inaudible speech to the court, in which he declared his innocence, was sentenced by Recorder Smyth to die by electricity at Sing Sing during the week of May 8. Much interest is taken in his case and a strong effort will be made to secure executive clemency for him.

GOLD COMING BACK.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Champagne, which arrived yesterday, brought 4,558,000 francs, valued at \$997,000, for account of Lazard Freres; 500,000 francs, valued at \$100,000, for account of Credit Lyonnais.



Kilbuck's Rug
My friend Kilbuck is a writer; and though I think he never shot so much as a partridge in his life, the work he does best is the writing of stories of wild adventures in the chase in the forest.

I went to see him the other evening, for the first time in several months. He welcomed me very cordially; and as I sank into a rocking-chair before the fireplace in his comfortable bachelor apartment, I was struck by the beauty and large size of the bearskin rug that was stretched before the fender. When my feet rested upon it I could scarcely see my shoes, so thickly did the rich fur cluster about them.

"Hello!" cried I. "Isn't this rug something new? I'm sure it wasn't here the last time I was with you. Where did you get it?"
Kilbuck laughed. "Haven't you heard that story?" said he.

"What?" I exclaimed. "Is there a story connected with it? Let's have it!"

I prepared to be properly thrilled by a narrative of hairbreadth escapes.

Taking the poker, Kilbuck settled the coal in the grate, laughing softly the while.

"If you are the friend you pretend to be," he said, "and called as often as you ought and as I should like to have you call, you'd know that last spring I was completely run down. Overwork had brought me into so poor a condition of health that a long rest in the country became an absolute necessity."

I expressed my tardy sympathy, and complimented him on his present evident robustness.

"Yes," said he, "I'm strong enough now; but last spring you might have knocked me down with a feather. And, such being the case, I just packed up my duds and started for the woods."

"I knew of a little farmhouse in a mountainous and wooded district of northern New England, and that's where I went. There isn't another house within ten miles. The nearest village is a dozen miles away, and consists of a church, a store and three houses. It is known as Oxford Corners."

"Near the farm house is a brook which in spring has water enough in it to turn a waterwheel, and at that season my landlord, Farley, saws lumber in a little sawmill he has there."

"Well, when I arrived I found the mill in full blast, the saw 'zing' like a big locket, as it cut through the logs. Farley had two or three men helping him, and his house consequently was crowded. I had some trouble in persuading him that there was room enough for me; but I did it at length, and settled down to wait for health to come."

"I didn't have to wait long, either. The pure air, the quiet, the wholesome country food, together with entire mental and bodily rest, soon put me on my feet. I became strong enough to take short walks, studying the flowers and the birds, and to go fishing occasionally for trout in the brook above the mill."

"As for hunting, you know I never had a gun in my hands in my life. I couldn't have done any of that; besides, I shouldn't have expected to find any but small game about. A deer was rarely seen in the neighborhood; catamounts were unheard of; and when, as occasionally happened, a hunter brought in a report of bear tracks found on the mountains, folks generally put on an incredulous look."

"I went about daily for some weeks, armed only with a botany box. My strength rapidly returned. It wasn't long before I was able to take long tramps."

"Well, it happened one time that I wanted some things that could only be got at Oxford Corners, and I deter-



I STRUCK IT A BLOW.
mined to tramp over there after them. I spoke of my intention at the house, and one of the mill hands asked me to get him some chewing tobacco. I willingly promised to do this favor.

"I started early next morning, my only weapon a stout stick that I cut in the woods, and took a wagon trail which led over the mountain."

"It was a glorious morning. I amused myself as I swung along trying to identify the birds by their notes—by no means an easy task; and I noted some rare flowers and plants along the way."

"At about eleven o'clock I reached the Corners, made my purchases—not forgetting the chewing tobacco that

the sawyer wanted—took dinner at the storekeeper's house, and at about half-past one started back toward Farley's."

"I had traversed about half the distance, and passing on the way up the mountain, a place where the trees were for the most part scrubby and small, with here and there a tall hemlock rising from among them, I noticed one tree in particular which was tall and tapering, with stubs of dead branches sticking out all over it. Only at the top had it a tuft of live foliage. There seemed to be a crow's or a hawk's nest up there; and I thought that if I wanted to climb it, it wouldn't be hard."

"I did want to climb it pretty soon, but I haven't got to that yet."

"I'd like to know, just for the fun of it, how many times I've described bears in my stories. A hundred, I'll warrant! Well, sir! do you know, when I really saw a bear cub in the path before me I didn't know what it was. I hadn't any more idea that the little beast I saw there was a baby bear than I had that it was a dromedary or an ornithomachus."

"But I had some excuse. The creature was loping along the track a little distance ahead of me, and I couldn't see him very plainly, especially as I had left my eye-glasses at home."

"But I realized that there was some strange animal ahead of me, and I wanted to know what it was. So I ran after it, and when I got near enough struck it a blow across the side with my stick, which made it cry out with pain and dash into the bushes. I stopped, out of breath."

"My first thought was that, for so small an animal, it made a tremendous racket in those bushes. Then I realized that some bigger animal was there, too—a stray cow, probably, I thought. I looked confidently to see a cow's head, astonished face emerge from the undergrowth."

"Instead, there came forth amid a great crashing of bushes a huge she bear, snarling and vengeful!"

"Imagine that, will you? And you know I never did like practical jokes!"

"Well, I knew her at once—recognized her from her photographs, so to speak. Then—I make no bones of saying it—I was frightened. I knew she could do more damage to my health in three minutes than three months in the country could repair—to say the best of it."

"Besides, I naturally hated to be eaten after having taken such pains to get into good condition. It seemed too much like misplaced endeavor. To fatten myself up for a bear's dinner was not what I had come into the country for."

"Yet there I was, standing as stupidly as a turkey in a barnyard the day before Thanksgiving, for the moment entirely bereft of my wits, with a big bear not ten feet from me. I had nothing to defend myself with except my stick. A cudgel is a good weapon—against woodchucks; but every feature of my enemy's expressive countenance proclaimed that she was no woodchuck."

"What was I to do? Instinct answered the question for me. I took to my heels—which, luckily, are light—and made a bee-line for the tree which I've just told you of. 'Nor stayed to look behind,' as the poet says."

"Reaching the tree, I climbed it, using the stubs of branches like the rungs of a ladder. No monkey in Africa ever climbed a tree faster. But I wasn't ten feet up before the bear was at the foot, and to my horror began climbing after me."

"Here I was, treed by a bear. In fiction the situation was a good one, though a trifle—just a trifle—overdone. But I confess that in real life I didn't find it so good. It struck me as too sensational."

"At that moment I pitied every hero I had ever put up a tree in the whole course of my career as a writer. My heart was filled with remorse for my misdeeds toward them. Then I remembered that I always got them down again, with no bones broken, and was comforted. And I wished to goodness I was one of them."

"But I wasn't. There was no trusty author about to manipulate me and my bear, and consequently I was afraid matters wouldn't end happily."

"Meanwhile, I kept on up the tree, and the bear kept on, too. It wasn't very long before I was at the top; and there I stood, clasping the tree with one arm, my feet resting on two little stubs of branches. There I stood, the cold perspiration starting on my forehead, and waited for the bear."

"And yet I remembered noticing, in spite of my fright, that the nest I had seen up there was a crow's and abandoned."

"The bear came steadily up; but when she was within a dozen feet of me I noticed with joy that she showed signs of wavering. She looked down at the ground and then up at me. Then she growled and came two or three feet nearer. Then she stopped again."

"I saw that the tree was getting too small about the trunk for her to climb it easily."

"But this didn't comfort me much. I was too tantalizingly near her for her to give me up; and I felt it in my bones that she could reach me if she tried."

"I was right. The bear again advanced a little; but again she stopped, and grasping the tree stoutly, rested, panting."

"Her jaws were open, her tongue hanging out; there was an immense eagerness in her eyes. Her resemblance to a dog begging underneath some meat held above him suddenly tickled me. Some men would laugh at a funeral."

"Then noting her open mouth, a great hope surged up within me. I never expect, honestly, to forget the exultation of that minute. I fairly shouted, and would have danced had I been able."

"I had a better idea than any hero of a bear story that I ever read of. It was superb, and I knew it."

"I reached into my pocket and drew forth one of the plugs of tobacco I had purchased at the Corners. With my jackknife I managed to saw off of it a good generous hunk. The bear, still

panting, watched proceedings with interest.

"I poised the tobacco carefully over her open jaws. She growled and shut her mouth. For a moment I stood on needles. But only for a moment. She opened her mouth again, exposing the full length of her red tongue."

"Then—carefully, for my life depended on it—I dropped the piece of tobacco."

"My heart gave a great throb of joy when it landed fairly and squarely on the back of the bear's tongue. By great good luck it struck just where she must swallow it, willy nilly."

"And swallow it she did, though it was a big mouthful. Its sharp corners hurt her throat and the water came into her eyes; but with a painful gulp she got the tobacco down. Then she growled and eyed me with an air of mingled wrath and astonishment."

"But the tobacco seemed to have no other effect than to increase her ill-temper. True, she backed down the tree two or three feet on receiving the dose; but a minute later she came up again with renewed energy."

"I felt confident that the tobacco, which was as black as a hat and as strong as Hercules, would make her dreadfully sick—in time. But suppose she mustered up courage to climb the few remaining feet that separated us, first?"

"This was a desperate case, and if my remedy wasn't going to have pretty prompt effect, I might just as well have saved my medicine."

"The bear slowly and with difficulty hunched her way up toward me. I began to despair again. But just as I was giving up all hope, I perceived that all was not well with her ladyship."

"Evidently she had a bad taste in her mouth. An expression of uncertainty passed over her face like a cloud. She began to cling tight to the tree as if afraid of falling. I made up my mind she was dizzy."

"She appeared to be quite willing to go home; probably the cubs needed her, anyway. She began in a great hurry to get down the tree. Her grip wasn't at all secure. She came near falling once or twice, and when about ten feet from the ground actually did so, landing with a terrible thump."

"But she immediately raised herself up on her haunches, and gazed uncertainly about her. I think the earth must have been revolving and tipping round in a particularly rapid way about that time, for I noticed her forehead

planted very far apart, as if her body needed bracing."

"Finally she got painfully up on all four legs and lurched off into the bushes. That was all she could do; and once there she stretched herself out at full length, completely done up."

"I think a man might have killed and dressed her cub before her eyes at that moment without causing her to wink an eye even. She was a dreadfully sick bear."

"She was pretty near the tree, but I thought, in the circumstances, I might come down. She did not stir when I landed on the earth once more; but I did not stop. I started out for Farley's about as fast as I could go."

"You see there might be other bears in the neighborhood, and my stock of tobacco was limited. Besides, it wasn't mine; I had no right to be giving it away to bears."

"I told the people about it at Farley's. They knew I was a story-writer; in fact, I had been incautious enough to read them one or two of my best bear stories, and I guess they thought I was giving them another yarn. They didn't seem much inclined to believe me, anyhow. But I showed them that part of the tobacco was gone, called their attention to the fact that I was extremely unlikely to have met anyone to give it away to on that lonely road, and asked them if they had ever known me to use it in any form."

"They yielded to my reasoning at last, and the next day went to the scene of my adventure. They found no bear; but they did see the place where the bushes had been crushed down, and observed that the bark of the tree had been scratched off as if by a bear's claws. They had to concede that I had told the truth."

"A hunt was organized a few days later, but to no purpose. I suspect that bear was so ashamed of herself that she left the country."

"But," said I, when Kilbuck had finished his story, "if you didn't catch the bear, what has all this story to do with your rug?"

"Oh," said Kilbuck, "I forgot all about the rug. It isn't that bear's skin, that's a fact. But I owe it to her, just the same. You see, I had experienced a bear story better than any I had ever written. So I just wrote a narrative of my actual experience, and sent it to the editor of a magazine for boys. He sent me a check for it at once; and with the funds I bought this rug down town. And that's all there is about it."

"But," said I, again, "I supposed editors always demanded a moral to stories. Now, yours hasn't got the ghost of a moral."

"Moral!" exclaimed Kilbuck, "moral! Now, see here, that's too bad, really. If that story doesn't contain the strongest sort of a lesson on the dangers of using tobacco, I'd like to know what does!"—Charles Mizer Thompson, in Youth's Companion.



SHE WAS A DREADFULLY SICK BEAR.

THE FARMING WORLD.
REGULATE THE CELLS.
FORMATION OF COMB.

The Size of Wax Seales and How to Regulate the Cells.

When a swarm of bees are hived, they immediately begin to build what is called the comb, which they use as cradles for their young, and as a storehouse for provisions. Bees usually begin to build comb from the highest point in their hives downwards; if a break occurs in repairing it and they build upward, the comb is very irregular. Wax is not chemically the fat of bees, as it is sometimes called, but is produced when food is abundant and the bees not especially active. It is secreted in four small pouches on each side of the abdomen of a worker bee. The scales of wax are very delicate and of an irregular pentagonal (five sided) shape and so thin and light that one hundred of them weigh scarcely as much as a kernel of wheat.

Building comb and gathering honey go on simultaneously, and when honey falls comb building ceases until there is another flow.

When bees are secreting wax they hang in chains with the fore feet of one, holding to the hind feet of the bee above, and present an interesting spectacle. No bee alone builds a cell. One takes a scale of wax in its mandibles (jaws), puts it in place, gives it a pinch. Another gives it a pinch or polishes it. This is repeated over and over again until the work is com-

pleted, the whole being the united efforts of many. They skip briskly about over the delicate comb, yet never break or mutilate it. The cells of a honey comb exhibit the greatest wisdom in construction, as they have the greatest capacity for strength, occupying at the same time the least space and consuming the least labor in building. The bottom of each cell is formed of three diamond-shaped pieces of wax, each one forming one-third of the base of three opposite cells. When the bottoms are completed, the queen deposits eggs, or honey is stored, walls being built as needed.

The cells in which queens are bred are large and hang with their mouth downward. It does not appear to make any difference if they are cut out, and placed in some other position. As they are usually built on the edge of the comb, it may be only to economize space. Unlike the cells of drones or workers, they are used but once. When the queen leaves they are cut off and then resemble acorn cups. By counting these, the number of queens reared can thus be ascertained. The cells of the drones are larger than those of the worker. Bees display wonderful sagacity, in changing from one sized cell to another, by building a set of intermediate ones. While they are secreting wax, they need pollen as well as honey, as it is always found in the stomach of wax producing workers, and they never build comb so rapidly as when they have free access to it. Since the introduction of comb foundation, the kind of cells built can in a measure be controlled. If the frames are filled with worker foundation, the cells will be of worker size. If the queen is young and prolific, they may not care for drone cells; if she is old, they will fill all empty space with them. A colony is most profitable which does not rear a lot of useless consumers. Cur-tailing the rearing of drones also lessens to a considerable extent the desire of bees to swarm.—Orange Judd Farmer.

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A MODEL HUSBAND.

Most wives will end their story with:
"Ah well, men are but human."
I long to tell the secret of
A truly happy woman.

Through all the sunshine-lighted years,
Lined now in the prospect,
My husband's word brought never tears,
Nor caused a sad recollection.

Whatever the burdens of the day,
Unflinching, calm and steady,
To bear his part—the larger half—
I always find him ready.

House cleaning season brings no frown,
No sarcasm, pointed keenly,
Through carpets up, and rails head down,
He makes his way serenely.

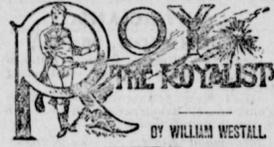
Our evenings pass in converse sweet,
Or quiet contemplation,
We never disagree except
To "keep up conversation."

And dewy morn of radiant June,
Fair moonlight of September,
April with bird and brook alone,
Stern, pitiless December—

Each seems to my adoring eyes
Some new grace to discover,
For he, unchanging through the years,
Is still my tender lover.

So life no shadows holds, though we
Have reached the side that's shady;
My husband? Oh! a dream is he,
And I'm a maiden lady.

—Eleanor M. Denny, in Ladies' Home Journal.



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CHAPTER X—CONTINUED.

I was now so well known at Mme. de Gex's lodgings that after letting me in the slavey generally left me to announce myself. It was so on the present occasion, and when I knocked at the parlor door a voice which I recognized as Antoinette's bade me enter. As I entered, the dear girl rose to greet me, palette in hand, for I had been so fortunate as to obtain for her several good commissions, and she was fully occupied.

I saw at a glance that she was alone. As I had called only the day before, and was not expected to call again before the end of the week, Mme. de Gex had given herself a short leave of absence. It was an opportunity for which I had ardently longed; but now that it was come I seemed unable to profit by it. Surprise—or something else—completely unmanned me. I could think of nothing better to say than "How do you do, Miss de Gex?" and even that I said with difficulty.

Antoinette also appeared surprised; but she recovered her composure much sooner than I did.

"My mother is out, Mr. Roy," she observed, quietly; "but she will be in presently. Won't you sit down?"

I sat down, and Antoinette, turning to her easel, went on with her painting as unconcerned as if I had not been there. This made me feel worse than ever, and for two or three minutes I watched her in silence, conscious that I was losing a golden opportunity, yet utterly unable to say what was in my mind—to say anything, in fact. At last (though my heart was fluttering like a sail in a dying wind) I spoke again:

"You did not expect to see me to-day, Miss de Gex?"

"No. We did not expect to see you before Saturday or Sunday. My mother will be in presently," she answered, without raising her eyes, and plying her brush as if she were working for a wage.

This was terribly discouraging. I felt both vexed and disappointed, and began to think that I had better wait for a more convenient opportunity (as if it were possible to imagine a more convenient opportunity) or abandon the idea altogether. So I said, coldly and rather curtly:

"I hope you will pardon me for coming again so soon; but I did not like to go away without saying good-by."

"Saying good-by? How? What?" she exclaimed, raising her head.

"Yes. I leave London to-morrow morning. I have just heard that I am appointed to the command of the gun-brig Kangaroo. I shall hoist my pennant on Thursday, and probably be at sea before the end of the week."

Antoinette now appeared to be interested. She even laid down her brush.

"You are going away to-morrow? Whither?" she asked, turning pale.

"Until I get my sailing-orders I cannot be quite sure; but I have reason to believe that my destination will be the Levant. We are going to help the Turks to turn Bonaparte out of Egypt, or to take him."

"Then there will be fighting?"

"I hope so."

"You hope so! Then you are glad to go away, to leave—us?"

"No, mademoiselle, God knows I am not glad to leave you. But I am a sailor, and must obey orders; and as for fighting, I shall not only be fighting for my country and for your king as well as mine, but for you."

"For me! How?" she stammered.

Her emotion restored my courage, and I answered, boldly: "Yes, for you. Fighting brings promotion; I shall be made post-captain; and then, dear Antoinette—"

"In her excitement she had pushed her chair a little backward; her face was raised to mine with a look which made me wild, and, quite forgetting that she was a jeune fille, I put my arms round her neck and kissed her passionately.

In a moment she was on her feet.

"You forget yourself, Mr. Roy!" she exclaimed, indignantly. "Go, please; leave the room this instant."

"It is true, my love for you made me forget myself. But don't be angry; it will be no child's play out there, and I may never come back. If you don't want me, I won't."

The words were hardly spoken when Antoinette turned deadly pale; her eyes filled with tears, and she had to lean on the back of her chair for support.

"They killed Henri; and if they kill you, mon Dieu, what will become of me?" she cried.

Then I ventured to put my arms round her a second time, and she laid her head on my shoulder, murmuring: "They will kill you; they will kill you."

"No, they won't. Now that I know that you love me, I shall not let them. Don't make yourself unhappy, darling. I am sure to come back safe and sound, and then—You will think of me sometimes when I am away?"

"He asks whether I shall think of him! Always, always—and pray for you. But hark, there is a knock at the front door. Mind, not a word of this to my mother—now. She would think me a wicked girl for allowing—There! Let me go! You must."

One more embrace, and Antoinette resumed her painting and I my chair; and when Mme. de Gex came in I was deep in a book.

"Mr. Roy! You here!" she exclaimed, in a tone of not very pleased surprise.

"He is come pour prendre congé, mother dear. He has just got his grade, and is going to Egypt to fight Bonaparte," said Antoinette, with a smiling nonchalance of which I had not believed her capable.

"Dame! This is surely very sudden. I congratulate you on your promotion, Mr. Roy, but we shall be very sorry to lose you."

All the same she did not seem very sorry, and was probably by no means ill-pleased to hear of my approaching departure. It would relieve her of a great anxiety as touching her daughter, and she would no longer be under the necessity of playing the duenna. Poor old lady, how little she knew!

Yet, whatever may have been her thoughts, Mme. de Gex was all kindness, wished me success and a safe return, expressed a hope that they would hear of me occasionally from my mother, and bade me God-speed.

Antoinette said very little; but the answering pressure of her dear hand was more eloquent than words; there was a loving, pathetic look in her beautiful eyes which went to my heart and whenever I thought of it afterwards made me alternately wretched and exultant.

CHAPTER XI.

On reporting myself to the admiral at Portsmouth I was ordered to proceed to sea with all despatch, join the blockading squadron off Alexandria, and place myself at the disposal of Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, who, by virtue of a treaty just concluded with the sultan, had been appointed to the supreme command of the Turkish fleet in Levantine waters and all the land forces of the ports in Egypt and Syria.

Bonaparte's unprovoked invasion of these countries had excited great indignation in Europe, and above all in England, the traditional enemy of French aggrandizement and ambition. In this instance, at least, the indignation was fully warranted. Without rhyme or reason, or even plausible excuse, without even declaring war against Turkey, the directory had sent an army and a fleet to Egypt under command of Bonaparte, who had taken possession of the country, slaughtered thousands of its people, and wrought havoc and untold misery wherever he appeared.

Nelson had destroyed the fleet at the glorious battle of the Nile, and so deprived Bonaparte of the means of returning to France with his army. Most generals in his position would have thrown up the sponge, but Bonaparte was a general hors ligne. Dislike the man though you may, you cannot help admiring the grandeur of his ideas and the energy with which he carried them into effect. Cut off from France, and finding it impossible or inexpedient to remain in Egypt, he marched into Syria, intending, when he had conquered that country, to raise and organize an army of Arabs and either invade India or conquer Turkey.

It was to prevent the consummation of this design, and, if possible, destroy or capture Bonaparte and his army, that the British government had formed an alliance with the sultan and sent Sir Sidney Smith to the Levant. He was one of the most enterprising naval officers of his time; and I reckoned it as a piece of good fortune that I should have to serve under so distinguished a commander.

I liked my ship and I liked my crew. I was so delighted with my promotion and prospects that I should not have quarreled with them though the Kangaroo had been old and leaky and the hands mutinous and incompetent. But the brig was well found and a good sailer, and by the time we made the Egyptian coast my ship's company was as smart and well disciplined as any in his majesty's service.

On reaching the rendezvous I went on board the flag ship to report myself and deliver the letters and dispatches I had brought with me from England.

Sir Sidney Smith, who prided himself on his politeness and savoir faire, received me smiling. He was thirty-five, very good-looking—dark hair and eyes, a face full of fire and energy—and a naval dandy.

"So you know Arabic?" he observed, after reading his letter.

"A little," I answered, modestly; for, though I had succeeded in humbugging Admiral Jones, it would not have been safe to attempt anything of that sort with Commodore Smith.

"A little! They tell me you know it thoroughly."

"They are too flattering. I know just enough to enable me to read the language with difficulty and ask my way about; but I dare say a little practice will give me a sufficient command of the language to speak it with ease."

"That is all I want; and the sooner you begin the better. You must sail for Acre within the hour. Capt. Miller, of the *Theseus*, and Col. Philippeaux are already there. I shall follow with the *Tiger* and some gunboats to-morrow or the next day. Bonaparte has taken El Arish and Jaffa, and if we let him take Acre he will be the master of Asia Minor."

"So! He has taken Jaffa?"

"Yes, and plundered the inhabitants to the bone, and slaughtered four thousand of the garrison in cold blood, after they had surrendered. He could not spare troops to guard them or food to keep them, and he knew that if he let them go they would join old Djezzar at

Acre; so he just had them shot. It is horrible—but that man is a disgrace to civilization—but it will help us immensely."

"Help us! How?"

"Don't you see? By setting everybody against him and making the Turks desperate. 'Better die sword in hand than surrender only to be shot,' they will say. Those poor devils he killed at Jaffa will fight against him at Acre, and more potently than if they were alive. And, now, about Ahmed Djezzar Pasha, with whom, owing to your knowledge of Arabic, you are likely to be brought a good deal in contact. Djezzar, as you know, means 'butcher.' That describes him, but only partially. He is as brave as a lion, as cruel as a tiger, and as crafty as a fox. He thinks no more of slicing off a man's head than your boatswain thinks of rope's ending a powder monkey, and I dare say has taken as many lives in his time as this damned Bonaparte, and that is saying a good deal. A few years ago Djezzar went to Mecca with the grand caravan of pilgrims, leaving in charge of the city and government his favorite Soliman. Well, one day during the pasha's absence Soliman happened to catch sight of one of Djezzar's wives, a Circassian of great beauty, and fell in love with her, pretty much, I imagine, as King David fell in love with the wife of Uriah the Hittite, killed two or three eunuchs, broke into the harem, and then called for his horse and his arms and fled into the desert."

"When Djezzar returned he went mad with rage, killed the Circassian with his own hand, and had all the other women, to the number of thirty, sewed up in leather sacks—into each of which had been put a snake and a cat—and thrown into the sea. Then he bought him thirty other women, and walled them up in his harem, leaving only a little

white walls were washed by the waters of the "Great Sea." Yonder was Carmel, where the prophet of God had called down the fires of Heaven on the priests of Baal; there the road to Nazareth, and the track which led to Bethesda and Copernaum; the river Jordan, and the lake of Tiberias.

Hard by was Coeur-de-lion's mount, where many a Christian knight and Moslem emir had bit the dust; and under those very battlements Sir Godfrey de Roy, my own ancestor, had perished while upholding the standard of the cross and fighting for his king. And now, though I knew it not, Acre was about to witness a fiercer struggle—a struggle which, by turning the tide of revolutionary conquest from east to west and restoring to France her greatest general, would profoundly affect the course of European history for all time.

I let go alongside the *Theseus*, and reported myself to Capt. Miller, who was good enough to take me ashore in his gig and present me to Col. Philippeaux and the pasha.

Acre was like a beehive when the bees are swarming. The population seemed to be all out of doors. A procession of camels, laden asses and led horses was winding through the narrow streets. Djezzar's Albanian and Maugrabin mercenaries, armed to the teeth, Turkish soldiers and British blue-jackets and marines were hurrying to and fro. Wild-looking horsemen in the picturesque garb of the desert were trying to force their way through the throng. The air was thick with dust, the din terrific. Men were shouting and swearing in all tongues of Europe and the east. Thousands of people were at work on and about the fortifications—some wheeling earth and widening ditches, others repairing and strengthening the walls and towers, hauling stones, mounting guns and bringing up ammunition.

Amid all this confusion we had some difficulty in finding Col. Philippeaux, a fine-looking, soldier-like man, with a dark, resolute face and a quick, imperious manner. He was superintending the construction of a revetment, and so busy that he could give us only a few minutes.

"I am glad, Sir Sidney is coming so quickly; we shall want him," he said, after reading the commodore's letter. "I should not be surprised, though, to see the French first. They are on the march, and they don't let the grass grow under their feet."

"And you expect them here, when?"

"In three days."

"And what think you of our chances?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LOCUSTS ON THEIR TRAVELS.

A British Consul Describes Swarms Which Darkened the Air.

The British consul in Mogador mentions in a late report that while on an excursion inland, about a day's journey from Mogador, he met flights of locusts. He says it was an astonishing and interesting, though painful, sight, the air being in some parts so thick with them that they formed a dense, living brown fog, through which he could hardly find his way, while they so completely covered the ground that the utmost caution was necessary in walking, as he could not tell whether he was treading on soft sand, hard, slippery rock, or what. Many birds feasted on the insects, including large flights of gulls from the sea; and beasts evidently enjoyed their share, for in the middle of the densest swarm he saw a fine red fox dancing about in the most frantic manner, leaping up and snapping dozens of the locusts in the air, until, seeing the stranger, he suddenly dropped on all fours and quickly vanished in the live fog. Not only did the barbel get their share of the novel food (the consul used the locusts successfully as bait for them), but some of the fish of the Atlantic were found gorged with locusts which had been blown off the land by easterly winds. As usual, they were extensively eaten by the native population, both Mohammedan and Jewish.

A Country of Reptiles.

A Scotchman who has lately traveled extensively in Australia says that it is a great reptile country. "I have traveled," he said, "in almost every country and I have never found a land that went ahead of Australia for snakes, lizards and frogs. There are some sixty-five species of snakes in that country, of which forty-two are venomous and twelve positively dangerous. There are forty or fifty different kinds of frogs, embracing every variety from a common tree frog to a large green variety with blue eyes and a gold back, making a wonderful showing of color as he hops about. There are probably forty kinds of lizards, of which twenty belong to a class known as night lizards, many of which hibernate. One species can utter a cry when hurt or alarmed, and another kind, the frilled lizard, can lift its fore legs and hop about like a kangaroo. The monitor, or fork-tongued lizard, burrows in the earth, climbs and swims and grows to a length of nine or ten feet. The crocodiles of Queensland, however, grow to a length sometimes of forty feet. Some of the Australian species of lizards can change their color not only from light to dark but from gray to red. All kinds of turtles are caught. I saw one caught there that was ten feet in length."—New Orleans Picayune.

Quiet and Effective.

An old man and a young man were riding in a stage coach. The old man was grave, but sprightly, short of stature, spare, with a smooth forehead, a fresh complexion and a bright, piercing eye. The young man swore a great deal, until once when they stopped to change horses the old man said to him: "I perceive by the registry books that you and I are going to travel together a long distance in this coach. I have a favor to ask of you. I am getting to be an old man, and if I should so far forget myself as to swear, you will caution me about it." The young man instantly apologized, and there was no more swearing heard from him during that journey. The old man was John Wesley.—United Presbyterian.

ONE CAME TOWARDS US.

hole through which they could receive their food. And they are there yet, except three or four who have died, and whose bodies the others lowered down from the roof with cords. For nobody living is suffered either to come out or go in."

"What a frightful old ruffian!"

"Yes, according to our ideas. But you must remember that Djezzar is a Turk, and that here, in the east, human life is of no more account than it was when Sammel hewed Agag in pieces before the Lord, and Joshua thought he was doing God service by killing all his prisoners of war, hounding their horses, and burning their chariots with fire. He acts according to his lights. And let us do the old barbarian justice; he can do a generous action. Some time after he had walled up his second batch of wives he was sitting in his divan, surrounded by his officers, and dispensing justice in Oriental fashion, when the door was thrown violently open, and a hooded stranger, wearing a robe of camel-hair, burst into the room, thrust aside officers and litigants, and stood before the pasha."

"Who art thou?" asked Djezzar, laying his hand on the hatchet which he has always within reach.

"The stranger threw back his hood. 'O, my father,' he cried, 'I am thy slave, Soliman. I cannot live away from thee. I am come to die at thy hand.'"

"Djezzar sprang to his feet, brandishing his hatchet. Three times he raised it to strike. Soliman neither stirred nor spoke, nor showed by the quiver of an eyelid that he feared the death that hovered over his head. Then the pasha threw his hatchet on the marble floor.

"For once in his life, Djezzar has forgiven," he exclaimed. "Come and sit by my side. Thou art my son."

"I tell you this," continued Sir Sidney Smith, "that you may know what like of a man Djezzar is; for so soon as you are in port you must see him. Tell him that I am now coming with my squadron to his help. Encourage him to resist to the utmost—if he needs any encouragement, which I doubt, for they say that notwithstanding his more than threescore years and ten he is a man of immense vigor and resolution. And, though you may see things repugnant to your ideas of civilized warfare, don't cross him. He won't stand it. A la guerre comme a la guerre. Unless we pull together, we shall not save Acre; and saving Acre means the defeat of Bonaparte and the destruction or surrender of his army. Remember, also, in your intercourse with Djezzar, that he is a man of great importance,—a seraskier, or generalissimo, of the Turkish forces in these parts and vicerey of Syria and Palestine. Col. Philippeaux, a royalist engineer officer, is seeing to the defenses. I will give you a line to him, also to Capt. Miller. The colonel knows Bonaparte well and hates him, I think, as much as I do. They were at Brienne together. The wind is fair; weigh as soon as you get aboard your ship. You should be at Acre the day after to-morrow."

I weighed within the hour, and shortly after sunrise on the second morning following we sighted Mount Carmel. A few hours later we were off Acre.

I was not very sentimental in those days, nor (having gone to sea at twelve years old) particularly well read; yet I knew my Bible and felt in full measure the influence of the historic and religious associations which had made forever memorable the sacred soil of Palestine and the famous city whose



ONE CAME TOWARDS US.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Custard Pie.—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one quart of milk, one tablespoonful of corn starch, one teaspoonful vanilla, a small pinch of salt. Beat the sugar and eggs together; mix in the other ingredients well, and bake on one crust. This makes two pies.—Boston Budget.

Boiled Apple Dumpling.—Prepare your paste. Cut into squares, and fill as for baked dumplings, chopping finely the apples that they may cook more readily. Put each dumpling into a bag or cloth and tie, leaving room for it to swell. Drop the bag into boiling water, and boil steadily for an hour. Serve the dumplings hot with sauce. A good sauce is made by mixing butter, brown sugar and cinnamon.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Vegetable Soup.—For this I always buy a "ten or fifteen-cent shin" of beef, because there is so much marrow; put on to cook in cold water at nine o'clock; at half-past eleven o'clock have ready four potatoes quartered, or smaller if preferred, two onions, a double handful of cabbage chopped fine, one carrot grated, two tomatoes, and a small red pepper. Lift the beef out on your meat platter, and serve the soup at twelve.—Ohio Farmer.

—Molasses Cup Cake.—One teaspoonful each of sugar and sweet milk, two eggs, three teaspoonfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful butter, a pinch of salt and one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one teaspoonful molasses; flavor with a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and ginger. Bake in shallow cups or gem pans; try it and see if there is enough flour; if not, add as much as needed, but they lose their excellence if too stiff.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Potato Pats.—Make mashed potato into thin pats while it is warm, and these can be fried in various ways—by dipping in beaten egg and frying in butter, by dipping in egg and then in corn meal and simply frying after bacon or salt pork. They are also delicious placed on a buttered pan in the oven and basted often with dripping from a beef or mutton roast, and placed around the roast when served.—Country Gentleman.

—Graham Gems.—In my estimation Graham gems are better made without eggs. My manner of making them is easy and is also inexpensive. Take one pint of thick, sour milk in which is dissolved a small teaspoonful of soda or saleratus, a half cupful of sugar (they are good without sugar; some prefer them without); add a little salt, stir in graham flour until the mixture is quite stiff. Heat and grease your gem pans and bake in a hot oven. Sometimes I mix the graham flour with wheat flour, and find this makes a little change that is pleasant.—Prairie Farmer.

—Apple Butter.—This is generally made in large quantities. Boil down a kettleful of cider to two-thirds the original quantity. Pare, core and slice the apples, and put in as many as the cider will just cover. Boil slowly, stirring often with a flat stick, and when the apples are tender to breaking, take them out with a strainer. Put in a second supply of fruit and repeat the operation. Pour all together into a large tub, cover it, and let it stand for twelve hours. Return it to the kettle and boil the fruit down, stirring all the time, till it attains the consistency of brown soft soap. Spice or flavor to taste; keep it in stone jars in a dry cool place. It should last good right into the spring.—Liverpool Mercury.

THE WEDDING CAKE.

An English Woman Tells How to Make One of the Genuine Kind.

"You're wedding cakes," says an English woman visiting here, "seem to me very poor and plain. Ours are a real sweet, you know. They are made of three separate cakes of graduated sizes, the first and largest often being as large around—as well, as the front wheel of a baby's perambulator. Each cake is composed, first of the fruit cake, which is a solid baked mass of rich fruits quite six inches deep; over this is a deep layer of about three inches of rich almond paste, and quite on the top is two inches more of rich icing. The three cakes are exactly the same except in size around. They are placed one on top of the other in pyramid shape, with more icing and sugar ornaments, cupids, flowers, and leaves carried in graceful design from top to base.

At the wedding breakfast the bride puts the knife into the top layer, which is then carried to one side and saved into pieces by the servant, for it will be hard. This is handed about among the guests; the second tier is left with the bride's mother, and the bottom cake is sent untouched to the bride's home. The fruit cake is often made as much as three months beforehand, which gives its richness time to permeate the loaf thoroughly. The almond paste is to me the most delicious part of the cake, and this you do not have at all."—St. Louis Republic.

Future Vegance.

"You'll be sorry for this some day!" howled the son and heir as his father released him from the position he had occupied across the paternal knee.

"I'll be sorry? When?"

"When I get to be a man?"

"You will take revenge by whipping your father when you are big and strong and I am old and feeble, will you, Tommy?"

"No, sir," blubbered Tommy, rubbing himself, "but I'll spank your grandchildren till they can't rest!"—Chicago Tribune.

The March of Intellect.

Father (rebukingly)—When I was a little boy I never thought of asking such questions.

Tommy (the youngest)—Ah, but papa, when you was a little boy I wasn't born!—Fanny Folks.

A Striking Illustration.

Jackson—Do you believe in the theory of a dual nature in man?

Faxon—Yes. Why, look at old Hennessee! He's not himself to-night.—Puck.

Which Housekeepers Should Earnestly Consider.

A serious danger menaces the health of the people of this country in the numerous alum baking powders that are now being urged upon the public.

There is no question as to the detrimental effects of these powders upon the system. Every Board of Health, every physician, will tell you of the unwholesome qualities they add to the food. Some countries have absolutely prohibited the sale of bread containing alum.

Even small doses of alum, given to children, have produced fatal results, while cases of heartburn, indigestion, griping constipation, dyspepsia, and various kindred gastric troubles from irritation of the mucous membrane, caused by the continuous use of food prepared with the alum or alum-phosphate powders, are familiar in the practice of every physician.

It is not possible that any prudent housewife, any loving mother, will knowingly use an article of food that will injure the health of her household, or perhaps cause the death of her children.

How shall the dangerous alum powders be distinguished? And how shall the danger to health from their use be avoided?

Generally, alum powders may be known from the price at which they are sold, or from the fact that they are accompanied by a gift, or are disposed of under some scheme. The alum powder costs but a few cents a pound to make, and is often sold at 20 or 25 cents a pound. If some present is given with it, the price may be 30, 40 or 50 cents a pound.

It is impossible to name all the alum powders in the market, but any baking powder sold at a low price, or advertised as costing only half as much as cream of tartar powders, or accompanied by a present, or disposed of under any scheme, is of this class, detrimental to health, and to be avoided.

But the easy, safe, and certain protection of our bread, biscuit and cake from all danger of unwholesomeness is in the use of the Royal Baking Powder only. This powder is mentioned because of the innumerable reports in its favor by high medical authorities, by the U. S. Government, and by the official chemists and Boards of Health, which leave no doubt as to its entire freedom from alum, lime and ammonia, its absolute purity and wholesomeness. While its use is thus a safeguard against the poisonous alum powders it is satisfactory at the same time to know that it makes the whitest, lightest, sweetest and most delicious food, which will keep moist and fresh longer, and that can be eaten with immunity hot or cold, stale or fresh, and also that owing to its greater strength it is more economical than others.

AMONG THE JEWELERS.

New Fashions and Pleasing Novelties in Silverware Goods.

New salt-recliners are heart-shaped. Muff chains are now to be found in all the retail jewelry shops.

Loving cups of polished silver with broken and raised edges and pendant garlands are new.

Elevated round ticket boxes have the pink ticket carefully reproduced in enamel on the outside.

Combination services for convenience at five o'clock teas and late impromptu suppers are useful.

Perforated silver pen racks, perforated silver toothpick mugs, perforated silver for everything!

A tea caddy is shaped like an ancient vase with double handles, and has a band of raised work girdling the body.

Cut-glass cologne bottles are low and have silver stoppers that are high, and look like the crowning of a minaret.

The new soup dishes are of bright silver mounted on a platter with a perforated edge. These have the distinct merit of usefulness as well as of economy.

The orchid has furnished a model for a new candlestick. The flaring, up-turned leaves are carefully modeled; the candle is held in the upright cup.

The umbrella handle is an object of art. Fancy a rock crystal handle incrusting with turquoise. The most interesting and unique have Chinese carvings on the end, and have the merit of interesting the car passengers and helping to identify the umbrella if it is lost.

The prettiest silver buckles are Italian in perforated scrollwork with graceful flowing lines. Other styles are solid with raised straight edges and between them are full floral ornaments in relief. A very novel design is oxidized and has its corners turned into an envelope flap.

The scimitar seems the favorite shape for the paper knife. The envelope cutters and paper markers are also scimitar-shaped and very pretty in filigree. An interesting paper knife of silver is hammered and looks like some ancient specimen hewed out by the European and dug out of an Etruscan mound.

The enameled wares in silver gilt deserve all praise. Its beauty is only half appreciated until it is held up to the light, when it has the transference of stained glass and looks like embedded jewels. An enameled spoon is intended for use, yet is fit for a museum. The sugar tongs are exquisite enough for personal adornment. The tea strainers deserve to be framed against the light.—Elsie Bee, in Jeweler's Circular.

Belle—"I suspect that Carrie is going to get married at last. Mr. Manning was having a long conversation with her last evening." Kate—"But was he serious?" Belle—"Serious? Positively so!"—Boston Transcript.

SERIOUS FACTS ABOUT BREAD.

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These facts should incline consumers to turn a deaf ear to all importunities to buy the inferior powders. If a grocer urges the sale of the cheap, impure, alum brands, it should be borne in mind that it is because he can make more profit on them. The wise housekeeper will decline in all cases to take them.

Take no chances through using a doubtful article where so important a matter as the health or life of your ones is at stake.

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

DEMOCRAT EDITORS.
 My attention has been called to the fact by many members of the fraternity that April 2d, the date of the annual meeting, comes on Sunday, and it has been suggested by many that the meeting be held on Saturday, April 1st, instead of Monday, April 3d. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Kansas Democratic Editorial Fraternity will be held at Hutchinson Saturday, April 1st, 1893, at 10 a. m.

TIMOTHY MCINTIRE, President.
 C. K. HOLIDAY, Secretary.

During the absence of E. W. Hoch, editor of the Marion Record, at Topeka, attending to his legislative duties, and who, by the way, is one of the most able editors in the State, his paper was edited, in a most creditable manner, by Dan S. Lindsay, his foreman, an excellent printer and a thorough gentleman.

For the equipment of one scene to be used in "The MacKaye Spectacular" at Chicago. The Columbian Celebration Company has imported from the plantations of the Boston Fruit Company at Jamaica, W. I., five carloads of the flora of the tropics. This will all be used in the scene representing the landing of Columbus. It is said that all the other scenes presented will be equipped with like thoroughness.

While writing with all the scientific knowledge of a great astronomer, Camille Flammarion in his marvellous story "Omega: The end of the World," which begins in the April number of the Cosmopolitan magazine, keeps the reader at the highest point of excitement by his vivid description of the alarm and despair excited by the approach of a comet whose collision with the earth had been declared by astronomers inevitable. The description begins at a time when the business of the world has been suspended, and at a great mass-meeting held in the Institute of France, we hear the discussion of scientists as to the possibility of a second deluge, the drying up of all the surface water of the globe, or the total destruction of human life by cold, together with all the possible phases of death paralleled by the history of the moon. For scientific statement and sensational effect this characteristic production of French genius is unique, and the reader who reads this marvelous story—and if he begins it he will certainly finish it—will have assimilated without effort, a compact store of scientific knowledge. In this way, apart from its absorbing interest, this remarkable piece of fiction will have a distinct scientific value.

THE NEW GAME LAW.
 The author of the new game law passed by the recent Legislature, is reported as saying that he is receiving a great many letters which show that there is a general misunderstanding regarding the terms of the bill. The bill does not repeal that provision of the present law which makes it possible for persons to hunt upon the grounds of others if they have permission of the owners. "The new law," says its author, "simply makes it a misdemeanor to offer for sale prairie chicken and quail. They can kill for their own use and all that they want, and if they have the permission of the owner any one can kill. The object of the bill is to stop the reckless shooting of prairie chicken and quail which are of great value to the farmers because they destroy insects, bugs and other pests."

ELECTION LAWS.
 The new election law of Kansas is a stringent one. Among its more important features are the following:
 "Any person who shall lend or give any money or other valuable thing to any other person to induce him to cast his vote either for or against any candidate for public office; or any person who shall lend or furnish money or security therefor to any other person or persons to be used for any of said purposes; or any person who shall directly or indirectly give or procure or promise to give any money, gift or reward, or any office, place or employment upon any agreement, that the person to whom such gift or promise shall be made, shall work for the election of any person to any public office, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two years, or both. It shall be unlawful to hire, or to lend or pay or promise to pay any money, or thing of value to any person to work at the polls on any election day in the interest of any party, ticket or candidate."
 "It shall be unlawful for any candidate for public office to distribute or give away any intoxicating liquors or cigars on election day; or at any time to authorize any person to distribute or give away any intoxicating liquors or cigars for him or in his interest."
 "Any person elected to any office who shall be proven in a contest of such election or in any other manner provided by law to have violated any provisions of this act shall forfeit his office, and said office shall be declared vacant."

NOT EVERYBODY CAN HAVE THE
 Chance to visit Washington; but that is no valid reason why everybody may not become thoroughly familiar with the points of interest at our National Capital, and with many things about it that only a favored few could enjoy even by a sojourn there. For example, the Foreign Legations; how many out of every hundred who visit Washington know anything about them? Yet you may sit

quietly at home, without incurring the fatigue and expense of the journey, and see them all—all the magnificent rooms and portraits of their occupants, in Demorest's Family Magazine, the April number of which contains a charming paper, superbly illustrated, on "The Foreign Legations at Washington." If you admire handsome women, you will find portraits of over a score of "Society Leaders of Illinois," which form a charming gallery. The paper on "The Hawaiian Islands" is timely, and is uniquely illustrated with portraits of all the kings and queens who have reigned over that island realm; "A Debutante's Winter in New York" contains much information regarding the etiquette of marriage engagements; "En Route for Chicago" gives excellent information for women who propose traveling alone to the Chicago Exposition; there are numerous excellent stories; all the departments are full of good things; there are over two hundred illustrations, including an oil painting and a crayon; and altogether it is a superb Easter number—a specimen of which is given twelve times a year, for \$2. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.
 The semi-annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Elmdale, Kansas, on Friday, March 31, 1893.

PROGRAMME.
 10:45, a. m.—Prayer and consecration service—Mrs. E. V. Schriver.
 11:00—Convention called to order by the President.
 Roll call—organization of the convention.
 Appointment of Committees—Credentials, Finance, Conferences, Resolutions, Plan of Work, etc.
 11:45—Report of Executive Committee.
 Announcements.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
 1:30—Devotions, led by Mrs. Lillie Williams.
 Report of County Secretary.
 Report of County Treasurer.
 Address of County President.
 Reports of County Superintendents.
 Reports of Local Presidents.
 Reports of Committees.
 Resolutions.
 Plan of Work.
 Finance.
 3:45—Round Table—Bright thoughts from the floor.
 4:10—Question Drawer—Miss Amanda Way.
 4:45—Exercises by Elmdale L. T. L.
 Adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.
 7:30—Music by the choir.
 Scripture Reading—Miss Carrie Wood.
 Prayer.
 Music.
 Address—Miss Amanda Way.
 Music.
 Collection.
 Benediction.
 The basis of representation is, "one delegate for every local Union, and one additional delegate for every five paying members."

R. A. SHIPMAN, President.
S. B. STOTTS, Secretary.

FREE TRIP TO CHICAGO.
 Separate W. O. R. L. D. S. F. A. I. R. and use the letters to spell as many words as you wish, either backwards or forwards, but not use the same letter in making any one word more than it appears in "World's Fair." It is a said seventy-five small English words can be spelled correctly from the ten letters contained in "World's Fair." Example:—Wad, wait, seat, idol, etc. If you are good at word-making you can secure a free trip to the World's Fair and return as the Scott Seed Company will pay all expenses, including railroad fare, hotel bills, admission to the Columbian Exposition, and \$50.00 in cash for incidental expenses, to the first personable to make seventy words from the letters contained in "World's Fair," as above. They will also give a free trip to the World's Fair and return with \$25.00 (or incidental expenses) to the first person sending sixty words as above. We will also give a free trip to the World's Fair and return (without cash for incidental expenses) to the first person sending fifty-five words.

To the first person sending fifty words will be given \$50.00 in cash towards paying expenses to the World's Fair; to the first person sending forty words will be given \$25 in cash towards paying expenses to the World's Fair; to each of the first five persons sending thirty words will be given \$10.00 in cash, and to each of the first ten sending thirty words will be given \$5.00 in cash.

Only one name will be awarded to the same person. Write your name on list of words (numbers) and enclose the same post-paid with \$2.00 in stamps for a large package of our Choice English Language Garden Flower Seeds.

This combination includes the latest and most popular English flowers of the entire varieties (same as will be contained in the elaborate exhibit of English flowers at the World's Fair).

This "World's Fair" Contest will be carefully and conscientiously conducted solely for the purpose of introducing our business in the U. S. You will receive the biggest value in flower seeds ever offered, and if you are able to make a good list of words and answer promptly you will have a first-class opportunity to secure a free trip from your home to Chicago and return.

We are spending a large amount of money to start our trade in the U. S., and want your trial order. You will be more than gratified with the result. Send today, and address—

THE SCOTT SEED COMPANY,
 Toronto, Canada.

POINTERS FOR WORLD'S FAIR.
 Footprints on the sands of time this year will all be turned toward Chicago where the great Columbian Exposition is to be held.

While walking may be good, the majority of Kansans will prefer riding in a solid Santa Fe Route vestibule train.

Perhaps you don't know that the Santa Fe Route has the shortest line between Kansas City and Chicago, by 35 miles that absence of grade crossings lessens the number of compulsory stops; and that three trains each way each day afford ample room for all travelers.

Luxurious palace sleepers, fine dining-car service and free chair cars; better than the best of other lines.

Leave Kansas City 8:10 p. m. on Columbia Lim.; 7:00 p. m. on Denver and Chicago Lim.; or at 8:30 a. m. on Day-light Express.

Drop in and talk it over with nearest Santa Fe Route ticket agent; or address—

GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. T. & F. A.,
 Topeka, Kansas.

STAR OF THE SOUTH.
 Go to Velasco for health, sea air and comfort; where ships too deep for all other Texas ports sail in and out with ease; where fruits ripen earlier and pay better than in California; where the soil is a natural hot-bed. Fresh vegetables all winter. Coldest day in three years 25 degrees above zero. Warmest day 92 degrees. Velasco offers the best investments in the South. Write the Commercial Club, Velasco, Texas.

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

SOMETHING NEW
A SUBJECT OF INTEREST.

You can have the latest and best style at the lowest prices. We know this is what you want when you buy clothing, furnishing goods, hats, fine shoes, etc. We also know you patronize the dealer who carries the best stock and gives the best bargains.

Being in possession of this knowledge we have practically applied it in the selection of our spring stock. In so doing we have not confined our purchases to any one concern, but selected, what in our judgement, the best from several houses dealing exclusively in the various lines of Men and Boy's wear, and have secured for the trade the correct styles as well as the very best material and lowest prices.

The style of goods used in the manufacture of clothing for Spring is especially desirable being largely of the new designs in chevots of light and medium shades in fancy mixtures, small checks etc., all of which combine neatness and durability. Some of the especial new features in Spring Styles are the Double Breasted coat and Vest, Square and Round Cornered Sack Suits, with single or double breasted vest, Boys combination suits.

There are some marked changes in soft and stiff hats, making the new styles very attractive.

Also decidedly new feature in the shape and styles of Silk used in the Spring Neckwear. These changes you will find very desirable. By observing our present windows you will see displayed the new and popular styles in negligee shirts for the season. The effect is very dressy and material very serviceable.

Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders etc., in perfect keeping with the stock in general.

The Giesecke Shoe, unquestionably surpasses any Shoe in the market for durability, comfort and style. We ask for a few minutes of your time to look over our stock and prove by personal inspection that we can fulfil all that we promise and much more.

Very Respectfully,
HOLMES & GREGORY,
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

J. M. WISHERD,
 THE POPULAR
RESTAURATEUR
 — AND —
CONFECTIONER!

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

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

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
 For those who smoke or chew.

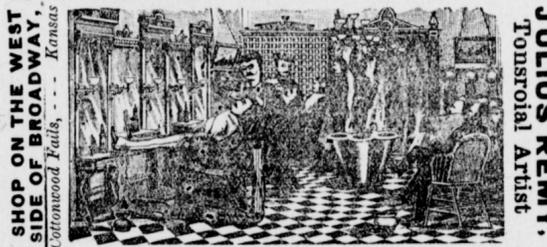
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

DEALER IN:

Hardware, Wind Mills, Stoves, Pumps, Tinware, Pipe, Farm Machinery, Hose and Fittings

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.



"Seeing is Believing."

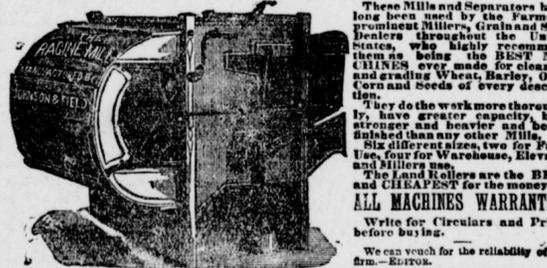
And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—The Rochester mark. If the lamp dealer has not the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World.

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

JOHNSON & FIELD CO.
 RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturers of

"THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS
 DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.



These Mills and Separators have long been used by the Farmers, prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Dealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them as being the BEST MILLING ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and Seeds of every description.

They do the work more thoroughly, have greater capacity, build stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mills. Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers use.

The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
 Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.

We can vouch for the reliability of this firm—ELIOTT.

ASTHMA
 Dr. Taft's ASTHMALENE contains no opium or other anodyne, but destroys the specific asthma poison in the blood, gives a night's sweet sleep and CURES.

On receipt of name and Post-office address we mail a trial bottle of our FREE ASTHMALENE and prove to you that it will and does cure ASTHMA.

USEFUL—Premiums Free
 VALUABLE...
 To Every Annual Subscriber to the
ORANGE JUDD FARMER
 (Named in honor of, and)

MARLIN SAFETY
RIFLES
 Made in all styles and sizes. Lightest, strongest, easiest working, safest, simplest, most accurate, most compact, and most modern. For sale by all dealers in arms. Catalogues mailed free by
The Marlin Fire Arms Co.,
 NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

WOOD & CRISHAM,
 ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW
 Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.
 Office over the Chase County National Bank.
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN,
 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
 Practices in all State and Federal courts.

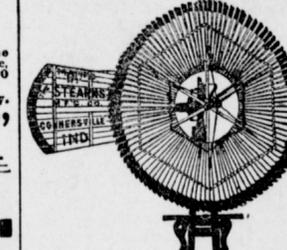
BUCK & BRUCE,
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
 Office over Emporia National Bank.
 Will practice in all Courts—Federal, State and U. S. Courts.
 EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.
F. JOHNSON, M. D.,
 CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting Teeth Etc.
 OFFICE and private dispensary in the Court-house. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.
 Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'
Chase county Land Agency,
 Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms.
 —AND LOANS MONEY.—
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

GO TO
CEDAR POINT!
 call on
PECK,
 and purchase a
M'CORMICK BINDER,
 AND
TWINE, etc,
 Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and
J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best of all.

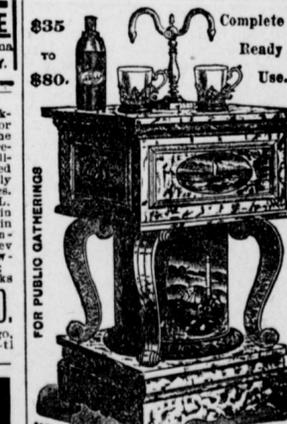
THE Climax Wind Mill.



The lightest, strongest and most durable pumping wind mill now on the market; has been built and in constant use for years; has stood the test of time.
 Send for illustrated matter giving description of our wind made with malleable iron fellows, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade.
 We build all sizes of pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds; tank work a specialty; goods are fully guaranteed.
 Will give farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no agents.
 If you contemplate buying a mill do not fail to write us for prices and send for our large 73 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper.
 Address all correspondence to

THE STEARNS MAN'FG. CO.,
 CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS



Over 28 Years in Use all Over the World.
 No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its own.
CHAPMAN & CO.,
 MADISON, INDIANA.

WE ARE NOW READY

FOR

SPRING BUSINESS!

and we want to call your attention to a few facts worthy of your consideration. Our stock is the largest in the county. We have a better selection of Dress goods and Trimmings

than ever before. We carry the best stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes in the county and every pair is guaranteed to be just as represented and we will "stick to" our

guarantee. We have increased our carpet stock and can sell you carpets from 20c. to \$1.50 per yard. We have put in a full line of Ladies' muslin underwear. Our stock

of Children's, Boys' and Youth's clothing is much improved this spring and we will save you money on this line of goods. Our goods were bought from first hands and manu-

facturers and our prices are as low as you will find them in the larger cities. Another thing that we want to impress on your mind is this: if we haven't got what you want

we will get it for you. We invite you to call and take a look through our stock. We can't tell you all about it on paper but will be pleased to show the goods and give you prices.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

Carson & Sanders.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The Chase County Courant,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.,
THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

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



TIME TABLE.

EAST. N.Y. & C. M.R.R. K.C. X. W.P.	
am	pm
Cedar Grove 12:19 11:01	11:28 10:13
Clements 12:20 11:10	11:30 10:23
Elmdale 12:16 11:23	12:05 10:36
Evans 12:51 11:27	12:10 10:40
Strong 1:01 11:35	12:31 10:48
Ellinor 1:13 11:45	12:43 10:57
Saffordville 1:20 11:50	12:49 11:03
WEST. MEX. & DEN. CO. TEX. X. W.P.	
am	pm
Saffordville 5:54 5:12	3:07 1:21
Ellinor 5:59 5:17	3:16 1:26
Strong 6:07 5:25	3:40 1:38
Evans 6:15 5:32	3:53 1:49
Elmdale 6:19 5:36	3:57 1:54
Clements 6:31 5:47	4:18 2:10
Cedar Grove 6:40 5:53	4:27 2:21
C. & W. R. R.	
Pass.	Mixed
Hymers 11:34pm 6:45pm	3:10
Evans 11:54am 7:15	3:25
Strong City 12:05 7:30	3:09pm
Cottonwood Falls 4:50	3:25
Gladstone 4:19	3:49
WEST. Pass. Fret. Mixed	
Bazaar 4:20pm	4:50
Gladstone 5:15	5:15
Strong City 4:00am 8:30am	5:20
Evans 4:10 8:45	
Hymers 4:27 9:15	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

W. P. Pugh is in town.
Dr. C. E. Hatt is quite sick.
Warm and windy, yesterday.
For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.
Albert Berry, of Strong City, is in Texas, buying cattle.
J. E. Vanderpool is now at Kansas City, Mo., studying medicine.
J. C. Scroggin, of Kansas City, was in town, the latter part of last week.
Mrs. W. C. Lee, of Toledo, attended the Kidlets' Ball, last Friday night.
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Patten, of Elmdale, were at Emporia, last Thursday.
D. W. Mercer, of Matfield Green, has returned from a visit in Oklahoma.
Born, March 12, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Y. Hamill, of Clements, a son.
C. Fred Shipman, of Elmdale, intends going to California, next week.
Wit Adare, of Strong City, was at Kansas City, Saturday and Sunday last.
A number of Omaha Indians camped on Buck creek the latter part of last week.
Thomas Boylan, of Emporia, visited his relatives in Strong City, Sunday last.
John F. Campbell, of Elmdale, took two loads of cattle to Kansas City, yesterday.
Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office. aug18 f
August Bahr, of Prairie Hill, is going to Oklahoma, next week, to look up a claim.
Mrs. J. H. Miner left, last Sunday, for Oklahoma, on a visit to relatives and friends.
H. P. Brockett, of Topeka, arrived here, Tuesday evening, on business and for a visit.
Zeradatha Lodge A. F. & A. M. has purchased a new and very handsome organ for \$150.
County Treasurer Dave Griffiths now has Frank Granville, of Toledo, for his Deputy.
Miss Cora Browning, of South Fork, left, yesterday morning, for a visit at Linkville, Mo.
There was quite a good rain last night, and, this morning, the weather was quite cool.
John Perrier & Co., of Emporia, will pay cash for butter, eggs, poultry, hides and furs. jal2-f
L. P. Sauty, of Clements, left, last week, to look after his mining interests in Colorado.
The baby and next to the oldest son of Mr. C. W. White, of Strong City, are both very sick.
Thad Scribner and wife have moved into the McMillen house, in the southwest part of town.
The "kidlets'" ball in Music Hall, last Friday night, was well attended by both old and young.

A. Waddell and family have moved into the Scott E. Winne house, in the southwest part of town.
Chas. Evans, of Emporia, arrived here, Monday, to clerk in the store of Messrs. Carson & Sanders.
Born, on Wednesday, March 23, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Scribner, of South Fork, a daughter.
H. S. Lincoln, of Vattfield Green, gave the COURANT office a very pleasant call, Tuesday afternoon.
C. W. White, of the Strong City Derrick, was at Kansas City, last week, and at Osage City, Sunday last.
Ben Arnold, of Strong City, went to Florence, Sunday, on business with Col. W. H. Sellers, of that place.
The following schools will close at the end of this month: Hayden, Harris, Marble Hill and Norton Creek.
S. P. Perrigo left for Chicago, Wednesday night of last week, where he will remain during the summer.
Mrs. S. F. Jones, of Kansas City, Mo., spent last Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Wit Adare, of Strong City.
Harry L. Hunt and E. C. Mayberry, of Topeka, arrived here, Tuesday evening, on a visit at Mr. Hunt's old home.
G. H. Burnett, of Matfield Green, was at Kansas City, last week, with a car load of cattle and a car load of hogs.
Sheriff J. H. Murdock is having the District court-room thoroughly cleaned and overhauled, M. W. Heald doing the work.
To supply the local demand for native lumber, a saw mill has been set up in D. A. Sauble's timber, on Cedar creek.
John Segar, of Strong City, has received word from Germany that \$1700 are coming to him from his mother's estate.
Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, is at home, from the Lantry contract works, in Arizona, on a visit to his family.
H. P. Coe has been employed by the Street Railway Company, and will live in the house now occupied by Dr. J. T. Morgan.
Monday was a very pleasant, but cloudy day; and Tuesday was quite cool and disagreeable, with a strong wind from the north.
If our delinquent subscribers would let us have even a part of what they are owing us, our paper would not be behind time so often.
Born, on Monday, March 20, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Clem Moore, on the W. W. Hotchkiss ranch, on Buck creek, a 12-pound boy.
The young folks at Elk will give a play in the school-house, at that place, Saturday night, March 25, entitled: "Enlisted for the War."
The four-year-old son of W. G. McCandless, on South Fork, got one of his thighs broke, Tuesday morning, by a wagon running over him.
A marriage license was issued, yesterday, by the Probate Court, to Mr. Granville Cooley and Miss Amy Moffitt, both of Chase county.
Michael Martin, of Elmdale, was in town, last week, after a severe spell of the grippe. Mrs. Martin also had an attack of the same disease.
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Gillett arrived here, Saturday, from Sumner county. Mr. Gillett will clerk in the store of his father, Mr. H. F. Gillett.
Mrs. Warner Hayden and daughter, Miss Mary Taylor, of Kansas City, Mo., were in town, Saturday until Monday morning, on their way home.
Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. For Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.
Miss Nettie Leonard having completed her term at the Little Cedar school, will teach the spring term at the Cooley school, near Wonesau.
The Rev. W. C. Somers is putting a new fence around his premises in the southwest part of town, and will soon build an addition to his house.
B. E. Talkington & Son, of Matfield, have just received a new lot of Ladies' and Gents' fine shoes which they are selling at the lowest possible figures.
While hauling a heavy flagstone through town, Tuesday, the wagon of M. W. Lynn broke down, on Broadway, between Friend and Main streets.
Last week Dr. F. T. Johnson, Under Sheriff, took Fred Harper, the colored boy convicted of burglary at the last term of Court, to the Reform School at Topeka.
OAK POSTS.—Jerry Madden, of Bazaar, has about 5,000 oak posts to sell, at a bargain, which he is disposing of very rapidly; so if you want any call on him soon.

Look out for Dr. Johnson's brand-new black stallion, of the Wilkes & Almont Pilot stock, which has been consigned to him by one of the oldest breeding farms in the country.
The County Clerk's office is now decorated with a very large and handsome repository in which to keep the files of the county papers and also some of the records of that office.
Mrs. Irv. Smith and children, of Seward, Stafford county, arrived here, Sunday morning, on a visit to her brother, Mr. John F. Bookstore, of this city, and her parents, on Rock creek.
Thomas Reasoner, of Nortonville, Kansas, desires news of his son, Terry C., who, if alive, is about twenty-one years old. Last heard from at Minden mines, Barton county, Missouri.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McGovern, formerly of Strong City, have taken up their residence in Kansas City, Mo., where Mr. McGovern has secured a position with the Wells-Fargo Express Co.
Last Saturday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, some one opened the side door at the house of J. B. Davis, Sr., in this city. Mr. Davis says: "The next time it happens the party may get hurt."
Those desiring photos of the Cowboys, size 8x10, can get them at Johnson's photograph gallery, price 40 cents, or at Holmes & Gregory's. The photos are very life-like, and of really artistic finish.
Miss Rosa Murdock celebrated the twelfth anniversary of her birth, last Saturday afternoon, with a very pleasant party of her young girl friends, and she was made the recipient of a number of very nice presents.
Last Saturday afternoon, Ella Madden, daughter of John Madden, Esq., celebrated the sixth anniversary of her birth with a very enjoyable party of her little friends, at which refreshments were served to the little ones, and many nice presents were left with her.
The Health Officer says he is receiving numerous complaints, in this town, and Strong City, of badly kept out-houses. A general cleaning up is called for, in both cities, by said officer, and, as other cities are on the alert, why should not we be also?
The following are the names of the young ladies and young gentlemen who will graduate from the High School, in this city, at the close of this term—April 28th: Edith Lucas, Bella Sanders, Rena Swope, Herbert Cooper, E. F. Rockwood and Geo. Capwell.
E. O. Trask, editor of the Matfield Mirror, was at Kansas City, Mo., last week, buying new material for his office, which he intends making one of the best in the county, one which the people of that place will have cause to appreciate and give good support.
Parties having tulips and hyacinths growing out doors should be careful that chickens are not allowed to pick off the tops, which are now peeping through the ground. The flower bud is just below the tip of the leaf and if this is injured your blooms will be a failure. Keep your chickens up.
Last Saturday, there was an election held at Elmdale, for the purpose of ascertaining the choice of the Democratic and Populist patrons of the postoffice at that place, for postmaster there. There were but two candidates voted for, Miss Lida Campbell and J. C. Tucker, and, out of 85 votes cast, Miss Campbell received a majority of ten.
F. P. Cochran has been invited to make the Decoration day oration at MePherson, and has accepted, and the people of that place may look for a speech that will make them feel glad that they are American citizens, and infuse into their hearts a greater devotion to their country and its institutions.
Ye local editors, did you ever think of it, that a child's first birthday is the twenty-four hours from the midnight just before its birth to the midnight immediately after its birth, and that its second birthday is just one year from that date, and that its third birthday just two years from the day of its birth, and so on *ad infinitum*?
Do you take the Kansas Farmer? Why not? Every farmer, stock breeder, orchardist, dairyman, gardener, poultryman, their wives, and the boys and girls, will find it full of helpful information. It is practical, honest, able; it is adapted especially to Kansas; it comes every week in the year, with sixteen or twenty pages of very valuable information. Sample will be sent free, if you send postal card request to
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

SOMETHING TO EAT

Is what troubles a great many people this time of year. You should see our well assorted stock, as we have lots of fine things to tempt the appetite.

DRIED FRUITS.

Have you seen our line of Dried Fruits? We have them in stock now as follows:

- EVAP. APRICOTS.
- EVAP. NECTARINES.
- EVAP. PEARS.
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- EVAP. BLACKBERRIES.
- EVAP. PITTED PLUMS.
- EVAP. PEACHES.
- EVAP. PRUNNELLES.
- EVAP. CHERRIES.

We have a number of bargains that will interest you.

Good Rice, per pound, 5c	Good Oranges, per dozen, 25c
Japan Tea, per pound, 35c	Queen Olives in bulk, per quart, 50c
Crushed Java Coffee, per pound, 20c	Gal. Can Pie Pine Apple, 25c
Golden Rio Coffee, per pound, 25c	3-pound can of Pie Pine Apple, 10c
Country Apple Butter, per pound, 10c	3-pound can of Pumpkin, 10c
Country Dried Peaches, per lb., 8c	3-pound can of Blackberries, 10c
New Dates, 10c	Pail Syrup, 75c

We are Headquarters for
Pure Northern Grown Seed Potatoes.

SMITH BROS. SMITH BROS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The harness shop of J. P. Kuhl was broken into, last night, through the back door, but nothing was taken therefrom, the burglar getting frightened away, no doubt, before blowing open the safe, and leaving behind him a sledge hammer, etc. He had taken from W. C. Giese's blacksmith shop, with which to do the work, but keeping the brace and bit he also took.

The many friends of Mrs. S. P. Watson, of Strong City, were greatly shocked, last Monday, by the news that she had died very suddenly, at 8:30 o'clock, that morning, from heart disease. Mrs. Watson was born in Kentucky sixty six years ago, and was one of the pioneers of Kansas, and located on Fox creek, in this county, with her husband and family, in the year 1857, where she lived until moving to Strong City, a few years ago. She leaves husband and son, James, and his two children to mourn her death, and who have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their sad bereavement.

WANTED.
Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write at once for terms, and secure choice of territory.
MAY BROS. Nurserymen,
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NEW YORK FAMILY STORY PAPER.
The New York Family Story Paper building was gutted by fire on the morning of February 23, yet notwithstanding the great loss and delay, the New York Family Story Paper will be delivered regularly to newsdealers and subscribers as usual.

BEECHER SAID.
Henry Ward Beecher once said: "Flowers have an expression of countenance as much as men or animals. Some seem to have a sad expression; some are pensive and diffident; others, again, are plain, honest, and upright, like the broad-faced sunflower and hollyhock." Messrs. James Vick's Sons, of Rochester, N. Y., the famous seedmen, quote this on the opening page of Vick's Floral Guide for 1893. They have conceived the happy idea of calling it the poetical number, and in it are found hundreds of appropriate quotations from the poets of all lands who have written choice thoughts and burning words, inspired by the "breath of flowers."
"Not a flower
But shows some touch, in freckle, streak or stain.
Of his unrivalled pencil."
—Dowper.

Every person interested in a good garden should send ten cents at once for a copy of Vick's Floral Guide, and read about the new vegetables and flowers, many of them never offered to the public before. The ten cents can be deducted from first order, therefore, it costs you nothing.

FOR SALE.
A blacksmith shop—stone building, 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well, stone barn on premises, about 120 grape vines, will be sold cheap, on account of bad health of owner. Apply at this office or to W. C. GIESE, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

For Sale:—A mare and horse, six years old, broke to wagon, weight between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds. Apply at this office.
nov24-if

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Send 10 cents for our 100-page Catalogue, which describes treatment. Please mention this paper.

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

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REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPAN'S TABLETS are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Bystentory, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effective, and give immediate relief. Price—Box (3 tablets), 25 cents; Package (6 boxes), \$1.00. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address
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10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

(This department aims to give everybody's views on taxation (not tariff). Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn by the editor or by members of the Taxation Society. Address, "Taxation Society," this office or P. O. Box 28, Buffalo, N. Y.)

THE RIGHTS OF CAPITAL.

Monopoly, not Capital, the Real Enemy of the Farmers and Workers.

What is capital? As the term is ordinarily used, it is money. But money is only a small part of capital. The farm is capital. Live stock is capital. And these have rights equal rights. Money has rights if it is honestly earned. Among certain classes the right to accumulate is denied. Surplus, if held by the party producing it, is regarded as evidence of treason to the race. Fortunately but comparatively few hold to this indefensible doctrine. If the farmer grows a hundred bushels of potatoes more than he needs for his own consumption he has the right to compensation for those potatoes, if anybody else wants them; for they are the products of his own labor. If he sells them and receives money for them, that money stands in place of the potatoes, and if anybody wants the money the possessor has the right to charge a reasonable sum for it. The claim made by some that capital produces nothing and is not entitled to a share of the products of an industry in which it is employed is the sheerest rot. If that doctrine were recognized in practice, the man who had no potatoes to plant in the spring would have the right to demand potatoes of his neighbor, whose labor had produced potatoes. But if a man would have no right thus to demand the free use of his neighbor's surplus potatoes, what right has he to demand the free use of money for which the potatoes have been sold?

It is detrimental to reform to deny the right of capital. It is not the legitimate right of capital that is giving us trouble. It is the abuse of that right that gives us concern. Men are possessed of capital and large amounts of capital who never had any potatoes or anything else to sell. They simply robbed other people of it. Honestly earned capital, when employed in business in which wage workers or other producers are engaged, is a representative of labor and deserves an equitable share of the fruits of the enterprise.—The Farmer's Voice, Chicago.

Can a Tax on Rent Be Evaded?

"Can not landlords increase their rent, if it is taxed, so as to make the laborers still pay the taxes over again?" No. Landlords now collect all the rent which it is possible for them to get. If all of it were taken away by taxation, they could not collect a second time. Suppose the average laborer, earning \$300 a year (which is a large allowance) pays \$100 for ground rent. Suppose the state takes all of this from the landlord, and he then demands another \$100 from the tenant and gets it. The state then takes \$200 from the landlord, and he demands \$400 from the tenant, and suppose—which is impossible—he gets it. Still the state takes the \$400 from the landlord; and he demands \$800 from the tenant, whose whole income is only \$900. How can he make the tenant pay it? The tenant would be dead long before this point was reached; and all other tenants, being subject to the same extortion, would be dead also. So far from landlords being enabled to increase rent, in consequence of a heavy tax on rent, they would become more eager competitors for tenants, because they could not afford to keep any land out of use.

The landlord has no means of shifting it (the tax on land value). For if the tax were to be suddenly abolished he would nevertheless be able to extort the same rent, since the ground rent is fixed solely by the demand of the occupiers. The tax is simply a diminution of his profits.—Prof. E. H. A. Seligman.

If the "gentleman" actually pays the tax (on the rent of land) out of his pocket he certainly feels its burden. But "this influences not at all the yearly rent of the land, which the rack-renter or under-tenant pays, it being the same thing to him, whether he pays all the rent to the king or to the landlord." For the "tenants" bargain and profit are the same, whether the land be charged or not charged, with an annuity payable to another man. The landowner, in other words, can not shift a land tax.—John Locke, in "Collected Works."

If land be taxed according to its pure rent, virtually all writers since Ricardo are agreed that the tax will fall wholly on the land-owner, and that it can not be shifted to any other class, whether tenant, farmer or consumer. This point is so universally accepted as to require no further discussion.—"Shifting and Incidents of Taxation," p. 90. Pub. 1893 by Johns Hopkins Press.

The Modest Claim of the "Single Tax" Advocates.

Single tax means the abolition of all taxes upon industry and the products of industry, and the taking by taxation upon land values irrespective of improvements, of the annual rental value of all those various forms of natural opportunities embraced under the general term, land. To tax labor or its products is to discourage industry. To tax land values to their full amount will render it impossible for any man to exact from others a price for the privilege of using those bounties of nature in which all living men have an equal right of use. It will compel every individual controlling natural opportunities to either utilize them by the employment of labor or abandon them to others. It will thus provide opportunities of work for all men and secure to each the full reward of his labor; and as a result involuntary poverty will be abolished, and the greed, interdependence and vice that spring from poverty and the dread of poverty will be swept away.

OBJECTS TO AN INCOME TAX.

A Western Paper Freely Expresses Its Opinion of Legislative Systems.

The Daily News has regretted that any member of the Minnesota legislature has thought it necessary and wise to propose an income tax bill, but such a measure is now pending and under discussion, and is to be disposed of.

The News is of the opinion that the bill proposed ought not to pass, and for one reason why an income tax is an important measure in the scale and touch the man of small income as well as the man of large income." But no income tax has ever done this. There is no great amount of trouble in getting into the poor man's pocket, but experience shows with this sort of a tax that it is the millionaire who escapes his just proportion, while the man of small means pays in full. The owner of millions generally contrives to figure up millions enough more of indebtedness to offset a big share of his income, while the frugal citizen whose net profits are low in the thousands is ordinarily out of debt or not in a position to avail himself of this convenient resource.

A contemporary discussing the subject, says: "The motive for advocating an income tax in the United States is mostly a malicious one. It is a desire to expose and injure the owners of capital and the employers of labor. It is akin to the feelings which animate the movements of a copperhead snake, which aims but to destroy. There is no necessity for any such tax in this country, and there never has been a good reason advanced for imposing it, except as a war measure.—St. Paul News.

Manufacturers and Mechanics.

Read a leading trade paper's views on taxation.

A joint committee of the senate and assembly, appointed to consider the question of state taxation, have made some recommendations that are of special interest to manufacturers and mechanics. What seems one of the most important parts of their report is that which favors local option in matters of taxation for state purposes. That is to say, the people of a certain county of the state, having a certain amount of money to raise and pay to the state as their share of the expense of maintaining the state government, shall be allowed to raise this money in any way which seems to them to be best.

Those counties which prefer vacant lots and unimproved ground to manufacturing and dwelling-houses of workmen can go on trying to tax these latter out of existence, while they allow the speculator in lots, the obstructionist whose only effort is to increase the price that men must pay for the privilege of working and doing business, to practically escape taxation on the absurd plea that his property is unproductive, as though men should be encouraged in making land or city lots unproductive, while those who use them in the production of something useful, whether corn, wheat or machinery, should bear the full burden of taxation.

Bills have been introduced in several states intended to give the people of counties and of cities full power to settle these matters for themselves in regard to all except state taxes, and the discussion of economic questions, which would be caused by the passage of such a law, could hardly fail to be beneficial. Manufacturers and mechanics are necessarily interested in these questions, it being pretty certain that whatever changes in the method of levying taxes may be made that will be of benefit to the manufacturer will be beneficial also to all others who are doing anything to earn an honest living.

In the Interest of Higher Civilization.

The meeting to secure personal property from taxation, which was held on Wednesday night in the directors' room of the art association building, is reported to-day. Its proceedings were interesting, for the addresses and letters were instructive and suggestive. The serious endeavor of those who know what tax laws ought to be to teach those who do not have such knowledge is entitled to the respect which every educational movement deserves. It is an endeavor in the interest of justice, civilization, morals and rational government. The teachers are statesmen and reformers. They have to find their pupils, or they certainly find their opponents, among the "practical politicians" and the demagogical newspapers.

There is no mystery or difficulty in settling what taxation should be. The science is as exact as mathematics. The difficulty comes when the persons interested with the legislative and administrative duties pertaining to it are concerned. Most of them do not know the right. Most of the few who do know it are afraid to avow it or to stand by it, lest they be not re-nominated or reappointed.—Brooklyn Eagle, January 19.

Is This So?

The distinction between the building tax and the ground tax, is unimportant in the case of farmers, because in America, at all events, the tenant is almost in all cases the owner, and because the value of the farmer's buildings is generally of minor importance when compared to the value of his land.—Prof. E. H. A. Seligman.

A RECENT inquiry conducted in Pennsylvania shows the value of its personal property to be about one-fifth of the value of its buildings, not counting the value of the land.

MAKE a man swear to his taxable property—to be sure that won't make him pay up in this world, but it will make him pay up in the next.

WHAT does the farmer get for his general taxes anyhow? Can't somebody answer?

INSTABILITY.

Protection and Business Uncertainty—An Illustration of Its Truth.

One who has not studied the subject can hardly realize the difficulties in the way of transacting business in the United States contingent on the complications and obscurities which have characterized our tariff policy for the last quarter of a century, and many of which have been intentionally created with a view of indirectly restricting foreign commerce, or, what is the same thing, obtaining higher taxes, to a greater degree than public opinion would have sanctioned if attempted directly.

Consider the situation of the British and American business man under the fiscal policy of their respective countries. The former goes to his business of any description every morning with a thought that anything of disturbance is likely to come to his industrial or commercial interests from parliamentary legislation, for the tax system of Great Britain—the best in the world—is so simple and so well adapted to every fiscal exigency that any radical modification of it is hardly within the bounds of possibility. To every American business man, on the other hand, the session of the federal congress has become a period of apprehension of the enactment of laws affecting his interests, and only those familiar with the situation can have any correct idea of the number of persons who annually gather at Washington, and the amount of money expended to effect or defeat changes in national fiscal legislation. A question which may here suggest itself is: Why not, then, accept the present tariff, and why not advocate a policy that will involve further continued and radical disturbances? A sufficient answer to it is that the existing tariff is in a condition of unstable equilibrium, as every tariff necessarily must be that is founded, as is now the case, on the claims of private interest rather than on considerations of public welfare, and that the element of stability cannot possibly inhere in it if the government is to remain free and democratic.

What an illustration of the truth of this is to be found in the fact that since the enactment of the McKinley tariff, or within the last two years, there have been 100,925 cases of dispute between merchants and treasury officials, accompanied by formal protest or appeals respecting the construction or meaning of the law or the evidence of fraud! It is true that very many of these are settled by a single court decision; but every one of them nevertheless represents worry, the employment of legal counsel, a large expenditure of time and money on the part of the merchant. Under the tariff in force in 1890, a committee of the United States senate reported that "the calendar of customs suits in the district courts of New York had grown so large that there is no reasonable prospect of disposing of them in this generation." Such a state of things, which is equivalent to a denial of justice to the merchants, does not exist in any other commercial country, and its continuance in the United States is an outrage and a reflection on its civilization.—David A. Wells, in February Forum.

THE QUESTION.

Why "Protection" Has Not Been Overthrown.

The questions involved are really simple ones; but they have heretofore been studied mainly by two classes—those interested so to manipulate protection as to profit by it, and theorists interested more in philosophy than in practical results.

As between interested classes and philosophers the result of the discussion of the economic question is inevitable. The interested classes get the practical solution they want, and the philosophers the consolation of being certain that they are themselves in the right—each getting what he values most.

Of the results of a struggle intelligently carried on between those interested in getting profits out of the tariff and the masses of the people most directly interested, the world has seen but one experience. That was during the corn law discussion in England. As a result, the starving laborers finally forced free trade from their Tory landlords. The only other case in which at a time when a government was practically the protective policy, its citizens have had sufficient intelligence to discuss the question, is that of the United States at present. The result under universal suffrage must depend upon what the masses of the voters, now aroused, shall conclude are their interests. In no other cases than that just noted, have they possessed at once sufficient intelligence and information to have made their opinion worth consulting.

In the face of the organized support of "protection" by those who have procured it for their own benefit, it is rather a wonder that the cause of free trade has of late made such substantial advances. Recalling our own late history, the words of Adam Smith are even more suggestive than when they were uttered:

"Were the officers of the army to oppose with the same zeal and unanimity any reduction in the number of forces, with which master manufacturers set themselves against every new law that is likely to increase the number of their rivals in the home market; were the former to animate their soldiers in the same manner as the latter inflame their workmen to attack with violence and outrage the proposers of any such regulation, to attempt to reduce the army would be as dangerous as it has now become to reduce in any respect the monopoly which our manufacturers have obtained against us."

The fact that protection has been and remains the economic creed of the world proves no more as to its soundness than did the fact that, for unnumbered ages, monarchy had been the prevailing form of government, proving anything for or against popular government. So far as concerns precedent, in the only instance in which an intelligent people have settled this question, they have settled it in favor of free trade. So far as an example should

guide, we have to choose between that people, like ourselves in blood and in liberty, who at the end of a thousand years of national life, revolutionized its policy in free trade, and the paternal institution of "protection" which we borrowed from the aristocracy that ruled alike our and their ancestors before popular freedom had raised its head on either side of the water.—Hon. John DeWitt Warner, 1891.

GLASS BRIGANDS.

The Trust Puts Up the Price of Glass Bottles.

Under the heading "Glass Brigands Again," the National Glass Budget of February 18, gives the details of the recent advance of prices and the methods of procedure prevalent in highly protected industries.

Patrick Gleason, in his palmy days as mayor of Long Island City in open defiance of law and public opinion, was never more autocratic in disregarding the rights of the people than are six or eight glass trusts that are organized regardless of anti-trust laws, and operated with supreme indifference to the welfare of the people which has given them nearly 100 per cent. protection. Just read this:

"The Western Flint Bottle association met on Wednesday in its rooms in the Iron Exchange. An unusual interest had been taken in this meeting, as the question of advancing the prices was to be brought up. Fully 35 per cent. of the association's capacity was represented. The meeting began early and continued until late in the evening.

"The advisability of advancing the price had been discussed at three former meetings. So as to make it possible to make the change, a two weeks' shutdown was ordered last December. This was expected to exhaust the stock in hand that a move in this direction could easily be made. The temporary stoppage decreased the stock about 200 cars and accomplished just what was wanted. The demand was reported good, but the profits of the past year were not satisfactory to the manufacturers. An advance of 5 per cent. was unanimously voted upon. This step has only been made possible after months of work to bring about the proper conditions. The members of the association control 99 per cent. of the prescription bottles made, so they have no fear of rates being cut. The trade in this class of goods differs from other glass made, as the demand varies little throughout the year. It is confined to a class of customers that indirectly concerns the people, as the dealing is done almost entirely with druggists. A systematic plan of advancing prices will be likely begun, as it has been claimed for some time little could be made on the present rates, and that they could be advanced a good deal before any protest could be made."

Such organizations should receive an application of Congressman Hart's remedy for lawless trusts—that is, have all duties abolished on competing goods. Business would then be conducted in the good, old-fashioned competitive way, and prices, wages, and protection would again assume their normal conditions.

A NICE SCHEME.

After Compelling Consumer to Pay the Tax Importers Propose to Make the Government Refund It.

The duty on silk ribbons is not much higher than the duty on hat trimmings. Some time ago Mr. Wanamaker and other importers tried to get silk ribbons through the custom house at the lower rate of duty by calling them hat trimmings.

The customs officers ruled against them. They paid the higher duties under protest; added it, of course, to the price at which they sold the ribbons, and thus made themselves whole out of the pockets of their customers. But they saw a tidy speculative profit to be made by bringing suits against the government to recover again the difference between the higher and lower rates of duty.

The secretary of the treasury now proposes to compromise a number of these suits, and to pay to these importers the sum of \$3,000,000 out of his permanent appropriation.

The thing is an injustice and a fraud on the people of the country who must furnish the \$3,000,000 in the form of taxes. The importers have already had their money back; it is not right that they should get back any part of it again. It is not right that the secretary, without the authority of congress, should hand over to them \$3,000,000 of the public money.

Congress can stop this thing. By a simple amendment to an appropriation bill it may forbid the secretary to pay any money in compromise of suits against the government or its agents except by express authority of an act of congress.

A motion to that effect will be made. It ought to prevail.—N. Y. World.

Why?

The investment of several millions of Boston capital in the coal mines of Nova Scotia has revived in that city the old controversy as to the quality of the coal in question, and our high tariff friends still cling to the assertion that even after the removal of the duty this coal cannot command a good market in New England. On the other hand it is clearly shown that the followers of McKinley are in error as to this point. But if the removal of the duty would not cause the importation of large quantities of this coal, why did the advocates of a high tariff so vigorously oppose a movement to put coal on the free list? And if the manufacturers of New England do not want this coal, why did so many of them ask congress to remove the duty in order that they might obtain it? And if the coal cannot be sold extensively in New England, why are the hard-headed capitalists of Massachusetts investing \$2,000,000 or \$10,000,000 in the mines and in transportation facilities?—N. Y. Times.

True Enough.

The treasury of the United States is robbed enough already without subsidizing Hawaii in order to be able to pay Claus Spreckels and the Spreckels ring \$5,000,000 a year in sugar bounties. St. Louis Republic.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The New Administration Handicapped by Republican Mismanagement.

The condition of the treasury when Mr. Cleveland resumed office is in striking contrast with what it was when he entered upon the presidency eight years ago. The so-called treasury surplus was then beginning to assume large proportions, and it grew steadily until its amount in excess of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve for the redemption of notes, and \$30,000,000 of fractional and minor coin, and a number of other items which have since been absorbed into the general cash account, became \$80,000,000 in July, 1886, and \$110,000,000 in April, 1888. This great amount has since been so effectively wiped out that, in spite of various changes of bookkeeping with a view to increasing the apparent balance it has recently been a question whether the treasury could keep up the appearance of any surplus at all in excess of the \$100,000,000 reserve.

For the first fiscal year which closed a few months after Mr. Cleveland entered office, the receipts of the government were more than \$100,000,000 in excess of its ordinary expenditures, and throughout his term of office the management of a redundant revenue was among its serious problems. All this has been changed under the influence of the increasing scale of public expenditures, until the treasury surplus has disappeared and the revenues barely sufficient for the current needs, and the requirements of the sinking-fund law are ignored.

The change in the money circulation of the country has been quite as great as in the condition of the treasury. The expansion of more than \$300,000,000, which has occurred during the eight years is fully accounted for by the increased issue of silver paper; the outstanding silver certificates being greater in amount by more than \$200,000,000 than in March, 1885, and more than \$125,000,000 of the new treasury notes having been issued under the Sherman law.

There can be no question as to the significance of these changes in financial conditions and no room for doubt as to the duty which they impose. The scale of public expenditure which has wiped out the great treasury surplus of a few years ago must be reduced and the silver legislation which is draining the government of its gold and undermining its power to preserve the interchangeability of its currency issues must be repealed.

The conditions that confront the new administration differ widely from those of eight years ago, and yet the main source of danger and difficulty is one that then existed and was clearly recognized by Mr. Cleveland. Silver purchase legislation had already become a source of anxiety and financial disturbance, and Mr. Cleveland applied himself from the day of his election to the task of averting its dangers. The expedients which he adopted, and others that have since been tried, are now well nigh exhausted, and nothing remains, if of the worst of the threatened results are to be escaped, except the prompt repeal of the silver law.

There is as yet little definite knowledge of the intentions of the new administration in regard to financial policy, and assumptions on the subject are unwarranted. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle have properly refrained from committing themselves in advance, and kept themselves free to act as the case may require when they assume responsibility. Temporary makeshifts are not now to be considered. The prosperity of the country for the next four years depends on the prompt avowal of a policy that will ensure financial stability and confidence, and the new administration must meet the requirements of the emergency.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Facts Revealed by the Displacement of the Republican Administration.

The administration which sought to escape censure by concealing the truth from the people has gone. The administration has come which proposes to deal with the people in entire candor and straightforwardness. Its first duty to the country, to the party and to itself is to make public at the earliest moment a truthful statement of the condition of the treasury. Upon that condition at the present juncture at most everything depends, the need of an extraordinary session of congress, the opportunity for a reduction of tariff taxation, the several currency questions, the necessity for a new draft upon the national credit. Before this question the matter of appointments to office drops relatively into insignificance. The former is imperative; the latter can wait. The business of the country is concerned in an exact knowledge of the treasury situation and of the steps taken to meet it; the preferences of localities as to persons are concerned in the appointments. The administration must and will meet the greater and more pressing problem first.

The dispatch of Col. A. K. McClure to the Philadelphia Times unquestionably anticipates in a general way the specific statement which Secretary Carlisle must soon issue to the country. It points to a deficit in the treasury, so considerable that on the last full day of his term Secretary Foster refused to meet an obligation of \$2,000,000 because there was no money on hand to pay it. It asserts that the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 has been invaded and is now short by seven or eight millions of dollars, and thus explains why the last debt statement by Mr. Foster on the first of the month lacked the usual announcement of the free gold on hand in the treasury. The only pretext offered by the Harrison administration for its policy of evasion and concealment has been that the full truth would complicate the situation and render disentanglement more difficult. Were the United States an individual, the excuse might hold good; but we are bound to assume that the national credit will be respected and that it can be impaired in no other way so insidiously and effectively as by a suppression of the facts. To state plainly an evil is to take the first step

toward its correction, and retrenchment, whenever possible, will enlist popular approval just as soon as the need of it to meet a present exigency is clearly set forth.

It is very evident that one of the earliest acts of the administration must be the issue of bonds. The last administration, under an equally pressing necessity, chose to neglect this duty rather than face the censure which such a confession of mismanagement, or worse, would evoke. The American people can discriminate between a remedy and an evil. For the administration which frankly and courageously applies a remedy they will have respect. They have already condemned the administration responsible for the evil.—Albany Argus.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

—The craze republican spoilsmen have for holding on to contemptible jobs in the federal service is indeed disgusting to every friend of reform.—St. Louis Republic.

—Where is the financial depression the republicans predicted? The news indicates that if we have had any it died with the republican administration.—St. Paul Globe.

—The country has been under complete democratic control several days. It will be observed that the sky has not fallen nor the fountains of the great deep broken up.—N. Y. World.

—This revival of Mr. Cleveland after the adverse verdict passed upon his administration in 1888, and after four years spent out of office, speaks of a vital principle behind the man of no uncommon power.—Montreal Star.

—The republicans who are relying on Mr. Cleveland to blunder them back into office are likely to be badly disappointed. Mr. Cleveland does not propose to drop the democratic bread on the buttered side.—St. Louis Republic.

—Almost any republican paper is now willing to admit that North Dakota has had a lot of republicans as they claimed the citizens of Utah or New Mexico were when the admission bills were under discussion.—St. Paul Globe.

—Mr. Cleveland was in November, 1892, what he had been known to be for years, and he was made president because of that knowledge. The people got exactly what they wished, and knew exactly what they were getting.—N. Y. Times.

—That part of Cleveland's inaugural which pertains to the currency reads very much as if it had been left over by Harrison.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—But there was precious little of the currency left over by Harrison.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—No public document has appeared in this country for many a year so absolutely pervaded with the sanity of statesmanship, so free from the taint of partisan politics, so far above the infected atmosphere of demagoguery, as the address which Mr. Cleveland delivered on taking the oath of office for the second time as president of the United States.—N. Y. Times.

—The most suspicious feature of Mr. Harrison's administration was the haste with which he sent in his Chilian message and his Hawaiian treaty. The new administration is evidently not afraid that Hawaii will be swallowed up by the sea or be blown away by the winds. It has not the republican dread of "tidal waves," "earthquakes," "cyclones" and "landslides."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—There was a net increase of the public debt for the month of February of \$215,000. Our revenues are large, but our expenditures are larger. It is not at all improbable that one of the first things that the Cleveland administration will have to do will be to borrow money to keep the federal pot boiling until an opportunity shall have been presented for remedial reform legislation.—Philadelphia Record.

—Secretary Carlisle's first official act was the exchange of a million dollars of treasury notes for an equal amount of gold tendered by the bankers of Denver. This transaction will assist in some degree in relieving the pressure upon the treasury for gold for export to Europe, but if the amount was increased tenfold it would not be more than sufficient to meet the exigency forced upon him by the transfer of an empty treasury by his predecessor.—Chicago Herald.

—We consume in round numbers nearly or quite 700,000,000 pounds of tin a year in this country. We have now had two years of trial under the McKinley tariff that increased the tax on tin plate 120 per cent. In other words, the people of the country, all of whom are consumers of tin, have been taxed some \$25,000,000 to establish the American tin industry; and the official report of the last quarter shows that we have not produced 20,000,000 pounds of all kinds, chiefly of foreign plate, foreign labor, and foreign tin.—Philadelphia Times.

—The private secretary of President Cleveland four years ago declined to accept an increase of pay, voted to the position by congress, amounting to over seven thousand dollars, during the last month of his term of service. The private secretary of President Harrison in the last month of his service is appointed a paymaster in the army over regular army officers who have been awaiting for years this promotion, and for his first duty is assigned a vacation trip to Europe at government expense to pay the salaries of the Behring sea commissioners.—Albany Argus.

—The highest expectations are aroused as Grover Cleveland takes the presidential chair. A change for the better is expected. Harrison succeeded Cleveland by reason of public uneasiness over the latter's tariff reform policy. The people were ignorant of it and afraid. But Cleveland succeeds Harrison because that policy has become better understood. Fear dictated the change of 1888. Judgment dictates the change of 1892. Bounding confidence in the new president is the public sentiment. The people have set the mark high for him and are sure he will reach it.—Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A TAILLESS RHIME.

If you cannot, with your roadster, Prove your power and station high, If you want to make the people feel, Feel your might as you go by, You can cut your horse's tail off, You can hang it with great care— That will show the stuff you're made of, That will make the people stare.

If you cannot run for congress, Though you've wealth and gold unto Any nabob of this nation, There's one thing that you can do: You can cut your horse's tail off, You can hang it with great care— That will show the stuff you're made of, That will make the people stare.



If you cannot, in the scramble, Find the place that you can fill— If you'd show the world your valour, There's one way to fill the bill: Go, and cut your horse's tail off, Go, and hang it with great care— That will show the stuff you're made of, That will make the people stare.

If you'd like to prove, with Darwin, Men have risen by slow degrees From the ape to human stature, Then descend back with ease: Go, and cut your horse's tail off, Go, and fashion it with grace— That will show the stuff you're made of, That will proclaim your pedigree.

Do not wait one moment longer, While there's such a work to do, Time is rushing like a river, Cannot stop for men like you: Go, and cut your horse's tail off, Rob him of his best defense, Show to all your lack of feeling, Show the world your lack of sense.—Our Dumb Animals.

ABOUT SHEEP LAUREL.

A Weed That Is Often Fatal to Sheep
Which Is It?

Sheep laurel (*Kalmi augustifolia*), illustrated herewith, often called narrow-leaved laurel or lambkill, is eaten by sheep who have access to it, chiefly during winter and spring, and it is often fatal to them. It grows on low or dry grounds, and has narrow, oblong, short petioled leaves, opposite or in threes. It blooms in late spring, the flowers being small, and in color crimson-purple. The symptoms of poison are disinclination to move, frothing at the mouth and nose, staggering gait and blood-shot eyes. Immediate attention must be given, as they often die in twenty-four hours. The treat-



SHEEP LAUREL.

ment is to dilute the poisonous food and expel it from the system as soon as possible. This may be done by giving two ounces of Epsom salts in warm water; also by injections of warm soap suds. But carefully removing these plants is the wisest plan to follow.—Orange Judd Farmer.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

NEVER keep a rooster that is not robust. CORNMEAL and bran, mixed with milk, is good for young ducks. GRANULATED CORN is better for feed than whole corn, and some prefer it to meal. HOW MANY breeds of chickens would you advise a farmer to keep? We would not advise him to keep more than one breed. If you will keep the poultry from taking cold you will not likely have roup; and remember that filth depletes the system, and causes it to take cold the more easily. WHEN poultry droops its wings, its feathers ruffle, the comb and wattles turn black and the bowels are very loose, there is no appetite but great thirst, you have cholera in the flock. "My poultry does not eat as well as it should. I feed the best of foods and enough to have it always before them." Thus writes a subscriber. The trouble is that you feed too much. Remove all the feed and feed no more than they will eat up clean.—Farmers' Voice.

Use of the Mower.

If the farmers throughout the country would use the mower more freely they would not have so many weeds to contend with. Weeds are one of the worst enemies we have to contend with, therefore we should try and find out the best and cheapest method to get rid of them, and we have one of the best remedies mentioned in the foregoing by the use of the mower; another way is to keep the fence corners clean.

PULVERIZING THE SOIL.

It Brings Plant Food into a More Available Condition.

There are several results to be gained by thoroughly pulverizing the soil before planting the seed. If this is done, in nearly all cases the seed will germinate quicker and better, and plants will make a thriftier start in growth. A certain amount of heat and moisture is necessary to induce a good germination of the seed, and in a majority of cases this can be secured by placing it in contact with the soil, and a fine tilth will help materially in this. Then when the soil is in a good tilth the fine, tender roots of the plants will be better able to penetrate the soil to advantage.

One of the principal advantages gained in pulverizing the soil is that the plant food is brought into a more available condition for the use of the plants and this helps materially in securing a better growth.

In many cases, even in a thin, crumpled-down soil, a much better growth and yield can be secured if the soil is prepared in a fine tilth before sowing the seed, and kept so during growth by frequent cultivation, than would otherwise be possible. By bringing the soil to a good tilth before planting, it is easier to keep it in a good tilth afterwards, while the plants will make a more vigorous start to grow.

While fair crops may be grown in a rich soil with indifferent preparations, the best growth and yield is only possible by having the soil in a fine tilth before planting the seed, and as far as possible keeping it in such condition during growth.

With nearly all cultivated crops one of the best plans of management is to plow reasonably deep, prepare the soil in a good tilth before planting the seeds, and then keep it thoroughly so during growth by shallow surface cultivation. This puts the available plant food in good condition to be taken up by the growing plants, and helps materially in supplying the necessary moisture.

The more thoroughly the soil is prepared before planting, the less work will be necessary to keep in a good tilth afterwards; hence, it is good economy to take time to prepare perfectly before planting the seeds. Make the conditions of growth as favorable as possible before planting the seeds, and it will be less work to maintain a good growth.—Prairie Farmer.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT.

Why It Pays to Attend Carefully to Seemingly Trifles.

Theory is worth something, but experience must be the test of all discussion as to methods in the management of poultry as in all other things. The little attentions which can hardly be measured are in the aggregate what count at last in the culture of poultry. A writer says there is in the culture of poultry a great difference in the plans used by breeders, when striving to accomplish the best they can. Though aiming to attain the highest possible results by different methods, the young beginner often fails to follow a judicious course in the management and feeding of his fowls, by following every plan, simply by being practiced or recommended by some poulterers. The inexperienced novice is too apt to think that any kind of care or food will do in poultry keeping, and when cold weather sets in he allows his fowls to forage for themselves anywhere and everywhere, neglects to provide suitable shelter and proper food when the season and necessities to their comfort and well-being demand them. Carelessness in the little details necessary to good management will soon show in the condition, health and productiveness of the fowls. The more care and attention to their daily wants the better their appearance and health, and the more clearly they are kept in well lighted and well ventilated houses, and the more uniformly they are fed and watered, the better returns they will give their keepers, remember. This course of treatment always brings the best results, not alone in raising poultry but any kind of domestic animals. We never knew an animal to thrive and be profitable to its owner if kept in a half starved or neglected condition. Poultry demands good food and good care to be productive, and without productiveness there is no profit. Always bear in mind that eggs and flesh must come from good food and proper care and attention to the wants of the fowls.—Western Rural.

A HANDY PUSH CART.

An Article That Will Found of Service in Many Ways.

The accompanying engraving shows a push cart that will be found of service in a score of ways about a place. It is a common hand cart, with sides and ends of slats so arranged that all may be used, forming an inclosed rack, or the two sides only, when it will be found especially convenient for drawing in green cornstalks from the field or garden, where one keeps but a cow or two. It is a handy cart for



A HOMEMADE HAND CART.

the village resident who has to depend on a wheelbarrow, or some such arrangement as this to move his small crops and other stores. The sides and ends fit tightly to iron sockets, and, for stability, look together at the corners when in place, as shown in the engraving. Anyone handy with tools can construct a very serviceable rig of this sort, the only necessary adjuncts being a pair of wheels, which are often at hand from some broken or worn out wagon, sulky or other light vehicle.—American Agriculturist.

How's This?

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

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm.

WEST & THOMAS, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KISSAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Miss PERT says that others may have their love in a cottage, but love in a cottage is a better way to put it.—Boston Transcript.

You Needn't Live in a Swamp

To have malarial trouble. It is as wide spread as it is insidious. But you do need Hosiery. It is to Bitters to be used as a remedy and completely. Persistent use of this professionally commended remedy and preventive will floor it, though you have tried other medicines in vain. Tackle it at the outset. The same advice should be taken in cases of dyspepsia, debility, liver and kidney complaint, rheumatism and neuralgia.

A SECRET is something which everybody knows; an open secret is known to but a few and is usually something that isn't so.—Boston Transcript.

THE WORLD'S MAMMOTH HOTEL is the 1,100 room, fireproof, summer hotel, the "GREAT EASTERN," at St. Lawrence Ave. and 60th St., Chicago, two blocks from Midway Plaisance World's Fair entrance and overlooking famous Washington Park. World's Fair visitors can avoid annoyance and extortion of shares by engaging rooms now at \$1.50 a day, each person (European) by addressing Copeland Townsend, Manager, (formerly mgr. Palmer House), 42 Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill.

The policeman likes to be in politics because under such circumstances he has a chance to make a hit.—Philadelphia Times.

DISEASE is unnatural, and is but the proof that we are abusing Nature. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome this abuse.

"Wife," said a henpecked husband, "go to bed." "I won't!" "Sit up, then. I will be obeyed somehow!"—Tid-Bits.

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTHMATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, "Brook's Bronchial Troch" have remarkable curative properties. Sold only in boxes.

A JURY trial—listening to the lawyers.—Puck.

BERECIAN'S PILLS are not a new remedy. They have been used in Europe for 50 years, and are well tested and excellent.

Other garments influence a woman, but it is her hat that dominates her.—Puck.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, March 30.	
CATTLE—Best beefs	3 50 @ 5 25
Stockers	2 00 @ 4 25
Native cows	2 00 @ 3 00
HOGS—Good to choice	5 50 @ 7 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	61 @ 61 1/4
No. 2 hard	56 @ 56 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	33 1/4 @ 31
Fancy prairie	28 @ 28 1/2
RYE—No. 2	48 @ 49
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	1 75 @ 2 10
Fancy	1 90 @ 2 25
HAY—Choice timothy	8 50 @ 9 50
Fancy prairie	6 00 @ 6 00
BRAN	63 @ 64
BUTTER—Choice creamery	24 @ 26
CHEESE—Full cream	11 @ 12
EGGS	13 @ 13 1/4
POTATOES	85 @ 95
ST. LOUIS	
CATTLE—Natives and shipping	3 50 @ 4 60
Texas	3 25 @ 4 00
HOGS—Heavy	6 70 @ 7 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Choice	3 00 @ 3 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	65 @ 65 1/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed	37 @ 37 1/2
RYE—No. 2	31 1/2 @ 31 1/4
OATS—No. 2	21 @ 21 1/4
BUTTER—Creamery	27 @ 31
LARD—Western steam	12 00 @ 12 05
PORK	18 00 @ 18 05
CHICAGO	
CATTLE—Common prime	3 75 @ 5 75
HOGS—Packing and shipping	6 50 @ 7 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 50 @ 6 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 20 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	74 @ 74 1/4
CORN—No. 2	41 1/2 @ 41 1/4
OATS—No. 2	30 1/2 @ 31
RYE	49 1/2 @ 50
BUTTER—Creamery	29 @ 31
LARD	15 @ 15 1/2
PORK	17 1/2 @ 17 1/4
NEW YORK	
CATTLE—Native steers	3 80 @ 5 30
HOGS—Good to choice	6 50 @ 8 00
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 00 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75 1/2 @ 76
CORN—No. 2	53 @ 53 1/4
OATS—Western mixed	39 @ 41
BUTTER—Creamery	29 @ 29 1/4
PORK—Mess.	18 7 1/2 @ 19 5 1/2

"RUN DOWN" and "used-up" feeling is the first warning that your liver isn't doing its work. And, with a torpid liver and the impure blood that follows it, you're an easy prey to all sorts of ailments.

That is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As an appetizing, restorative and blood purifier, there's nothing to equal it. It rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system, and restores health and vigor.

For every disease caused by a disordered liver or impure blood, it is the only guaranteed remedy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

\$500 is offered, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for an incurable case of Catarrh. Their remedy perfectly and permanently cures the worst cases.

DUBULL'S COUGH SYRUP

THE GREATEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS

Salvation Oil Try It! Only 25c.

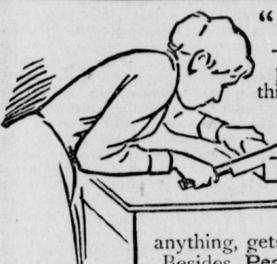
LADIES WHO NEED MONEY should apply for "DAINTY WORK" for Measure and Profit. JUST OUT. The best instruction for fancy needle and decorative work. Ladies go wild over it. DAVIS & Co., Des Moines, Iowa, CHICAGO, ILL. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

"German Syrup"

Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lowville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold. Listen to it. "In the Spring of 1888, through exposure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. This was accompanied by excessive night sweats. One bottle of Boschee's German Syrup broke up the cold, night sweats, and all and left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendation."



"Shave your Soap"—so the soap makers say, especially if your washing delicate things. Now, in the name of common sense, what's the use? When you can get Pearline, in powder form for this very reason, why do you want to work over soap, which, if it's good for anything, gets very hard and difficult to cut.

Besides, Pearline is vastly better than any powdered soap could be. It has all the good properties of any soap—and many more, too. There's something in it that does the work easily, but without harm—much more easily than any other way yet known.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. JAMES PVLE, New York.

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Relieves Inflammation, Heals the Sore, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures CATARRH OF THE NOSE.

Apply into the Nostrils. It is Quickly Absorbed. 50c. Druggists or by mail, ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

New Spring Dress

either cotton, wool or silk, drop us a line giving your name and address, stating as nearly as you can the kind of goods you wish and about the price you want to pay and we will send you samples without charge. Careless of beautiful new goods are ready for you.

Address: BULLENE, MOORE, EMERY & CO., Kansas City, Mo. Missourl.

CHICKEN-HATCHING BY STEAM.

HYGICATOR

Simple, easy operation, self-regulating, reliable, fully guaranteed. Send for full literature. Burtel & Co., Mfrs., Quincy, Ill. U.S.A. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE.

Send for full literature. R. E. KRAUSER & BRO., MILTON, Pa. *NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

"Shave your Soap"

—so the soap makers say, especially if your washing delicate things. Now, in the name of common sense, what's the use? When you can get Pearline, in powder form for this very reason, why do you want to work over soap, which, if it's good for anything, gets very hard and difficult to cut.

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RISE SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Emulsions, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn the wood. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

All Homes Need All Dealers Sell

for all home uses a carton of Home Nails all sizes, a carton of Home Tacks all sizes for all home uses

No TREES of first quality can ever be sent by mail. Mayhap you know it. By freight, prepaid if you prefer, we ship safely 4, 5 or 6 ft. trees; 2-year Roses of rare excellence—everything! You actually pay less than for the piny stuff. 1,000 acres Nurseries, 20,000 acres Orchards. Exact information about trees and fruits. STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.

Garfield Tea

Overcome the effects of bad eating, Careless eating, Indigestion, Constipation, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 219 W. 44th St., N. Y.

FAT REDUCED

From 15 to 25 lbs. in 30 days. No pain, no starvation. (By using this medicine.) No dieting. No fasting. No exercise. No sweating. No colds. No coughs. No sore throats. No hoarseness. No loss of appetite. No loss of sleep. No loss of strength. No loss of vitality. No loss of health. No loss of life. No loss of happiness. No loss of peace of mind. No loss of contentment. No loss of satisfaction. No loss of joy. No loss of love. No loss of friendship. No loss of family. No loss of home. No loss of country. No loss of world. No loss of heaven. No loss of paradise. No loss of bliss. No loss of glory. No loss of honor. No loss of respect. No loss of esteem. No loss of admiration. No loss of awe. No loss of reverence. No loss of worship. No loss of devotion. No loss of piety. No loss of holiness. No loss of sanctity. No loss of virtue. No loss of goodness. No loss of beauty. No loss of grace. No loss of mercy. No loss of kindness. No loss of gentleness. No loss of meekness. 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ANOTHER BOSTON BLAZE.

The Celebrated Tremont Temple Again In Flames—Fire broke out about 7 o'clock in the morning...

The loss on the Temple is variously estimated at \$320,000 to \$375,000, while the Parker house is believed to have been damaged by water to the extent of \$50,000.

Tremont Temple, which was originally a theater, has been one of the most conspicuous public buildings of Boston in the current generation.

Since 1863 it has been celebrated all over the country as the largest Baptist church in New England, if not in America, and the headquarters of that denomination.

A new building on the old site was completed, however, in December, 1873, at a cost of \$126,000.

BRAZIL'S REVOLUTION.

Government Troops Led Into a Trap and Defeated. VALPARAISO, March 20.—Gen. Tavares, leader of the revolution in Rio Grande do Sul, has routed and put to flight the army of 3,000 men which the government of Brazil sent against him.

The battle was fought near Ypacaray, to which point Gen. Tavares retreated when the advance guard of Gen. Telles' troops reached Santa Anna, on Wednesday.

When Tavares fell back before the advance of Telles' army he made it appear that he was trying to avoid an engagement. His movement appeared to have completely deceived the government commander, who pushed his forces toward the position taken by the revolutionists.

The attack upon Telles' army was made yesterday morning. In vain Gen. Telles tried to repel the attack. His columns were soon shattered and the wavering ranks fell back under the murderous fire of the revolutionists.

The rout of the government army was complete. It was a great victory for Tavares. Quickly dividing his forces, he sent one division to pursue the fleeing army under Gen. Telles while he hastened at the head of the other on the march towards Uruguayana.

Uruguayana is strongly defended by an army under Gen. Hippolite and to capture it has been the design of Gen. Tavares from the beginning of the revolution.

ANOTHER BOMB.

Attempt to Blow Up the Pupal Guard Building. ROME, March 20.—Following closely upon the unsuccessful attempt to blow up the Anclini Mattei palace, the residence of William Potter, American minister to Italy, another dynamite outrage was attempted to-day at the Palazzo Altieri, the headquarters of the Guardia Nobili, one of the military organizations, whose duty it is to attend the pope and to be present at great religious functions at the Vatican.

Early this morning a boy passing the Palazzo Altieri saw a mass of what he at first thought was mortar lying upon the steps of the palace, ran up the steps and was surprised to see a burning fuse extending from the mass. He at once stamped out the fuse with his feet and then notified the police.

Gendarmes were sent to the palace and found that what the boy had at first mistaken for a mass of mortar was a powerful bomb containing dynamite or other high explosive encased in a thick coating of plaster of paris, which, in the opinion of experts, would have added to the destruction that would have been wrought had an explosion occurred.

A number of anarchists had been arrested in the city lately and this has apparently caused the friends of the men arrested to attempt these outrages as a means of revenge.

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—President Cleveland was 56 years old to-day and he celebrated the occasion in the way he passed nearly every day since his induction into office. For three hours he was busy receiving office seekers and their congressional friends.

Cotton Thread Factory Burned.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., March 20.—J. W. Morse & Co.'s large brick cotton thread factory at South Easton has been destroyed by fire. The loss on building and machinery is estimated at from \$175,000 to \$200,000, only partially insured.

JULES FERRY DEAD.

In Two Weeks After Returning to Prominence the Noted Frenchman Dies Suddenly. PARIS, March 18.—Jules Francois Camille Ferry, the celebrated French statesman, recently elected president of the senate, died very suddenly to-day.

M. Ferry was born at Saint Die, in the Vosges, and would have been 61 years old the 5th of next month. He was given a good education, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Paris in 1851. Soon after he entered the ranks of journalists and was connected with the Gazette des Tribunaux. In 1855 he became a contributor to the Temps and in 1863 obtained much notoriety by his attacks on Baron Haussmann's administration of Paris.

In 1880 M. Ferry caused great excitement in France by a paragraph in his educational bill, forbidding members of authorized orders (Jesuits) to teach in the public schools. The paragraph was rejected by the senate, but he reached his aim by enforcing old laws which had almost fallen into oblivion.

Ferry's career was that of a typical French statesman—full of incidents and changes. After the death of the famous Gambetta, he was the most conspicuous figure in the chamber of deputies and is said to have been the only ex-premier who had not been precipitated from office by an expression of want of confidence.

M. Ferry was driven from power as the result of the Tonquin campaign and consequent scandals and only recently returned to public life. He was elected president of the French senate less than two weeks ago and it was then said that he would soon become more powerful than ever.

TRADE REVIEW.

Dan's Weekly Review Shows Trade to Be in Good Shape—Cause of the Monetary Pressure. NEW YORK, March 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Distribution of goods continues very large for the season in spite of extraordinary weather, some failures and a light money market.

Storms and severe cold have retarded trading and collections throughout a large part of the country, and doubtless cause much of the monetary pressure, though a larger part is due to the great excess of imports over exports. Europe is not shipping products from the country as usual, nor lending money as much as usual to carry products here until they are needed, and accumulated stocks at commercial centers with slow collections in the country make the demand for money unusually large.

Then, natural results of the great Reading collapse are seen in some failures at Philadelphia and a more cautious spirit among lenders. Money is not, as usual, tight only on a call or for speculation, but there has been greater difficulty here than for many years past in effecting commercial loans. In spite of all these things, however, confidence is unabated and business is remarkably large with some signs of improvement.

Exports of breadstuffs, cotton provisions, cattle and oil in February were but \$40,982,331, against \$66,304,712 last year, which, with the increase of nearly \$8,000,000 in imports at New York, indicates a probable excess of imports in that month of \$15,000,000, against an excess of exports in the same month last year of \$21,000,000. Exports in March also have been small at New York, \$4,540,000 less for two weeks than last year. Speculation in products has been naturally depressed, cotton being at one time a quarter and now three-sixteenths lower than a week ago, with sales of over 1,300,000 bales. Wheat is 2 1/2 cents lower, with sales of 36,000,000 bushels, the government report of 135,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands besides 79,000,000 bushels in visible supply, making it clear that a great surplus would have to be carried over next July.

Senator Stewart's Bolt.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Politicians gossip more about the action of the republican caucus with respect to Senators Stewart and Teller than they do about even important appointments.

Mr. Stewart has broken with his old political associates and does not any longer expect anything at their hands. The silver issue alone did take him out of the republican ranks. He disagreed with his associates over the confirmation of Mr. Lamar for associate justice and rebelled against the elections of "force" bill.

The populist vote in the senate has been increased by this action to four—Peffer, Kyle, Allen and Stewart. But while these senators are without caucus filiations with either of the old parties, they are in sympathy with the democratic party on the tariff question and will vote for a thorough revision and reduction of the tax schedules.

A Manitoba Snowslide.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 18.—The report has just reached here that a snowslide on the Rocky Mountain division of the Canadian Pacific has carried away the tracks and snow sheds and buried twelve men, of whom two have been taken out dead.

Wife Murderer Executed.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Howard J. Schneider, who shot and killed his wife and his brother on a street here, was hanged in the jail yard this morning before a small crowd. He was completely broken down and was carried to the scaffold.

TO PURIFY THE ROLL.

Senator Palmer Will Introduce a Resolution For an Investigation of Pensioners. WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Palmer's assignment as chairman of the committee on pensions fixes his particular field of activity for the next two years. Congress does its work almost entirely through committees, and while a senator may participate in all public business, he is the especial guardian of that particular line of business over which he is the committee chairman.

Senator Palmer is the only major-general in the senate. Moreover he and Senator Vilas are the only men on the democratic side who commanded union troops during the war. He has outlined an important programme concerning pensions which will soon attract the attention of the country. He said: "I intend, before the present extraordinary session of the senate ends, to introduce a resolution authorizing the pensions committee to make a thorough investigation of alleged fraudulent entries in the granting of pensions and the pension system generally. If there is error to be reformed in this line it will have to be accomplished by the friends of the pensioners and not by their enemies. As a result these investigations have been open to the criticism that they are prosecuted by enemies of the pension system who desired to raise the cry of fraud and thus embarrass the system itself. I hardly think any one would accuse me of being other than friendly to the pensioners. I consider it the duty of the government to give a liberal pension to every man who is suffering disability from service on the field."

"The main purpose of the investigation will be to free the pension roll of fraudulent pensioners and to weed out the various abuses which may have grown up with the system. Another important purpose will be to free the pension service from the popular criticisms that are now urged against it. The pensioners have no desire to defend the abuses of the system and when these abuses can be located and overcome it will put the pension bureau on a footing that it has not had in a long time. The resolution I propose to introduce is not subject to the objection that it is outside the legislative business for which the special session of the senate convened. It is not legislative business, but merely asks authority for a committee to pursue an investigation."

Senator Palmer's investigations are likely to bring about important results in the reconstruction of the pension system. He does not believe in the popular plans of turning the pension system upside down that have recently been advanced. For instance strong efforts have been made toward making the pension bureau a branch of the war department where it would be entirely in charge of army officers and subject to strict military supervision. He does not believe in such a removal and he has so stated to President Cleveland. Nor does he believe in any of the other radical plans for remodeling the present system. On the contrary he thinks the present system an excellent one and his investigation will be with a view to perfecting the system by weeding out abuses.

WILL BE APPOINTED SOON.

The important Commission to Negotiate With the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory. WASHINGTON, March 17.—One of the important commissions which President Cleveland expects to appoint soon has been authorized by a provision of the Indian appropriation bill, passed as an amendment to that measure in the closing hours of congress.

It will consist of three members and they are expected to negotiate with the five civilized tribes of the Indian territory for the extinguishment of the national or tribal title to lands in that territory. Under the existing conditions the five tribes constitute the Indian territory, but they do not even enjoy a territorial form of government. Each tribe or nation holds its lands in common, has its own president or chief and its own legislature and local courts. The United States court has jurisdiction to a limited extent, and aside from judge, marshal and attorney no other United States officials exercise authority within the territory.

It is proposed to so readjust conditions by extinguishing the tribal title, allotting lands in severalty and conferring rights of citizenship upon the Indians as to make it possible for the organization of a new territory with a view to ultimate statehood and representation in congress. To make this readjustment will be the purpose of the commission. It is stated that ex-Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, who has just closed a long period of service as chairman of the senate committee on Indian affairs, will be the chairman of the committee. His two associates will probably be democrats familiar with affairs in the territory. Ex-Congressman Mansur, of Missouri, and Peel, of Arkansas, are mentioned. With the early opening of the Cherokee strip the settlement of Oklahoma territory will be practically completed, and as it is intended to open to settlement whatever surplus lands may be left after the proposed readjustment of affairs in the Indian territory, it is quite probable that a few years more will witness the consolidation of the two adjoining territories and their admission into the union as one state, in which the Indian citizens will have a voice and vote.

Another Steamer Missing.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 17.—The great Transatlantic steamer Sarnia of the Allan line, with 800 passengers and a valuable cargo of general merchandise, is now five days overdue and great alarm is felt for her safety. So great is the anxiety that a steamer is now being equipped to go out and look for her. All day yesterday the offices of the ship's company here were besieged by anxious friends and relatives of passengers. It is thought by some that the Sarnia may have fallen in with the long overdue Naronic and is towing the missing freighter into port.

Exchange of Treaties.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Authority has been given by President Cleveland to Secretary Gresham to exchange with Minister Grip certificates of ratification of the extradition treaty between the United States and Sweden recently ratified by the senate. The exchange will take place in a few days, and the president's proclamation declaring the treaty in force will at once follow. Exchanges of the ratifications of the French and Russian treaties, which also were recently ratified by the senate, will take place in Paris and St. Petersburg respectively, probably before the end of next week.

COMMITTEES COMPLETED.

The Senate Republican Caucus Makes Assignment of the Minority Representation on the Standing Committees. WASHINGTON, March 17.—The republican members of the senate went into caucus yesterday morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of receiving the report of its committee making assignment of minority chairmanships and membership of the various committees. At noon the caucus had not finished its work, and when the senate was called to order the republicans entered the chamber without being ready to make any report. Something of a contest was maintained when it came to filling the vacancy on the committee on appropriations. There was a debate of some length on the subject of the removal of Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, from the committee. Mr. Stewart found one or two champions, but the caucus was practically unanimous in their decision that, inasmuch as Mr. Stewart had been the recipient of a chairmanship at the hands of the majority, he should not be permitted to remain on the important committees as a representative of the minority. He was therefore removed, and Mr. Teller, of Colorado, was substituted in his place. The minority representation on the committee in the evening announced by the chairman of the caucus as follows:

- Committee on agriculture and forestry—McMillan, Washburn, Proctor, Hansbrough. On appropriations—Allison, Hale, Cullom, Teller. Auditing contingent expenses of the senate—Jones, of Nevada. On the census—Hale, Stockbridge, Dixon, Hansbrough. On civil service and retrenchment—Stanford, Washburn, Morrill, Lodge. On claims—Mitchell, Davis, Stewart, Peffer. On coast defense—Squire, Dolph. On commerce—Hayley, Higginson, Stanford, Commerce—Frye, Jones, of Nevada, Dolph, Cullom, Washburn, Quay. District of Columbia—McMillan, Walcott, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Proctor. On education and labor—Carey, Stanford, Washburn, Lodge. On engrossed bills—Allison, Chairman. On enrolled bills—Dubois. On epidemic diseases—Jones, of Nevada, Stockbridge, Quay. To examine the several branches of the civil service—Power, Gallinger. On finance—Morrill, Sherman, Jones, Allison. On foreign relations—Sherman, Frye, Dolph, Davis. On the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries—Washburn, Pettigrew, Hoar. On Indian affairs—Platt, Stockbridge, Pettigrew, Shoup. On interstate commerce—Cullom, Wilson, Chandler, Higgins. On irrigation and reclamation of arid lands—Stuart, Dubois, Carey, Hansbrough. On judiciary—Hoar, Wilson, Teller, Platt, Mitchell. On the library—Walcott. On manufactures—Higgins, Gallinger. On military affairs—Hawley, Cameron, Manderson, Davis. On mines and mining—Jones, of Nevada, Proctor, Allison. On naval affairs—Cameron, Hale, Stanford, Stockbridge. On organization, conduct and expenditures of the executive department—Wilson, Proctor, Dubois, Lodge. On patents—Dixon, Platt, Wilson. On pensions—Shoup, Hansbrough, Gallinger, Hawley. On post offices and post roads—Mitchell, McMillan, Walcott, Dixon, Washburn. On printing—Manderson. On private land claims—Hale, chairman; Teller, Dixon. On privileges and elections—Hoar, Mitchell, Chandler, Higgins. On public buildings and grounds—Stanford, Morrill, Quay, Squire. On public lands—Dolph, Pettigrew, Carey, Dubois, Power. On railroads—Hawley, Stockbridge, Pettigrew, Power, Peffer. On relations with Canada—Hoar, Hale, Dolph, Higgins. On the revision of the laws of the United States—Wilson, Platt. On revolutionary claims—Cameron, chairman; Frye, Aldrich. On rules—Aldrich, Manderson. On territories—Platt, Davis, Carey, Shoup, Hansbrough. Transportation routes to the seaboard—Gallinger, Squire, Allison, Manderson. On Pacific railroads—Davis, Frye, Walcott, McMillan. On Indian depredations—Shoup, Chandler, Pettigrew, Carey. Select committee to investigate condition of Potomac river front of Washington—Frye, chairman; Sherman, Proctor. To inquire into all claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Nicaragua—Hawley, chairman; Stewart, Mitchell. On woman suffrage—Hoar, chairman; Quay. On additional accommodations for the library of congress—Morrill, chairman; Dixon. On the five civilized tribes of Indians—Teller, chairman; Platt. On the transportation and sale of meat products—Platt, chairman; Power. To establish the university of the United States—Proctor, Sherman, Dolph, Washburn. On the quad-centennial—Pettigrew, Sherman, Cameron, Hawley, Wilson, Cullom. To investigate the geological survey—Carey. On national banks—Chandler, Manderson. On forests and reservations—Teller, Davis. On corporations in the District of Columbia—Aldrich, chairman; McMillan. To investigate trespasses upon Indian lands—Higgins. The republicans contented themselves with removing Mr. Stewart from the appropriation committee. He remains a representative of the minority in other committees, and is the ranking member of the minority in the committee on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands. Mr. Teller, as will be seen, gives up his place on the committee on privileges and elections, of which he was chairman, and would be the ranking member, and goes to the foot of the list on the appropriations committee. Mr. Higgins is substituted for Mr. Teller on the elections committee. The republicans retain all of their members of the committee on the judiciary by reason of the fact that it has been increased from a total membership of nine to eleven. With the appointment of the new chairman of the senate the old clerks stop and the new ones begin as soon as they will be sworn in. For this reason there was a number of new committee clerk appointments sworn yesterday afternoon.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Important Measures Passed and Others That Were Killed During the Session of the Legislature. Among the bills of importance that passed both houses at the late session of the legislature were the following:

- The Australian ballot law, which goes into effect at the next general election and thereafter all elections in Kansas—state, county, city and special—are to be conducted under the Australian system. A law compelling all corporations and persons, except railroad companies and agricultural corporations, to pay their employees weekly; a penalty of 5 per cent. if not paid. Speaker Douglas' bill to prohibit the corrupt use of money at elections. A mortgage redemption law, providing for a redemption period of eighteen months after sale under foreclosure, but where the court or judge shall find that the lands and tenements have been abandoned or are not occupied in good faith as a homestead by the family of the debtor, the right of redemption shall be six months from the day of sale; during the first nine months the defendant owner has the exclusive right of redemption; for the next six months creditors may redeem from each other. The terms of redemption are: The reimbursement of the amount paid by the holder of the certificate, together with interest and costs of suit after redemption, the property is not subject to further execution for any deficiency arising upon the sale, and is not subject to execution for the liens of creditors who did not avail themselves of the privilege of redeeming during the redemption period. A law repealing the tax law by which the March penalty of 5 per cent. is knocked out, making a reduction of 3 1/2 per cent. before the sale of the property, and after the sale of the property for taxes the tax certificate is to draw 10 per cent interest instead of 24 per cent as now. Senator Forney's bill for the protection of shippers of grain, seeds and hay, which requires railroad companies to construct scales for the weighing of grain at every station from which 100 cars of grain are shipped; the company is authorized to collect 25 cents a car for each car weighed. Shippers are empowered to collect through the courts damages for losses of grain, seeds and hay which occur while the shipments are in transit, providing the shortage is more than one-fourth of one per cent. The bill repealing the law of 1883 by which railroads authorized to collect excess fares of from 10 to 25 cents from passengers who neglect to purchase tickets before entering the train. Senator Brown's "valued policy" insurance bill requiring insurance companies in case of total loss of property to pay the face of the policy unless there has been wanton destruction of property. The practice now prevails among insurance companies of insuring property for more than its value and scaling down in case of loss. The bill making it illegal to receive a gold contract in notes, mortgages and other obligations, and making silver as good a legal tender as gold in Kansas. Senator Dumbauld's bill for the preservation of the public health against epidemic cholera by requiring that all prairie chickens except by the owner of the land. Two house bills looking to the improvement of the facilities of county seats. One of them provided that railroad trains shall be compelled to stop at county seats and the other compelled telegraph companies to maintain an operator at each county seat. A screening bill asked for by all the miners in the state. A bill repealing the law by which poll tax is collected in the case of the first class. Atchison and Fort Scott excepted. An act continuing the experimental station at the State University of Kansas, at Lawrence, established to promote and conduct experiments for the destruction of the chinch bugs by contagion or infection. A bill providing for the acceptance of certain grades from some of the higher educational institutions by the state board of education and to provide for the issuance of teachers' certificates. A bill submitting to the people of Geary county the question of restoring the name to Davis. Senator O'Bryan's bill giving the police commissioners of cities of the first class power to appoint a police man if in their judgment one is necessary. Her salary is to be \$6.0 a year. This bill affects the cities of Topeka, Wichita, Fort Scott, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison. A bill authorizing Garfield county, creating Garfield township, adding it to Finney county, and providing that the officers of Finney county shall take charge of the money and property of the said county, and pay the necessary debts and collect the taxes of Garfield county. Representative Stromquist's bill to except the Scandinavian Union Aid association of Galesburg from certain regulations of the insular revenue act. Among the important local bills passed was one establishing a high school in Labette county; authorizing the city of Osawatomie to issue bonds to fund the city indebtedness; reducing the salaries of officers of Marshall, Jewell, Dickinson, Mitchell, Washington, Sherman, Clark, Smith, Clay and Coffey counties; to authorize the city of Wellington to issue bonds to fund the city indebtedness; to authorize the city of Wellington recently destroyed by the cyclone to purchase a public park; to authorize the city of Lawrence to issue bonds for the purchase of the city works and water works; to authorize the issuance of bonds for the construction of a flouring mill at Russell Springs; vacating the townships of Shockeelyville, Surprise, Appomattox, Golden, Grant and Conductor in Grant county, and Cresson in Rooks county; authorizing the completion of the court house at Ottawa, Franklin county; providing for a public library at Kansas City, Mo., establishing a county industrial school at Wichita; to authorize Haskell county to vote aid to the Montezuma, Trinidad & Western railway; authorizing the city of Chanute to issue bonds for waterworks; to authorize the city of Grant to vote bonds to rebuild waterworks; to authorize the city of Wakeeney to build a flouring mill; to authorize the cities of Grainfield and Grinnell to vote bonds for a flouring mill. MANY IMPORTANT BILLS KILLED. Many of the most important measures, on which there was a great deal of discussion, were killed. Among the dead bills are the following: The maximum freight bill, killed by the senate. The appellate court bill, killed by the senate. The congressional apportionment bill, because the two houses could not agree. The bill for the reduction of fees and salaries of county officers, killed in the senate. The free school book bill and state uniformity bill, dead, because the two houses could not agree. The judicial apportionment bill, killed in the house. The bill giving the governor the supervision of the agricultural department and the appointment of its officers, killed in the house. The anti lottery bill, killed in the senate because of house amendments. The bill to regulate the sale of oleomargarine, killed in the senate. The bill for the revision of the statutes failed in both houses. Bill making appropriation to complete the state house, left on the house calendar. Why He Never Called Again. Walter Ego—You mustn't believe everything you hear about me. Gladys Gone—Of course not. I never hear anything about you except what you tell me.—Puck. Wasn't He Right? "Did you enjoy yourself in the country, Johnny?" "You bet. And the funniest thing I seen was the hired man unmilkin' the cows."—Indianapolis Journal. Two small planets were discovered by the Nice observatory on the 8th and 9th of the month.

ALL ABOUT BOODLE.

Some Sensational Testimony Given Before the Senate Boodle Investigation Committee—Representative McAleny's Evidence. TOPEKA, Kan., March 18.—The senate committee appointed to investigate the charges against Fred J. Close, Attorney-General Little and James F. Legate, in connection with the appointment of the members of the new board of police commissioners of Kansas City, Kan., met at 10 a. m. in the senate chamber, but practically nothing was done until 2 p. m.

At 2:15 p. m. Maj. Hudson appeared before the committee and produced a copy of the Capital containing the editorial that led to the investigation. The oath having been duly administered, he testified substantially as follows: "For weeks prior to the meeting of the legislature there had been rumors reaching me relative to legislation against the gambling dens in Kansas City, Kan. It was common talk that this legislation would be provided if possible in the interest of these concerns."

Senator Dillard asked Mr. Hudson to name some person who had mentioned the rumors to him. He replied that he could not remember any special persons. "The night of the 23—the article appeared on the 31—about 9 o'clock, Mr. John Moffitt and Mr. P. H. Coney came to my room at the Copley hotel and stated that they had some information that it was important for me to know."

"Mr. Moffitt stated that he and Judge Fitzgerald had been to see Gov. Lewelling and had related to him certain facts in regard to the election of a certain ring of Kansas City gamblers relating to his appointment, and to legislation, and they urged him to bring about an investigation toward of the disgrace that would follow a publication of the facts. He said that in and during the conversation with the governor, he (the governor) acknowledged that he knew money had been paid to parties for legislative purposes. He said the governor did not state who had paid the money, and I think he said that Lewelling knew the money had been paid to Legate, but I am not sure about that. Coney corroborated what Moffitt said. Moffitt said he was a friend of Lewelling and did not want to be mixed up in it. He said he was afraid he was in the hands of a lot of men who would ruin him unless he got out of the trouble. He also said that Close and Little were present when the last \$100,000 was paid. Upon being asked aware of the contest against Taylor's bill I drew the conclusions stated in the editorial."

After just an hour on the witness stand Editor Hudson gave way to Representative McAleny of the Douglas house, who testified that he knew nothing as to the truth or falsity of the Capital's charges, and that he was never offered any money for his influence to secure the nomination of certain persons as police commissioners for Kansas City.

Representative McAleny testified that he recommended the appointment of Mitchell and Cunningham because they were indicated by the county central committee. He said that money was raised for legislative purposes: that 1800 and later \$2,000. All raised from gambling and policy men.

"I have changed my opinion about these men," he said, "and have found they are not proper persons for the position because they would not carry out the central committee's wishes in regard to the appointment of a chief of police and certain other officials."

SOMEWHAT SENSATIONAL.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 20.—The boodle investigation was resumed Saturday McAleny being again examined. He said that in and during the conversation with the governor, he (the governor) acknowledged that he knew money had been paid to parties for legislative purposes: that 1800 and later \$2,000. All raised from gambling and policy men.

"I have changed my opinion about these men," he said, "and have found they are not proper persons for the position because they would not carry out the central committee's wishes in regard to the appointment of a chief of police and certain other officials."

"When we talked about the price, I told him that a large sum had been offered when Ady was the republican candidate. He said he had offered for a single vote. He denied that at first, but I knew better and told him the truth then as now was about the stake holder. I told him the money was offered to Mr. Burgard, of Wyandotte county, in a cloak room three minutes before Judge Martin was elected senator, and that the deal broke off at the last moment because they could not agree on a stakeholder. Burgard insisted on a stakeholder Leland would not trust. Leland then admitted the offer and said Burgard had kept his fool mouth shut. Then when I insisted that my vote was worth half as much as Burgard's, he said the offer to Burgard was for a state printer. At 10 o'clock Leland said he wanted to go over to the supreme court and hear the decision in the house test case and he went away. That is the last time I saw him. Leland said that the republicans had agreed upon Rossington because all the republicans did not vote for B. P. Waggener. Leland did not want to discuss the Burgard deal but he practically admitted that he had had an offer to him. We did not exactly agree on \$5,000, but he said perhaps if we could agree on stakeholder we could agree on the amount. He said repeatedly he did not want to be placed at my mercy and I did not propose to do any other way. In the Burgard deal he and Leland had agreed on Barney White, of Argentine, as the stakeholder but Leland backed out because he was afraid that the relations between him and Burgard were such that he could not trust him."

In reply to a run of questions by members of the committee, McAleny said that the republicans were not scheming to elect a rival senator. "Tuesday evening before the Leland interview," he continued, "Frank Strickland, of Kansas City, Kan., approached me in the interest of B. P. Waggener to see what I would do. He told me I stood a chance for a good office in the event of Waggener's election. I told him I had no hankering for office. I was surprised that Strickland, who I knew to be a fusion democrat, should be supporting Waggener."

Anniversary of the Paris Commune.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The twenty-second anniversary of the proclamation of the Paris commune was celebrated by the local anarchists and socialists Saturday night by an enthusiastic gathering. Speeches were made in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian.

Prominent Grain Man Dead.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Samuel C. Bartlett, a prominent board of trade man, died at his home in Winnetka, a suburb of Chicago, from cancer of the liver, with which he had been afflicted since last August.