THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News,

WASHINGTON NOTES. It is now accepted as a certainty by the politicians that Bayard will again

be secretary of state. THE nomination of Frank C. Partridge, of Vermont, to be minister to Venezuela, has disclosed the resigna-

tion of Minister Scruggs. NEW YORK CITY is storming congress for a big bridge over North river. Tammany is for it and the Herald heads the fight. A regiment of lobbyists are

pulling and hauling in its interest. A FIGHT has developed in the senate military committee against the confirmation of Private Secretary Halford as paymaster in the army. The fight is made because he does not belong to the army.

LIEUT. TOTTEN, of the United States army, has resigned. He will devote his future to literary pursuits.

COMMANDER HENRY L. JOHNSON, of the United States navy, has been dismissed from the service for gross neglect of duty.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has issued an order which is intended to greatly benefit substitute letter car-

THE senate has confirmed the appointment of Judge McComas, of Maryland, to the supreme bench of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Scott, of Illinois, offered in the house a bill amending the anti-trust act so as to require the attorney-general to take it up in court. Any property owned under any contract or trust in the course of transportation is made liable to seizure and forfeiture to the United States.

CONGRESSMAN DOCKERY is accused of cabinet "symptoms.

THE house committee on commerce has ordered a favorable report on the senate resolution directing an investigation of the subject of raft-towing on the great lakes and their connecting

The temper of the present house of congress seems decidedly against all bills of the class to which the Kansas City public building (\$800,000) belongs. The signs of the times are against its passage.

THE president and all the members of his cabinet had a large group photograph taken, preparatory to their official separation in five weeks' time.

Wong CHIN Foo addressed the hous committee on foreign affairs on behalf of the Chinese Equal Rights League of New York.

THE committee on rules has favorably reported Congressman Dockery's resolution for a general investigation of the departments of the government.

THE EAST.

C. D. Mosher, the designer of the fast craft Norwood, is now completing a world beater at New York. It is a 78foot boat, with 9 feet 6 inches beam, and it will greatly disappoint him if it does not exceed thirty miles an hour.

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW has presented to Yale university a valuable oil painting.

FIRE destroyed the upper portion of the building in Boston occupied by the Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Co. as a stove and steam heating apparatus factory and ware rooms. Loss, \$100,000;

THE Connecticut legislature has refused to confirm the appointment of Simeon Baldwin to be judge of the court of errors.

A BILL providing for the absorption by New York city of Brooklyn and nearby towns has been introduced in the state senate by a Brooklyn man.

THE New York Times says that the New York & Northern Railroad Co. has been bought by the Manhattan Elevated Railway Co.

THE defense in the Beatty case (Homestead poisoning) was startled when the state produced as a witness Charles Mc-Kinney, whose evidence was very dam. aging for the prisener.

GIRLS seeking employment engaged in a riot at the Edison works, Harrison,

THE Blaine family are much annoyed by newspaper touts hanging aroun!

THE Actors' club building, New Yor's, has been damaged by fire.

THE remains of the late Philips Brooks were interred at Boston on the 26th and were followed to the grave by many thousands of his admirers.

Joe Donoghue, the skater, accomplished his 100 miles at Stamford, Conn., in 7 hours, 11 minutes and 38 secon is. A WALTZING party was broken υρ by Father John Cushing at Plainfield, N. J., recently. The waltzers were mainly members of his congregation and he raided the hall when the dance was in

full sway. "BARON" SCHULTZ, the husband of the once famous cantatrice, Lady Anna Bishop, and known fifteen years ago as a prince of good fellows in almost every part of the world, died a decrepit vagabond, of typhus, in Riverside hospital,

A GREAT railway war is brewing in New England, the parties to it being the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the New York & New England, with Reading edging in as a side issue. JOHN RIGGS, a famous Indian fighter under Custer, and who claimed he killed Chief Black Kettle, died recently near Denison, Tex.

A BOOKKEEPER of the Royal Insurance Co., at New York, was detected in a clever and bold attempt to cash a forged check for \$80,000.

NICK ROBERTS, of "Humpty Dumpty" renown, has been relieved from the management of the Fountain square theater at Cincinnati.

ONE fireman was fatally and two badly injured by the fall of the walls of E. W. Frost's planing mill in Chicago. Loss, \$30,000.

THE Kansas legislature in joint session elected John Martin for United States senator. Republican members refrained from voting and attempted afterwards to elect Ady, but failed for want of a quorum.

A MEMORIAL to congress, introduced by Ignatius Donnelly, was passed by the Minnesota senate calling on the general government to take absolute possession of all the anthracite coal lands and operate them in the interest

of coal consumers. THE Lake Erie & Western switch-men's strike at Muncie, Ind., has ended. J. H. CALDWELL is charged with being the champion bigamist at Cincin-

nati, having seven known wives. ORLANDO KEIFER, a farmer of Vandalia, Ill., was felling timber when a limb struck him on the head, killing him instantly.

FRANK HENSCHEN fatally wounded nis sweetheart and shot himself dead at St. Louis. He was a cigarette fiend. A WATER snake 14 inches long has been ejected from the stomach of Mrs.

Esther Frasier at Denver, Col. In the Wyoming legislature the popilists cast five votes for Mrs. Bartlett or United States senator.

THE senatorial contest in Wisconsin came to an end when Mitchell defeated Bragg for the democratic nomination. In Wisconsin three Chippewa Indians got on a drunk and attacked a camp of Pottawatomies and murdered three of

A STOCK famine is possible in northwestern Iowa. Hogs are extremely scarce.

them.

FUNERAL services over the body of the late Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, were held on the 26th.

By the explosion of escaping gas at 80 and 801/2 Halstead street, Chicago, three persons were burned. Mrs. Anna Graham, the landlady, was severely burned about the head and shoulders

and may die.
THE United States Banking Co., at Gervais, Ore., has suspended payment. The company has three banks-one at | 150 men, all of whom were thought to Gervais, another at Junction City and a third at Sheridan. Farmers are the principal losers.

After obtaining a small sum of money they took flight, killing one of their pursuers, but were finally captured,

fter considerable firing. By a decision of the Indiana supreme court, it becomes necessary for the present legislature to make a reapportionment of the state for legislative pur-

THE courts of Oklahoma have decided that separate schools for white and colored children are constitutional.

FOOTPADS are a terror at Fort Wayne, THE Cincinnati charity ball brought \$7,000 net receipts, which will be turned

over to the city board of charities. HENRY FROST, a diamond dealer of Chicago, has disappeared and as he always carried nearly \$5,000 worth of diamonds upon his person it is feared he has been foully dealt with.

THE SOUTH. For fear of arrest J. W. Hyams, the world's champion liar, who victimized the press of the whole country by originating the Bakersville lynching-riot, has decamped, leaving his hotel in the lurch to the amount of his board during

his stay at Johnson City, Tenn. THE National Brick Manufacturers' association at Louisville, Ky., decided to adopt a uniform size brick pattern 21/2 x41/4 x81/4 inches. The next annual convention will be held in Chicago.

AT Medon, Tenn., a mob hung, beat and shot Lewis Newbern, a negro charged with stealing \$50, and he lived through it all.

THE funeral services over the body of the late Justice Lamar were observed at Macon, Ga., on the 27th and were

largely attended. JUDGE WILLIAM LINDSAY, of Frankfort, is to succeed Carlisle as senator for

In a dynamite works at Macdory, Ala. an explosion occurred which wrecked the building and killed two men, blowing them to fragments.

THE Rome (Ga.) sanitarium was destroyedby an incendiary fire with a loss of \$100,000. THE little steamer E. H. Barmer ran

on a snag in Bayou Pigeon, a few miles above Morgan City, La., and sank in twenty feet of water. The boat was a total loss; no insurance.

A RECEIVER has been asked for the City electric street car line of Little Rock.

Mexico has asked for the extradition of the three Garza bandits captured in

Gov. REYNOLDS, of Delaware, has appointed Alfred P. Robinson, of Georgetown, Sussex county, chief justice, to dented decline in whisky trust stock. fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Chief Justice Joseph P.

Comegys. THE Alabama senate reconsidered its head. vote defeating the bill providing an annuity of \$500 for Mrs. Jefferson Davis by Anthony Weyerhauser has purchased and passed it by a vote of 17 to 14. It for over \$2,000,000, 500,000,000 feet of

now goes to the house. WHILE crossing the railroad tracks Minnesota. This syndicate owns more near Landreth, Del., two unknown men standing pine than any other company were struck by an extra south-bound in the world. express and instantly killed. John JAMES CAMPBELL, postmaster-general Johnson had his thigh broken, but may under President Pierce, died in Phila-

GENERAL.

Acrs to remove the Roman Catholic festivals of the Immaculate Conception, St. Peter and St. Paul and Corpus Christi from the list of statutory holidays in Quebec, Canada, have been passed by the Quebec legislature.

THE cardinal archbishop of Lyons France, is dead.

THE republican factions of Spain have formed a coalition with the object of overthrowing the monarchy. BRITISH underwriters of Halifax, N.

S., are greatly alarmed over steps being

taken to overthrow the insurance com-In defense of the Panama directors, Maitre Barboux argues that in the issue of lottery bonds they only followed the

example of the chamber of deputies. An attempt to rescue the men im prisoned in the Foreschritt mine, Bohemia, has been abandoned, as it is cer-

tain that fire damp has killed them. THE United States cruiser Newark has arrived at Naples from Cadiz. She will receive the Vatican exhibit on board and bring it to this country for exhibition at the world's fair.

THE Big Four Railway Co. is retrenching at all points.

THE Pacific coast lumber trust has gone to pieces. OWING to a heavy cut in freight rates by the Pacific Mail, the new Spanish-American Steamship Line has announced that it will discontinue its

steamers between San Francisco and Central American points,
THE final effort to settle the great English cotton lockout has failed and

the conference has been abandoned. QUEEN REGENT CHRISTINA, of Spain, will be represented at the world's fair by Infanta Eulalia.

A DISPATCH from St. Petersburg states that the position of Baron Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador to France, is regarded as seriously shaken by the Panama matter, and it is believed that he will soon be recalled.

GOV.-GEN. STANLEY in his message to the Canadian parliament entered at length into the canal dispute.

CLEARING house returns for the week ended January 26 showed an average increase of 13.1 compared with the cor-responding week of last year. In New York the increase was 11.1. An explosion in a coal mine at Tokod,

near Grann, Hungary, imprisoned about be dead. The bodies of those nearest the shaft were recovered. A FIERCE fight is raging in the coffin Two robbers raided the bank at trust over a proposed reduction of price.

Waverly, Kan., in regular Dalton style.

The French government again tri-

THE French government again triumphed in a vote in the chamber of and no cause could be assigned for the deputies over the Boulangists and royalists. THE Spanish government is understood not to be disposed to grant the

sionaries be readmitted to the Caroline islands, and be protected in the dis-charge of their evangelical work. THE Rothschilds syndicate has borrowed \$10,000,000 in gold in the United

States for the use of Austria to aid her

request of the, United States that mis-

currency reform. THE LATEST.

By an explosion in a fireworks estabishment in Cincinnatione employe was

killed and a number injured. A FORECAST of the vote on the antioptions bill shows that it will pass the senate by a large majority.

DEROULEDE and Pichon, French deputies, fought with swords and the latter was seriously wounded.

MANY coal barges were lost in the Ohio river at Six Mile island, near Louisville, Ky.

THE pugilist Mitchell has been released from Pentonville prison, London, having served his sentence of two months for imprisonment. He was said to have improved physically by his work on the treadmill.

GEORGE BUBEAR, of England, de feated George Hosmer, of America, in the international boat race at London. In the senate on the 30th Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution for the recognition of the provisional government of Hawaii. Objection was made by Mr.

White, who spoke against the anti-options bill. The sundry civil bill was before the house. The speaker appointed the following committee to investigate the Panama scandal: Messrs. Fellows, Geary, Patterson, Powers and Storer. A COLONY of Bohemians from north-

ern Missouri have bought 17,000 acres of land near Victoria, Tex. MANY public men have been duped

by a fellow calling himself W. Dunbar, who was to print their portraits in a publication he styled "Illustrated America."

R. W. THOMPSON, ex-secretary of the navy, continues to deny energetically that any one got Panama boodle at the American end of the scheme. MGR. SATOLLI says the only proper

course for Kolasinski, the Detroit rebellious Catholic priest, is to retire to a monasterv. THERE was an exciting time on Wall

street on the 30th over an unprece-W. B. Austin, of Omaha, an engineer, who mysteriously disappeared, has been found in a hospital out of his

standing pine around Leech lake, in

delphia recently.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The senate has confirmed the appointment of S. W. Chase as warden of the penitentiary.

The post offices at Oliver, Haskell county, and Pioneer, Rush county, have been discontinued.

Burglars entered Perchin's jewelry store at Wichita the other night and stole \$500 worth of goods.

Shawnee county's population increased nearly 10 per cent. in the ten years between 1880 and 1890. Scarlet fever was recently prevailing a large extent at Argentine. Several

of the public schools were closed. The people of Topeka gave Judge Martin a grand reception and banquet on the evening following his election as

senator. The clothing of the six-year-old daughter of Gorden Hamilton, a farmer of Atchison county, caught fire while she was playing about the fire alone the other day, and she was burned to

Peter Parse, a farmer living near Holton, attempted suicide the other day, telling his wife that he was tired of life. He shot himself through the left breast. The ball missed his heart two inches. He was intoxicated at the

Gov. Lewelling has appointed S. W. Chase warden of the penitentiary. He will take charge of the prison May 1. The position pays \$2,500. Ninety-three men are employed in the penitentiary, ninety of whom are appointed by the

Senator Jumper has introduced a bill in the Kansas senate, by request, providing for a board of railway supervisors to take the place of the state board of railroad commissioners. Five districts are formed and the five members of the new board are to be elected by the vote of the people.

The populist sensational caucus at Topeka nominated Judge John Martin for senator on the fourteenth ballot. The contest had been spirited from the start, but the fight finally narrowed down between Frank Doster, of Marion county, and Judge Martin, and the ballot stood: Martin, 44; Doster, 48.

Allen H. Lewis, a farmer residing near Downs, committed suicide the other day by hanging. He went to feed his horses about 11 o'clock and when his wife went to oall him for dinner she found him hanging in the oarn dead. He was a prosperous young man, was not embarrassed in any way suicide. He leaves a young wife.

Senator Price's bill providing that any educational institution of the state having a regular four years' course can, upon the proper graduation of a student, issue to him a three or five-year teacher's certificate without requiring an examination, has been favorably reported to the senate, with an amendment that any person receiving a life certificate who shall fail to teach for five consecutive years shall forfeit such certificate, and it can only be granted o him again after taking the regular examination.

James Frost was recently found guilty of highway robbery at Topeka and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. He insisted that he was not guilty and when returned to jail he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. One of the prisoners was shaving. Frost was in he same cell smoking a cigarette. When the prisoner finished using the razor Frost arose and asked for it, saying that he might as well shave off his mustache now as to wait till he got to the penitentiary. He took the razor and coolly cut a gash across his throat. He was prevented from making another

cut by prisoners. P. J. Bliss made a desperate attempt to kill his wife at Wichita the other day. About a year ago Bliss deserted his wife and none of the family knew anything of his whereabouts until recently when he returned and attempted a reconciliation. Failing in this he forced his way into his wife's residence one night, accused her of infidelity and threatened her life. He drew a pistol with murderous intent when his son entered the room, grappled with his father and a terrible conflict commenced between the two men. Bliss shooting at his wife every time he could get his arm free. None of the shots took effect and he was overpowered and secured.

The republicans of the senate and house met in joint session at Topeka on the 26th to elect a United States senator, but the session was five short of a quorum, and a resolution was adopted declaring that 160 members holding legal certificates met in joint assembly on the 25th for the purpose of electing a senator; that 77 of these legally elected members were denied the right to vote; that if these 77 members had been permitted to vote no one would have a majority, and consequently no election. It was therefore resolved that there had been no legal election and that "we enter our solemn protest against this revolutionary and illegal transaction, and instruct the president of this joint assembly to appoint a committee to consist of three nembers of the house and two members of the senate to prepare a formal statement and emphatic protest to the senate of the United States, to be signed by the members of this assembly, protesting against the seating of John Martin as senater from this state." The republican joint session then adjourned sine die.

BLAINE AT REST.

Death of the Ex-Secretary in Washington.

Surrounded By His Family the American Statesman Closes His Career Peacefully and Without Pain-Sketch of His Life and Services.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- After a hard and bitter struggle, in which he was aided by all the remedies known to medical science, James G. Blaine at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at last succumbed to a dread disease and passed peacefully into his eternal rest. One more name has been added to the list of the nation's dead and once more the thoughts of the people are turned toward the man who, as the "Plumed Knight," was such an object of devotion. For years he stood in the very first rank of the men in this great land, and few men have ever wielded such a potent influence. He was one whom



JAMES G. BLAINE.

word was law with his followers. With the exception of the presidential chair he achieved every form of success possible to a free country. He began at the bottom of the ladder of fame. He rose to the top and with his death there passes away one of the foremost figures in the history of the republic.

Mr. Blaine's death at last came painless and quiet, but not without premonition. The attending physicians have said repeatedly in the later days, since hope of recovery was abandoned, that when the end came it would probably occur with at least two or three hours warning. This one announcement at east, among many perplexing and contradictory statements, has been verified by facts. The approach of death was evident to the family two hours before its actual occurrence. It was between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning when the first dangerous symptoms were observed. The family had taken their breakfast and the trained nurse, Mrs. Price, had gone down for her breakfast, leaving the patient temporarily alone. James G. Blaine, Jr., had on his hat and coat preparatory to starting off for his day's duties in the office of the Pennsylvania railroad company, where he is employed, when his mother suggested to him that it would be better to wait till the nurse came up. He promptly acquiesced. Mr. Blaine had passed a restless night and had been pronounced "no worse" even by his

autious physicians. An Epitome of His Life. 830-James G. Blaine was born in West Brownsville, Washington county, Pa, Janu-

847-Graduated from Washington college, in his native county, with honors. 852—Instructor in literature and science in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind in

Philadelphia. 834—Removed to Augusta. Me., and became editor and half proprietor of the Kennebe Journal

1856-Elected a delegate to the first republican national convention, which nominated Gen. Fremont for the presidency. 858-Elected to the state legislature, serving

four successive terms in that body, two of which as its speaker. or the other he served for eighteen years.

1865—Began to take a prominent part in the work of reconstructing the confederate states. 1867—Opposed that section of the reconstruc-tion bill placing the south under military gov ernment, and was finally successful in de

feating the obnoxious clause. He also de-livered a powerful speech against the doc-trine of paying off the government debt in greenbacks. -Chosen speaker of the house of representatives and was re-elected speaker by the next two congresses.

1874—The democrats having gained control of the house, Mr. Blaine became the leader of the minority. 1876—The most prominent candidate for the presidential nomination. On June 11, the Sunday before the convention, was prostrated by the heat when entering his church. At the convention he only lacked twenty-eight votes of a majority necessary to nominate him, but was defeated by the consolidation of his opponents. Was appointed to the United States senate to fill unexpired term caused by resignation of Senator Morrill. by resignation of Senator Morrill.

880—Again a prominent candidate for the presidential nomination. When Garfield was elected he was offered and accepted the state -Retired from the cabinet December 19,

were calculated to accrue to the benefit of the United States. 1882-Began to write his historical work, en titled "Twenty Years of Congress," on which

after inaugurating several measures which

he labored four years. 1881-Nominated for the presidency, but wa defeated at the polls and retired to his home in Augusts and continued writing his book. in August and continued writing his cook.

888—Went to Europe in poor health and had
an attack of illness while in Florence. Sent
two letters from Europe saving he would not
be a candidate under any circumstances. He
returned in the fall and delivered several
speeches in favor of Gen. Harrison's candiday.

Appointed secretary of state and began to interest himself immediately in the Behring sea and fisheries question with Great Britain and other international affairs.

1899—Formelated his reciprocity ideas which were incorporated in the tariff act this year.

1899—Resigned as secretary of state in June and spent the summer at Bar Harbor. In October he made a speech at Ophir farm on his way to Washington, where he has since remained. 1893 - Died II a. m. January 27.

THE LAST RITES.

Funeral of Hon. James G. Blaine at Wash-ington—The Services Simple But Very Impressive—Laid to Rest in Oak Hill

Washington, Jan. 31 .- Every effort was made to comply with the expressed desires of the family of the late ex-Seeretary James G. Blaine for a private funeral, but vast public interest swept over the barriers imposed and made the funeral one of the most impressive of public demonstrations in honor of the

The parlor on the second floor where the body lay in its cedar casket, closely sealed, was fairly embowered with floral tributes.

The casket itself rested on a huge bed of roses, violets, palm leaves and ferns about 9 feet long by 4 feet wide, sent by Mrs. Emmons Blaine, the flowers artistically giving the combination of colors and design of an Oriental rug. A large ship of state sent by the Knights of Reciprocity was near by and around the pedestals on which the coffin rested, and upon the coffin itself, was a wreath of orchids and roses from President Harrison. A wreath of white roses from Mrs. Zach Chandler, a garland of violets from Mrs. Eugene Hale (which was placed on the casket), wreath of violets and white orchids from Mrs. R. R. Hitt, an immense wreath of white flowers with long streamers from the diplomatie corps, a cross of ivy leaves and violets from Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, a wreath of lilies of the valley and palm leaves from Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and sage palms and violets from Secretary Tracy were among the most conspicuous floral

tributes. The parlor, not at any time a very commodious one, was far too small for the distinguished mourners, who, by invitation, sought access to it. The president entered, accompanied by Mrs. McKee and Private Secretary Halford and Lieut. Parker. The vice president was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Morton. Then came the members of the cabinet. Secretary of State Foster, Secretary of the Treasury Foster and family, Secretary Elkins and family, Secretary Tracy and family, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and family, Attorney-General Miller and family, Secretary Rusk and family; the chief justice of the United States just arrived from the funeral of the late Associate Justice Lamar, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss

Fuller, and many others. The family grouped about the casket were the widow, her daughter, Mrs. Damrosch, Miss Blaine, James G. Blaine, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Miss Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton), R. G. Blaine, brother of the dead man, and his wife and daughter; Hampton Denman, of Missouri, cousin of Mr. Blaine; Frank, Henry, Horace and Augustus Standwood and Walter Stinson and W. H. Hatch, all nephews of the deceased

man. The family was followed by Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of the Church of the Covenant, who, standing beside the casket, in a low tone delivered the Presbyterian service for the departed. As he did so Walter Damrosch touched the keys of the piano to a slow dirge. pastor returned thanks to God that by His power this life was ended only that the life of immortality might be begun. He beseeched the Almighty that comfort might come to

every member of the stricken household. The casket was then closed and borne to the hearse. Solemnly and in silence the family and the mourning guests left the house which had been so frequently invaded by the angel of death and the procession wended its way slowly to the church.

In the first carriage was Rev. Dr. Hamlin, the officiating clergyman. Then came the pall-bearers: Senators Hale and Frye, of Maine, and Morgan, of Alabama; ex-Speaker Reed, of Maine; Representatives Boutelle, of Maine; Hitt, of Illinois (formerly Mr. Blaine's assistant secretary of state), and Bingham, of Pennsylvania, in which state Mr. Blaine was born; Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; John Hay (ex-assistant secretary of state), Joseph H. Manley, of Augusta, Me.; A. L. Jenkins and P. V. R. Ely. Afterwards there followed the immediate family of the deceased, Mrs. Blaine, Miss Hattie Blaine and James G. Blaine, Jr., in the first.

The relatives and pall bearers occupied the first eight rows of seats in the main isle aisle of the church. Behind them were seated the president, vice president, cabinet officers, Speaker Crisp, members of the supreme court with their families, Baron Fava, dean of the diplomatic corps; Sir Julian Pauncefote, British minister, the new Russian minister, Prince Concatuzene, representatives of the French, German and Spanish legations and nearly all the ministers from South and Central America, as well as many senators and representatives in addition to those at

the house. At 12:30 o'clock the solemn organ music announced the arrival of the funeral party at the door of the church. As the head of the procession walked up the aisle Walter Damrosch, who was at the organ, played an improvisation made up of several themes of hymns, which Mr. Blaine loved. All rose and remained standing as the funeral party moved down the aisle.

When all were seated the deep peals of the organ ceased and Dr. Hamlin from his place in the pulpit began the church services with the reading of sewas then offered up by the doctor.

At the close of the prayer the funeral procession once more formed and the body was conveyed to Oak Hill ceme-tery and there laid to rest.

A SLEIGH RIDE. Just room for two-not too much room-I tuck her in, all snug and warm; I'm conscious of her hair's perfume And of the nearness of her arm.

I shake the lines out, free and gay.

The sleigh bells chime, and we're away.

Across the crisp and glittering snow, Leaving behind the city street, Its garish glare and noise, we go Into the darkness, still and sweet.

And, here and there, a household gleam Flits by us in a flying dream!

How speed the horses, gayly driven!— The sweet bells scatter silvery mirth, And every star is white in heaven: And every field is white on earth. How dark the brightness seems!—how brightness The darkness of the winter night!

We race the open road like wind-But, in the dim and shadowy lanes, Our wild pace slackens, and I find One hand enough to hold the reins; And, somehow, when I try to speak, My words are kisses on her cheek.

Ah! life is fair, in many ways, And love is sweet in summer days, 'Mid blossoming paths and sylvan bowe But let me choose, all bliss above, A sleigh ride with the girl I love.

—M. S. Bridges, in Puck.

BARBARA'S MISCHIEF.

How She Brought Back Her Sister's Lost Lover.

I know you would much rather I should take Barbara's sister Dot for my heroine, for Dot was tall and queenly, and, of course, as baughty as she was tall, and filled up quite a large space in society in very opposition to her name; whereas, Barbara was an elf of nine years' standing on this grim old footstool of ours, and was not onequarter as big as her name, with the face of a fairy and bright brown eyes that looked out from under her yellow bang, ridiculously like the way in which Dot's pony peered from under his mane-and with orbs almost as big and fully as limpid. But then she is my heroine, and you must needs make the best of her.

Dot was engaged, I am happy to say, to a perfect Apollo, but I am sorry to admit that she treated said Apollo as if he were nothing more than a poor, weak, erring mortal, and took it upon her stately, privileged self to lecture the young man upon certain faults she took it, as a matter of course, must be in his possession, being as he was the only son of a very indulgent pair of

old folks. But she was shaken to the very foundation of her royal being when one day she discovered that the last sentence of her excellent harangue had fallen upon thin air; and she had a confused sense of a pair of indignant, sorrowful eves leaving their light to haunt her as she sat there amazed and hurt after the hall door had slammed like a wooden oath.

He was gone then. "Oh! Scott-Oh! Scott!" she moaned. which was no slang at all, but the irate Apollo's christened name.

Dot arose from her chair of state and carried her heart, bleeding and torn, upstairs to anoint it with tears and dress from Mme. Highprice-admirable bandage. "What's the matter. Dot? You is

crying.

Miss Barbara's eyes had caught the gleam of something shining and beadlike upon the very tip of Dot's feather fan.

"I think you would cry, too, Chickie, wouldn't you, if the prince came and promised you nice things and then rushed off without saying anything about it." "Isn't Scott going to take you to the

ball?" 'It certainly doesn't look like it. He

went off so angry with me." Another tear splashed hotly down upon Barbara's little upturned face. The child wiped it off, uttering this solemn injunction:

"Don't you cry one bit more. I will see about this matter myself," unconsciously imitating papa's impressive

They had always talked to her as if she could understand their mature reasoning-this sister and this papa-so that she had come to have a ludicrous little air of sage consideration of all things brought to her notice.

Nine o'clock and no Scott-he was not coming, then; must she miss the glorious assembly ball because of his anger? Not she! Half-past nine! Had Barbara been awake she would have so hard to keep the teardrops prisoners. Quarter to ten-she gave up all hope of Scott and in ten minutes more papa was drowned in a sea of over-

lows filled the coupe. Ten o'clock. A loud peal of the doorbell aroused Barbara from her slumber. Another peal. Out of bed, into her little Mother Hubbard wrapper, and down the stairs crept Barbara, on tiptoe, though there was no need of that, as every trusted servant had gone | piloted his daughters to rooms engaged out and the child was alone in the big house. The little hand mastered the huge door-key and out in the moonlight the brown eyes discovered Dot's

lover.
"Oh, it's you." "Yes, Chickie, of course it is. Is-is

Dot ready?" Now, I've always been amazed at the fibs children can tell on the slightest provocation. I had even gone so far as to entertain some odd ideas of bara delighted and full of wonder at other time. the utter lack of conscience in the everything she saw. world of childhood, and honestly believe that veracity is an actual matter dismal conviction that even cultivation der, when Barbara suddenly exdoes not always suffice. I have been claimed: astonished to see with what fertility "Look, the brains of infancy are possessed, in- Wonder who is in it? They's coming venting with ease uncalled-for and un- this way, anyhow! See, Dot!" precedented falsehoods; and as Barba-

to say that she gravely sent the follow-

ing little fib into Scott's ears:
"Yes, Dot is all ready and gone with papa, but you are to bring me instead. 'm almost dressed. Just go into the library, please, Scott, and I will not keep you waiting more than a few min-

Poor Scott! A wrathy whirlwind was gathering about his ears as he obeyed the little maid. His quarrel with his beloved had driven all thoughts of the ball from his head, and now to come and find her off and away with her paternal relative, and knowing that she had very good reason to think the most horrible things in the world of his seeming neglect, made him blind to the scheme of the little sister and to be glad that he was the object of even a thought.

Barbara rushed off, wild with excitement, and, reaching her own room, tore each little curl paper from its resting place upon her pretty round head and began to comb the crooked yellow knots into heaps of wonderful golden fuzz.

"Won't Dot stare!" thought the little wretch. "One need not be so old, after all, to go to a ball. I think I'll make a

She was right. Scott left her at the door of the ladies' room in care of a nice old black auntie, who hooked her snugly into her lovely frock and tied the filmy tracery about her waist with a real French touch, though the fingers were black as ink.

"How in de world ob worlds did yer bber happen to come to dis growed-up ball, honey, chile?" looking at her admiringly.
"Oh, Dot is here-my sister, you

know-and I thought I'd come, too. A burst of exquisite music brought Scott to the door to claim the little hand for a round.

"It's too bad, Scott, but you are too tall!" looking at him from her lowly standpoint.

"No, my dear Barbara, the fault lies in your feet: you are too little," looking down at her and thinking how lucky he was to have this little bunch of loveliness fer a sister.

"I'm not going to even try to waltz with you-it would be too 'diculous, and I'm not going to be laughed at. Let's wait for the lancers-I know that best of all."

Dot and her submerged parent were now safely on the floor. Dot's eves roved over the heads of diminutive maidens and squatty matrons in search

of the recreant Scott. "Would he dare to come without me? Would he dare? Well, he is capable of even so flagrant a-"

"May I have the pleasure, Miss Dot? The lancers, I believe," and papa's business partner, lowering a crooked elbow in her direction, led her away. In a moment more they were standing face to face with Scott and Barbara.

For a moment her intense surprise held her captive; then, casting one swift glance about her, she saw that forty pairs of eyes were curiously intent upon Scott and his companion; saw that the people were not censuring, but admiring and wondering over the fairy's advent, and, with never a lift of her blazing eyes in their direction, she cut them both dead. Fear kept Barbara dumb, for Dot could be awful when she chose, this young sister knew to her sorrow.

Oh, the enchantment of that night to Barbara! And how the fairy folks came over it with the magnificent new ball trooping out from the gorgeous bindings of her books and danced about her as she lay in dreamland, after the lights were out, the ballroom deserted, and Dot had solemnly refused to kiss her good night.

Next day a note from Scott to Dot fell into Barbara's hands. She coolly

opened it and read as follows: "Dot, I am in disgrace—why is it? Why did you not speak to me last night? Did I anger you, Dot, by refusing to listen longer to a lec-ture I did not need? How soon will you learn to trust me? But if you are convinced that I am the guilty wretch you lectured so soundly, I would advise you to think no more of

SCOTT." "Now, that's awful-it's simply awful!" said Barbara, "and if Dot gets a glimpse of this I'll be most killed. have to be blamed for everything, it seems, and Scott ought to know better than to write a note like this. I'll teach him a lesson!" and the red coals of the grate had a merry time for a second with a bit of crested note paper.

All that week Scott waited and waited, and all that week Dot hoped and hoped, and the old saying that hope deferred maketh the heart sick proved true, for it came, to pass that Dot's body caught the fever raging in her heart, and there she lay, a downright invalid, for four weary weeks.

Meanwhile, Scott had gone off in his yacht, taking French leave of all uppertendom. The fickle little birds from southland came back after their noticed the quivering eyelia that tried long vacation to set up housekeeping again, and every hedge row was alive with melody; the berries were beginning to show themselves upon the bushes and briars. Clouds hung miles flowing satin, whose cream-white bil- high in the heavens, whenever there were any clouds, and the sun went down to gather fresh heat from his underground furnace for to-morrow's discomfort. The sea grew bluer as the days grew longer and brighter, and guests had been pouring into the Oceanside hotel for weeks when papa

> for them. Dot was white and wan and sick in her very soul, while Barbara, if she had had her due share of remorse, had thrived well upon it, and was as plump

as a little partridge. They had been there a whole week and never a truant rose had crept back to the pale cheeks. Dot and Barbara wandered together up and down the long, sunny beach. Dot listlessly, Bar-git drunk Crismus than he has any

Dot was thinking, thinking one day after a long tramp as they sat rest- got money. of education, pure and simple-with a ing in the shadow of a gigantic bowl-

"Look, Dot, there comes a boat!

"Coming this way? I shall go on, ra was beyond the average, I am bound Barbara; you may follow when you Press.

have watched the boat come in." And she left the child standing beside the rock, her eyes fixed upon the approach-

Swiftly the little boat neared the sand. When the keel grated on the sand Barbara, with eyes like stars, ran down to the water's edge and caught the coat tail of one of the gentlemen in a most undignified fashion, crying:

"Oh, Scott! Scott!" "Barbara! God bless you! Where did you spring from?"

"From that rock!" This information somewhat startled

Scott as he looked at the huge bowlder at least twenty feet high. "Oh, not from the top, Scott," she

said, with a laugh. Then added: "Dot has just gone up to the hotel-Oh, Scott, let me whisper something to you." Scott's ears were made happy by just

brain like some strange, intoxicating melody: "Dot is dying for you, Scott!" "How do you know, Chickie!" hug-

ging her close in his gladness. "Can't I see? But you mustn't let her know you're here-not all at once-

Dot's so weak!" "Is she, indeed? I am very sorry. I'll ask my sister to come with me when you have told her-she'll like

Then the child began plotting to get them together-for Barbara, young as she was, felt that Dot would never voluntarily see Scott again.

That afternoon when all the world at the hotel was taking its siesta, Dot and Barbara lay talking, the latter rattling on and keeping wonderfully away from the subject at heart, the former replying at intervals and not hearing the

Suddenly Barbara sprang up from Dot's side, seized her pen and paper, and scratch, scratch, scratch filled the room for fully ten minutes.

"Oh, Dot, get up, please; I can't copy this at all-won't you just write the name of this song for me?"

Poor Dot wrote neatly and prettily n her fine, Italian hand in the center of a cream-tinted sheet of note paper these words: "Come to me, darling, or I die!"

"What a sentimental song," said unsuspecting Dot. Yes, it is!"

Barbara clutched the paper and lay down by Dot until she was sure her sister was lost in slumber; then the small oppossum was up and off like a flash to Scott. And he? He took the written words

as a condemned man might take a mes- safes of to-day that no self-respecting sage straight from Heaven-he kissed Barbara and the letter by turn, and the tears of joy he could not restrain fell indiscriminately upon the note and the vellow bangs. "Dot is asleep now. You wait until

is ready for you-and you promise never to go off again or slam the That evening the sunset was glori-

ous; like jewels from the orient heaped in a golden platter, the little cloudlets blushed and flamed, yellow and crimson, and ruby red. Dot, dressed like the wraith of some fashionable Undine, came out upon the

balcony to enjoy it all-that is, to enjoy it as well as she could without her lost Hildebrandt. She looked until her eyes could no longer bear the splendor, then turned her gaze away. nly she descried a figure that spite the blur the sun had made before toxicating instant whether or not she

radiant faced, smiling up into her very He stood beneath her balcony at last. Groups of people were standing by, and for this reason he did not follow the impulse that made him wish to shout aloud his great love for her and his joy at seeing her again. When she could no longer gaze, like a veritable Juliet, down into his very eyes, and read the unutterable tenderness that filled their depths, when her Romeo vanished from her sight and disappeared within the door, she dragged herself back into her room and fell in

a white heap on the floor. When consciousness came back sha lay limp and passive in Scott's strong arms, heard Barbara's triumphant cry: "Oh, Dot! Oh, Scott! Aren't you happy now?"

Papa was standing over her, with his handkerchief suspiciously near his eyes, although he kept blowing his nose with great zeal.

"And my note never reached you, my poor, broken lily?" "Never, Scott!"

And for the first time Barbara had an inkling of the mischief she had unwittingly done, but she was very quiet about it and only confessed after many months.

And the roses rushed back pell-mell into Dot's cheeks, the sea grew greener and lovelier, the sand was shining gold, and clouds were roly-poly cupids, chasing each other over the wide fields of azure, and Scott was her own for evermore. - Waverly Magazine.

Judge Waxem's Proverbs Polliticks is the same all the year Santy Claus ain't seekin' offis.

When a man gets a government to he thinks it is Crismus. It's easier for a pollitishan to make

promises in the old year than to carry them out in the new. Congress resumes evry year jist the same and don't git no better.

Santy Claus ain't in polliticks, mebbe.

but he's mighty nice to people that's The wimmen sufragists want it changed to "Peese on earth, good will to wimmen."

The Godess of Libberty don't hang up her stockin'. Every star in the American flag is a new star uv Bethlehem. - Detroit Free

Treasures in Possession of the Smithsonian Institution.

Elistorical Relies of Great Value-One of the Finest Ethnological Collections in the World-Skeletons from Every Portion of the Globe.

[Special Washington Letter.] In the center of a beautifully wooded tract of land between the business portion of the city and South Washington. stands an old fashioned brown building which is daily visited by thousands | tion of a ferocious porcupine who glares of curious sight seers. It is the Smith- at them from the next cell. sonian institution, and it has an interesting history, but far more interesting and entertaining are the many articles with which it, or rather its more modern addition, the National museum, is six little words that rushed up into his stocked. Let us enter this place of education and entertainment, the doors of which are thrown so invitingly open, and see for ourselves what there is to be seen. "One minute, gentlemen." please leave your canes with me." As right whale and of the extinct Arctic he gives us checks for our little evidences of masculine vanity, he explains that all canes and umbrellas are

checked at the entrance in order to

avoid any possible destruction of valua-

ble curios by careless visitors who use

their sticks as the average schoolmaster uses his pointer at the blackboard. Directly over the main entrance is an allegorical picture representing the genius of man utilizing the waters of a rebellious stream, and making the fires and lightning the willing slaves of progress. This picture is executed in clay and consists of nine hundred sepa-

rate pieces. The most interesting objects of all, and, as we are informed by an obliging employe, those first inquired for by a majority of visitors are the historical relics. From many show-cases we obtain an idea of the lives of the great men of the past. We are shown the coats in which George Washington was wont to attire himself, the chairs in which he reclined, the cooking utensils upon which the food for the father of his country was prepared, a china plate with the names of the original thirteen states linked together, and which has been broken and mended in many places, and many other interesting mementoes connected with the private and public life of the immortal George. There is also a treasure chest of Martha Washington, an oblong box of iron bound with the same metal. The box is so small compared with the immense burglar would take the trouble to blow it open, but would carry it bodily to some place where it could be rifled at leisure. One of the most beautiful and costly objects of the whole collection is in a case against the wall, away from just before supper, and I'll see that Dot the light. It requires quite a search, but after it is found the inquisitive visiter is well repaid for his trouble. It is belonged to the late Gen. Grant. The top and a lower shelf are of pure onyx, and competent authorities say there never was a more perfect specimen of that lovely stone. The coloring is exquisite, and the many lady visitors are seized with a desire to have that particular sideboard conveyed to their own

country fill this first room. A Moorish brush and palette who comes this way. flint-lock gun, smooth bored, with oak From six to fifteen hundred people seemed strangely, sweetly familiar, de- hibited as a present to Thomas Jefferson from the emperor of Turkey. All her eyes. The figure came nearer, the the literature connected with the death mists cleared from before her longing and burial of President Abraham Lineyes, and Dot could not tell for one inwas in Heaven when she saw Scott, here ascertain the facts as they were tragedy of twenty-seven years ago can published at the time. Two immense



THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

in diameter, representing the orders of the Shefakat and the Mejidjeh, were presented by the sultan of Turkey to the wife of Sunset Cox, and by her donated to the museum.

From the main room we pass out into a smaller room with a dome 100 feet high. The room is octagon shaped, and in the center is a tank of water where gold fish disport themselves and rise to the surface to eat the crackers cast to them by the children. From the center of the tank rises the original plaster model from which was cast the bronze statue of the Goddess of Liberty which surmounts the dome of the capitol. It was made in Rome and is 191/4 feet high. It is considered a triumph of sculpture. Until quite recently it slumbered, in several disconnected pieces, in the crypt of the capitol, covered over with bricks, old chairs and broken furniture of every description. Two years ago, however, it was resurrected, the accumulated dust of years removed, its different sections put together and the whole magnificent model erected here.

In a room opening out from the octagon room we are confronted with a delightfully surprising museum of animal life. In one cage there is represented a scene among the trees of a Bornean forest, at a height of about thirty feet. Two adult male orangoutangs are represented as fighting in a characteristic manner, while an adult temale, frightened at the conflict, is escaping from her nest with a nursing babe about eight months old clinging to her body. Right across from the scene of tropical life we have a group of fur seals. A male about six years old-

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM. that being, as we are told, the legal age among the seal family-is mounted upon a high rock celebrating his majority, while grouped around him in various attitudes are other members of his clan. A group of East African monkeys peer curiously out from among the bars of their cage at a perfect specimen of the brown sloth, which is hanging on to a branch of a tree, exhibiting about as much animation as is shown by the average Washington department clerk at this season of the year. A pack of American wolves shrink back into the furthest recesses of their cage, and are seemingly horrified at the appari-

> Suspended on wires from the ceiling of the next room, giving him the appearance of swimming in his natural element, is a giant specimen of a humpback whale, while beneath him are eages in which are confined buffalos, bison, musk oxen, moose and other large animals of our own continent.

Another room is devoted to the skeletons of every form of creation under says the polite watchman, "you will the sun. The bones of the Atlantic



GODDESS OF LIBERTY.

sea-cow are suspended in the air, while in the cases below are the skeletons of man, of gorilla and of chimpanzee, the three specimens side by side looking wonderfully alike. This room is the delight of the cold-blooded medical stu-dent; but it is a relief to the ordinary mortal to get into the next room, in which we find specimens of many different forms of locomotion. Here we have the Stourbridge lion, the first locomotive engine ever run over a track built for traffic in the western hemisphere. It is very crude as compared with the snorting monsters of the present day, but it doubtless gladdened the hearts of our good old forefathers to whom even this primitive form of transportation was a source of delight.

Another room is devoted to a representation of the different savage and half-civilized races. Here we have casts of the pure negro from the wilds magnificent bronze sideboard which of Africa, the fur-robed native of Greenland, the romantic-looking Aztec of ancient Mexico and the North American Indian, together with uncannylooking creatures from other parts of the globe. A Chinese pagoda shelters beneath its roof representatives of the royal family.

In another room there is an art collection which is at once the envy and Relics of all the great men of the admiration of every handler of the

> daily visit this interesting building, a record of the number being kept by the watchman at the main door. It is a noticeable fact that everything in the museum is crowded together into the least possible space. "Yes," says the watchman when asked about this, "we haven't much room for air between the different cases. You will hardly believe it but we have stored away in cellars and rented houses tons and tons of valuable specimens from all parts of the world. We have no place to put them and are obliged to let them remain stowed away where they are not doing a particle of good, and are interesting no one of our sixty-five millions of people. We have tried to get congress to appropriate a sum sufficient to build a new museum, or at least an enlargement of this one, but while it is easy enough to get a bill introduced, it is quite another matter to secure its passage by both houses and its signature by the president. Still we will keep on trying and annually bring our condition before the attention of the gentlemen who legislate in the marble building on the hill; and in time I am sure we will be successful.'

> As we are passing out of the building the friendly messenger once more stops us. He says: "Have you any idea of the value of the contents of the cases which you are passing by with a mere cursory glance?" "That case," he continues, "with the Sevres ware which you consider dull and uninteresting and fit only for the attention of the weaker sex, is worth \$40,000. Why, that little blue Sevres vase in the corner, with the embossed surface, represents \$5,000." SMITH D. FRY.

> Some Odd Names. The Christian Advocate says that at the dedication of a church recently in a capital city it was announced that among the subscribers were Mr. Sense man, Mr. Poet, Mr. Sourbeer and Mr. Pancake. And a lady of the same church said that she was once connected with a Sunday school which contained at the same time three scholars, named respectively, Porter, Ale and Sourbeer. Once in Maryland a lady, during a religious gathering, entertained three guests, strangers to her and to each other, named Mrs. Sprinkle, Mrs. Shower and Mrs. Storm.

Degrees in Crime. Following are tables of diseases or crimes according to the wealth of the

ch man, shortage oor man, stealing Rich man, debility or heart failure. Well-to-do man, alcoholism. Poor man, delirium tremens.

unfortunate.

Rich man, legitimate speculation. Well-to-do man, dabbling in stocks

An Expert's Opinion

Our readers have doubtless noticed the numerous discussions by the scientists and hygienists as to the relativevalue of the various baking powders. A careful sifting of the evidence leaves nodoubt as to the superiority of the Royal. Baking Powder in purity, wholesomeness and strength, from a scientific standpoint. An opinion, however, that will have perhaps greater influence with our practical housekeepers, is that given by Marion Harland, the wellknown and popular writer, upon matters pertaining to the science of domestic economy, of housekeeping, and of home cooking. In a letter published in. the Philadelphia Ladies' Home Journal.

this writer says:
"I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market, so far as I have any experience in the use of such compounds. Since the introduction of it into my kitchen, I. have used no other in making biscuits, cakes, etc., and have entirely discarded for such purposes the home-made combination of one-third soda, two-thirds cream of tartar.

"Every box has been in perfect condition when it came into my hands, and the contents have given complete satisfaction It is an act of simple justice, and also a pleasure, to recommend it. unqualifiedly to American housewives. "MARION HARLAND."

IN THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT .- "Look here, I told you I wanted the temperature-100, and now I find it 110." Attendant—'No-wonder, if you leave the thermometer in the water so long."—Fliegende Blatter.

The Crip Twice

"I have had the grip the last two winters. Last winter it prostrated me so that I had no

strength and could not do my work. I sat down and cried many times, I was so blue and discouraged. I had great pain in my back and across my kidneys and through my whole body. I also had a bad cough. Hood's Sarsaparilla just about saved my life. It gave me

strength so that I could do my work and made

me feel well. I shall always be a warm Hood's Cures friend to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I do not want

anything better for a family medicine." MRS.

LIZZIE CLARK, Wasnington Village, R. I.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, per-

"August, Flower"

I used August Flower for Loss of vitality and general debility. After taking two bottles I gained 69 lbs. I have sold more of your August Flower since I have been in business. than any other medicine I ever kept. Mr. Peter Zinville says he was made a new man by the use of August. Flower, recommended by me. I have hundreds tell me that August. Flower has done them more good than any other medicine they ever took. GEORGE W. DYE, Sardis,





Small Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Sick-Headache and Constipation. 40 in each bottie. Price 25c. For sale by druggists Picture "7, 17, 70" and sample dose free

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ESTABLISHED 1845. GARDEN FARM YOU MUST SOW GOOD SEEDS MYOU GOOD GARDEN those who buy our needs once continue to do so, no they find them reliable. TRY THEM AND YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED. Our Disaster.



CURES RISING BREAST :

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest. blessing ever effered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone.

MRS. M. M. BRUSTER,
Montgomery, Ala.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,

MY LITTLE TWIN DAUGHTERS.

I felt divine The stars did shine

More soft and fair that blessed night,

When from the skies My wondering eyes
Beheld those angels wing their flight

And that is why I love the sky And gaze upon the stars at night; For by my side, My love, my pride,

Those angels always seem in sight Dear double nose, And twenty toes, And hands I count me up to four; Each morn arise Four starry eyes,

As four feet pat upon the floor And when I come Each evening home Four little arms about me cling; Two voices sweet Dear papa greet, While I feel richer than a king!

Now, little girls, My precious pearls, I love you more than words may tell Your winsome ways
In childhood days
Will always in fond memory dwell.

And, lovely pearls, When little girls No longer sit ye on my knee, May winsome ways And gladsome days n sisters your companions be.
—Philip Lindsley, in Our Little Ones.



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CHAPTER III.-CONTINUED. "That's quite possible, mademoiselle. My father and myself, like several of our ancestors, were born in a British colony, yet we came of an ancient and

illustrious English family." "And you think Mme. Bonaparte will use her influence in favor of M. de Gex?" "I think if she would receive me I could persuade her to do so; and her

husband is very powerful." "He is our best general. He is the greatest man in France. Yes, it is possible that if Gen. Bonaparte were to interfere, the sentence of M. de Gex might be revoked."

"And you will help me in this, will you not, mademoiselle? Beautiful women always have good hearts, and it is a good cause. Think of his poor mother and sister.

"He has a sister, then! Is she very -charming?" "Probably. But as I never saw her, I

cannot tell. Before to-day I never saw the chevalier." "And you are taking all this trouble

for a stranger!" "I would do a great deal, mademoiselle, to save a brave man from the scaffold. You will convey this letter

to Mme. Bonaparte, will you not?" "Would it oblige you very much, monsieur?" she murmured. "You would confer on me an obligation which I should never be able to re-

pay," I answered, as I pressed her hand. Then I will send-no, I will take this letter to Mme. Bonaparte, give it into her own hands, and ask for an answer."

"Thanks, mademoiselle-a thousand thanks! You are good; you have a true woman's heart; I shall never forget vour kindness

Again I kissed her hand; and her lips looked so tempting that I was just going-when the stupid warder opened the door and informed me that the half hour was up.

CHAPTER IV.

De Gex and myself could not well "keep ourselves to ourselves" all the day; the mouton would have been suspicious, our other comrades offended; so we joined in some of their games, and made ourselves agreeable by pledging them in sour wine and treating them to bad cigars.

After supper we were marched off to our cells.

"You see there is no answer to your letter," whispered the chevalier, despondently, in English, as we parted for the night.

"Time enough yet. Don't worry your self, my dear sir. I shall have an answer in the morning, and I am sure it will be favorable," I whispered back, with considerably more confidence than I felt, for if Mlle. Carmine had been as good as her word there was no reason why I should not have had Mme. Bonaparte's reply in the course of the day.

However, there was nothing for it but to wait for what the morrow might bring forth; and, deferring inspection of my quarters until daylight, for the very sufficient reason that I had no candle, I turned in, and in a few seconds was fast asleep.

I awoke with the sun, and looked round. For a prison my room was by no means bad. It had a vaulted ceiling, a window barred on the outside, and an oaken-bound door. The furniture consisted of a table, two chairs, a washstand and a truckle-bed.

When I had dressed I put a couple of of chairs on the table, climbed up to the window, and looked out. Below me was the court-yard and the gloomy entrance to the prison. Beyond the gates I dare say that Citizen Roy will give us I spied a picturesque little house and a his parole not to escape while he is in pleasant garden, in which two women | my charge." were walking. Their gait and their figures told me they were young, and I hoped they were pretty.

After awhile they turned their faces towards the prison, whereupon I put one of my hands through the bars and waved my pocket handkerchief.

Women have always a kindly feeling for prisoners and captives; and it had come into my mind that in the event of | which the aide-de-camp had in waiting my appeal to Mme. Bonaparte being at the door. unsuccessful these young ladies might help me to escape.

To my great delight, one of them acknowledged my greeting with a friendly wave of her hand and a graceful courtesy; and I was considering how I could arrange a code of signals, when I heard a clatter of wooden shoes on the corridor. I was on the floor in an instant, and when the warder entered he found everything in its place.

"Bonjour, citoyen," he said. "I come to take you to breakfast; and here is a

bit of paper for you."

The bit of paper was a note from Mile. Carmine, and ran thus: "I only succeeded in seeing Mme. Bonaparte last night. She read your letter, and I dare say you will hear from her during the day. JULIE."
As I read it I thought of the poor

"How is Citizen Gex this morningstill alive?" I asked the warder, anxiously.
"Alive? Ah, I understand. The head of Citizen Gex is still on his shoulders.

chevalier.

Allons!" After breakfast I showed the chevalier Mlle. Carmine's letter. "It is well," he said, with a smile,

yet half sadly; "well for you, whatever it may be for me." 'And why is it not well for you?" "Time presses, my friend. I have

had a hint that to-morrow or the next "I shall see Mme. Bonaparte to-day, and when she knows the facts I am sure

she will intercede for you." "In Mme. Boneparte is my only hope. From all I hear of him. Bonaparte is not tender-hearted. But his wife is, and she has great influence-especially with Barras, who, they say, was once her lover and is still her obedient servant. And you seem to be very successful with the ladies. Here is Mlle. Carmine, whom you saw for the first time yesterday, sending you confidential notes and signing herself 'Julie.'"
"She is moved with compassion for

you, chevalier, and would save your

"Seeing that I have been here a month, her compassion comes rather late. No, Mr. Roy, she is moved by your bright blue eyes and ruddy counte-

This was rather personal, so I gave the talk another turn, by asking De Gex whether Mlle. Carmine's note portended a visit or a summons.

"Perhaps both. Nous verrons. In either case you will need to be very diplomatic. Sailors are naturally outspoken. But French society is just now in a very strange condition. Everybody is watched, or suspected, by some other body; and if you come in contact with Bonaparte and his entourage you must think before you speak, and let your wit bridle your tongue." "You think I shall meet Gen. Bona

parte, then?" "Certainly, if you go to his house." "I should like to see him very much.

He is the first general in France, don't you think? "Say in Europe-and the strongest



EACH BOWLD. alty and give peace to France. The

royalists have great hopes of him.' And then the chevalier proceeded to give me a detailed account of French politics, of the jealousies that prevailed among the members of the directory, of the intrigues that were going on under the surface, and of the evils under which the country groaned, and which in his opinion could be cured only by giving it a master.

I was trying to suppress a yawn, for at that time French politics did not interest me much, when a hand was laid

lightly on my shoulder. Turning round, I found myself in the presence of Citoyen Carmine, the governor of the prison, and a gentleman in military uniform.

"I beg your pardon, Citizen Roy," said the governor, respectfully, 'but here is le Capitaine Lacluse, aide-decamp of Gen. Bonaparte. He desires to speak to you."

And with that the governor, though he remained within hail, left us to ourselves, as did also De Gex.

Capt. Lacluse bowed, I bowed, and each protested that he was delighted to make the other's acquaintance.

This ceremony over, the captain explained that he came on behalf of Mme. Bonaparte, who sent her compliments and would be glad to see me at her house in the Rue de la Victoire (so called in honor of Bonaparte).

"But will the governor let me go?"

"I think so. But we will soon ascertain. What say you, Citizen Carmine? will you allow your English prisoner to accompany me to the house of Mme. Bonaparte?"

"Have you brought an order from Barras or Bottot?" "No; merely a verbal invitation from the wife of the conqueror of Italy; and

"That is enough. You may go," said

the governor, when I had given my pa-After making myself presentable by donning the handsomest suit of mufti in my tea-chest (which Wharton had thoughtfully sent ashore with the cartel), we left the prison, and were driven to the Rue de la Victoire in a carriage

When we arrived at Gen. Bonaparte's house, Capt. Lacluse knocked at the prisoner of war, which you doubtless redoor, and, after whispering something in the ear of the servant who opened it, went away, saying that he would re-

turn in an hour. When he was gone the servant ushered me into a salon, and, after inviting me to be seated and saying that he would inform Mme. Bonaparte of general of the age." my arrival, left me to myself.

It was a large room and handsomely furnished, and on the walls hung several fine paintings, which I fancied the general had brought with him from

Italy.
While I was looking at one of thema battle scene, if I remember rightly-I heard the door open, and, turning round, saw coming towards me a gentleman dressed in some sort of civic uniform. He had a sallow skin and sunken cheeks; his dark hair, long at the back, was cut short in front and plastered on his forehead with pomatum. This gave him a singular and almost a sinister look; but he had square jaws and a resolute mouth, wonderfully wellcut features, and the most piercing black eyes I ever saw. In person he was insignificant, his meager little body and short neck contrasting strangely with his large head and dark powerful face.

"Who are you?" he asked, abruptly, almost rudely indeed. "Lieut. Roy, late his Brittanic maj-

esty's ship Sylph, now a prisoner of "Why are you in Paris?"

"I was sent here from Havre, I believe by order of the government.' "Ah! I think I have heard something about you. You are the man who tried to cut out Le Bonnet Rouge from under the guns of a heavily armed fort."

"I did cut her out, and if it had not been for a sudden change of wind I should have carried her off. But I did nearly as well—threw all her guns overboard and ran her aground."

I knew, of course, that I was talking to Gen. Bonaparte, and I guessed that he knew all about me; but, as he evidently desired to keep his incognito, I thought it expedient to fall in with his whim, and make as if I did not recognize him.

"How many men had you?"

"Twenty."
"And the brig?" "Her full complement would be about two hundred."

"And yet you dared to attack her with twenty!" "Why not? If you begin to count

odds in war you will do nothing. If Clive had counted odds at Plassey the English would never have won India; if your Gen. Bonaparte had counted odds at Arcola he would not have conquered Italy." "You are right. It is audacity that

wins. L'audace, toujours l'audace, as Danton said. But they say you played the spy and were in league with the "They say what is not true, then. I

merely reconnoitred the harbor in a fishing-boat; while of the royalists I know nothing whatever; and we have had no communication with the shore except openly and under a flag of "Well, I only tell you what I have

heard. How old are you?" "Twenty-one."

"You are very young to be a first lieutenant and intrusted with an independent command."

"Youth is no more a bar to promotion in our navy than in your army. Nelson was a post-captain at twenty, Sir Sidney Smith at nineteen, and the conqueror of Italy is still under thirty."
"Mille tonnerres! young man, you are indeed audacious to compare your-

self with Bonaparte and Nelson.' I was about to protest that nothing was further from my thoughts, when the door opened a second time, and fashions.

"M. Roy, I think," she said, offering me her hand. "You have already made the acquaintance of my husband?" "Gen. Bonaparte!" I exclaimed, in

feigned surprise. "You don't think I look like the con-

queror of Italy, eh?" said Bonaparte, "I beg your pardon, general; but that

uniform-"Is the uniform of the institute, and I am prouder of it than of my uniform of general. Yes, we have made each other's acquaintance, Josephine, and M. le Lieutenant has been giving me a lesson in the art of war, and, my faith, not a bad one, either."

"And you are really the son of my old friend, Gabrielle de Launay! She was two or three years my senior, but I re-member her well. Where is she now?" asked Madame Bonaparte.

"With my father, in the neighborhood of London.' "London! One forgets things in so many years, but I was under the im-

pression that Mademoiselle de Launay married a gentleman from Louisianaor was it Virginia?" "My father, like myself, madame, is a

native of Virginia. "You are Americans, then?" interposed Bonaparte.

"Of course, just as people born in France are Europeans. But we always call ourselves Virginians." "How comes it that you, a native of

the United States, are an officer of the British navy?" "I belong to an old royalist family, general. Loyalty runs in our blood. My father's grandfather, who commanded a regiment of horse at Marston Moor,

went to Virginia after the execution of King Charles, and settled there. When the revolutionary war broke out, my father, though he disapproved of many of the measures of the home government, remained true to his principles and loyal to his king. But as he could not bring himself to fight against his friends and neighbors, and was moreover getting into years, he went to England, and when I was old enough

put me into the navy. "So that is your story, M. Roy," said the future empress. "How could any one with such a name be other than a royalist? We must call you 'Roy, the Royalist,' I think. And now you are a gard as a great misfortune."

"Not so great as I deemed it a little while ago, madame.' "How so?" "If I had not been taken prisoner I should not have had the pleasure of evenings? seeing my mother's old friend, nor the

Bonaparte seemed pleased. Mme

Bonaparte smiled, and said:
"And I should not have had the pleas ure of seeing you. When you see your mother, say how glad I am to have news of her, and give her my amities." "With pleasure, madame; and if you would enable me to see her by using your influence to obtain my exchange you would confer a great favor on us both."

"So! You are tired of France already?" said Bonaparte, rather harshly, as I thought. "I am tired of inactivity, and one

bave." "You like active service?"

"Of course." "But yours is the wrong service. It is not for these English, who wronged your country and would crush ours, that a man born of an American father and a French mother should be fighting. Listen! I am not the government of France, but I have influence, and those whom I protect are sure to rise. The French navy has need of men who don't count odds, even though they are Havre the other day. I can admire great qualities even in an enemy. But shall be made full captain at once and



MY INTERVIEW WITH NAPOLEON

have the finest frigate we possess. In three years you will be an admiral and sweep the flag of England from the sea, and your name shall live in history. You say that loyalty runs in your blood. It is well; I like men who are loyal; while as for royalty, the republic is a farce, the directory is com-posed of villains and fools and the day is not far distant when France will once more have a master and king.

Your answer!" All this was spoken so rapidly and imperiously and with so much fire and animation as nearly to take my breath away. But I had no doubt as to my answer, and I was about to give it when I bethought me that as my liberty depended in a great measure on this man's good will it would not be wise either in my own interest or De Gex's to meet his proposals with the indig-nant refusal which was on the tip of my

ITO BE CONTINUED.

A VENERABLE YEW TREE.

Has Passed Far Into the Thousands of Years. ing lady, with a smiling face and three thousand years old. It is thirtydressed in the height of the prevailing three feet in girth, but its trunk has suffered not a little from the modern Goths and Vandals who have carved their names in the bark and employed other methods of mutilation. The tree is now fenced around to save it from further insult; "and whatever may be its precise age," says Rev. Dr. Charles Cox, "there can be little doubt that this grand old tree has given shelter to the early Britons when planning the construction of the dwellings that they erected not many yards to the west of its trunk; to the Romans who built up the funeral pyre for their slain comrades just clear of its branches; to the Saxons, converted, perchance, to the true faith by the preaching of Bishop Diuma beneath its pleasant shade; to the Norman masons chiseling their the tree, is good evidence. Dr. Erwin quaint sculptures to form the first T. Smith also cites a similar case stone house of prayer erected in its vicinity, and to the host of Christian worshipers who, from that day to this, have been borne under its hoary limbs in women's arms to the baptismal font and then on men's shoulders to their last sleeping place in the soil that gave it birth."—London Public Opinion.

FATED TO LIVE.

Men Who Were Alive After Being Exe-

cuted by the Law. The weird story that comes from Texas of the negro who hanged upon the scaffold until justice was satisfied that he was dead, and who afterward came to life and is now able to polish off a 'possum in first-class style, reminds me that there are several cases on record of criminals surviving judicial execution. More than six centuries ago Juetta de Belsham hanged for three days, was cut down and pardoned, the people believing that God had decreed

Obadiah Walker, a former master of New college, Oxford, England, tells of a Swiss who was hanged thirteen times, every attempt being frustrated by a pe culiarity of the windpipe which prevented strangulation.

Ann Green, who was hanged in Oxford in 1650, survived the ordeal, was pardoned by the crown and soon after married. In 1808 one John Green was hanged in London and recovered on the dissecting table of Surgeon Blizard. A fitting close for this "note" is the story of "Half-Hanged Maggie." She was hanged in Edinburgh in 1740, came to life while being taken to potter's field and lived for years afterward .- St. Louis Republic.

Rural Delights.

Jinks-Boarding in the country now, eh? What do you do with yourself

Winks-Some nights I sit outdoors to honor of an interview with the greatest | keep cool, and other nights I go to bed to keep warm .- N. Y. Weekly.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE ROT OF FRUITS.

A Subject in Which Every Horticulturist Is Interested.

Before the Western Iowa Horticultural society, Prof. L. H. Pammel, of Iowa Agricultural college, said: The subject of fruit rots is of interest to the horticulturists, as serious losses occur every year from it. The fungi concerned are either parasitic or saprophytic. One of the most serious is brown rot, caused by a parasitic fundoes not see much of France in the Abgus known as Manilia fructigena, Pers., and attacks a variety of fruit trees. In Iowa the plum, apple and cherry are affected. The loss caused by this fungus is very large in all parts of the United States, especially in the peachgrowing districts. So severe is it on some late varieties of the peach that a large percentage is affected. Every season certain kinds of our cultivated forms of the native plums are injured. We have seen it on the Cheney, Chippewa, De Soto, Wolf, etc. The writer observed many cherries rotting on two hundred against twenty. That trees in Dubuque in 1891. Usually this was a glorious exploit of yours at fungus does not make its appearance until the time of maturing of the fruit approaches, but when the conditions why be an enemy? Join our navy. You are favorable such as warmth and moisture it grows on the flowers, leaves and stems. We had such an abundance of this fungus last spring at Ames that the leaves and branches of many plants



la, b, c, bunch of affected cherries: d, myceli um; e, fruiting tuft of fungus; f, g, affected leaves. Reproduced from Galloway's Report.] were affected, in some cases totally destroyed. Plums which set fruit as the Cheney, continued to be affected during June, July and August. During May my attention was called to a tree in which the flowers were blighted. Closer inspection showed that this blight began in proximity to the mummied plums of last year. It very soon affected all of the flowers on the tree.

The mycelium or vegetative part of the fungus permeates the affected por-tions of the plant, either growing between the cell walls, in the intercellular spaces or penetrating the cells themselves. In certain places the mycelium collects in masses which break through the epidermis giving rise to In the church yard at Darley Dale is the grayish white tufts so familiar to the most venerable yew tree in the many of you. The threads (hyphæ) world. Many authorities claim for it a bear one-celled oval spores which there entered the room a gracious-look- fabulous age, making it as much as germinate readily in water and moist air, but copper salt in a weak solution prevents this process. It is sometimes stated that the germ tubes of this fungus cannot penetrate the unbroken epidermis of the peach and apple. From observations extending over several years I am convinced the germ tubes can do so. Insects and injuries no doubt often give the fungus a bet-

ter chance to get in its work. Preventives: Two measures suggest themselves: a, orchard hygiene; b, use of fungicides. It is a well established fact that the spores of this fungus retain their vitality for some time, and that they are readily carried over from season to season by means of mummied plums, peaches and apples left on or under the trees. The case referred to above, where the disease started from the plums on T. Smith also cites a similar case where a peach orchard in Delaware suddenly showed the fungus. He says: "Of hundreds of blighted stems examined in 1887. I saw none which were not associated with rotted peaches. Another important point to consider is this fungus can be easily carried from plum to peach, pear and apples or from any one of these hosts to the plum, the fungus of all of them being identical. The old plums, apples, etc., should be removed. Injuries to stored fruit avoided, as these are especially liable to the attacks of this fungus. Large losses are incurred by shipping perishable fruit, like the peach, during warm and moist weather. It is more difficult to treat this fungus with fungicides than bitter rot or apple scab. It may be best to use ammoniacal carbonate of copper prepared as follows: To 3 ounces of copper carbonate add a small amount of water; then one quart of ammonia. This is diluted with 22 gallons of water. It is easily applied with any of the knapsack sprayers now in the market. For two seasons we have used the knapsack sprayer withgood results. This sprayer is not patented, and is thus cheap.

Thorough Plowing Pays.

The thorough pulverizing of the land for corn will greatly increase the productiveness of the stalks, yet corn is often planted on sod land that is in a tritious as it is kept longer. Green rough condition. If corn land is plowed during the winter, and then crossplowed in the spring, a greater supply of plant food will be ready for the young plants at a period when it is required the most. A fine soil gives the young roots an opportunity to make rapid growth at the start, and as the main point with a corn crop is an early start, the thorough preparation of the hardy and easily raised, and require soil, by both winter and spring plow- less expensive food than other poultry. ing, will be found of great advantage, especially in those sections where a few mild days in winter may permit of the use of the plow.

GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.

They Are a Splendid Investment and Not an Expense

The attention given by Gov. Flower to the good roads question will lead to bringing this important matter before the legislature of the Empire state and secure for it proper consideration. The facts and figures advanced in support of his arguments make the New York executive's position clear and his argument conclusive.

Gov. Flower shows that good roads should cost no more than bad roads, and in order to demonstrate this fully he presents a statement of the amount of money expended annually in maiataining the roads in fifty counties of the state of New York, which is \$2,715,-761. The governor shows that with this sum of money expended for interest on bonds for building and maintaining good roads there is still enough left to provide a sinking fund with which to eventually wipe out the bonded indebtedness. "The cost," says Gov. Flower, "of 150 miles of macadam road in each county at \$7,000 a mile would be \$1,050,000, the interest on which would be \$42,000 per annum at 4 per cent., leaving \$12,000 a year to be applied to a sinking fund." The governor then "earnestly invites the attention of the legislature to this great question," and declares himself impressed with its "material importance to the interests of the whole state."

What is said of New York may be said with added emphasis concerning the road conditions in other states. The amount expended in keeping up bad roads would build and maintain good oads. There is deep-seated prejudice against bonded indebtedness, and this is the outgrowth of the era of extravagant railroad bonuses and expensive county courthouses. As an opposition to useless expenditures it is highly commendable. But as an argument against any sort of improvement it is illogical and actually hurtful to the agricultural portions of the state. Money invested in something that is worth all or more than is paid for it should not be looked upon as money foolishly expended, which brings no permanent good results.

Money expended for good roads would be a wise investment for the reason that it would enhance the value of every bit of property in any given county. Fifty cents an acre for each acre of land in an ordinary county would pay for good roads for that county. One dollar an acre for those lands that are now depreciated in value and rental would pay for roads that would make them accessible. Estimating the enhancement in value on inaccessible farms in an ordinary county at \$10 an acre, the increase would aggregate perhaps \$8,000,000, while the higher rental possible would be enough to pay ontright for good roads for the entire county in two or three years at the most.

Good roads should be looked upon as an intelligent investment and not as an expense.-Chicago News Record.

A SERVICEABLE CLAMP, All Who Have to File Crosscut Saws

Should Have One. Not one owner in ten of a crosscut saw has a proper clamp for firmly holding the saw while being filed. There are many forms of these clamps, but one of the best is shown in the illustrations, l'igs. 1 and 2, from sketches by



FIG. 1 .- FRONT VIEW OF SAW CLAMP. L. D. Snook. The sides of the clamp should be as long as the saw, if patent handles are used, or just the length between the handles if the old style be used. The side boards should be about one inch thick and ten inches wide. Two common bolts four inches long are used, and are provided with winged or handle nuts (Fig. 1), the bolts being located at a point so that the back of



FIG. 2.—REAR VIEW OF SAW CLAMP. the saw resting on them will allow the teeth and half an inch or more of the body of the saw to project above the clamp. Nail a strip, one-quarter of an inch thick, on the lower inside bottom of one of the clamps, thus making the upper edge fit firmly against the saw. This clamp can be put in a common bench vice, or, by having two irons bent at right angles (Fig. 2), and attached to the back of the clamp, and then bolted to the bench or table before a window. The saw will thus be held securely for filing. It takes but little to make these clamps, and they will last many years .- American Agriculturist.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

THE best cheese-maker in the land cannot do justice to the milk given bim for manufacture if he must make it up in a chilly apartment, where it is impossible to elevate the temperature. Then, after the cheeses are made, to be obliged to place them in a diningroom in which the same conditions exist, is another and even more serious

drawback. ENSILAGE may be used the next day after it is put in the silo, if necessary. It will be warmer then than would be wise to feed it to a cow, but it may be left to cool before it is fed. It will. however, gradually become more nucorn, or corn which is not more than half-cured after having been cut and stacked in the field, may be used for

this purpose. THE advantage of geese and ducks over both turkeys and chickens is that if they can be given the range of a good pasture, with plenty of water, they will need less looking after. They are To this may be added the fact that in nearly all cases they are healthier, being less subject to disease and being free from lice.

Issued every Thursday.

ROBERT BURNS.

The 134th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's illustrious poet, was celebrated in Music Hall, last Friday night, January 27th, because two of the parties who took part in the exercises here took part in the exercises at the Burns celebration at Topeka, January 25th, the rightful night for the celebration. The hall was handsomely decorated with mottoes, shields, pictures, Scotch plaid and American colors, and was lighted up, for the first time, with electric lights; and on the stage were seated James McNee, President of the Burns Club; James Robertson, Vice-President; John Madden and H. S. Martin, the orator of the evening. The hall, as usual, was well filled with those who had come to do honor to the occasion, some being from a great distance. Mr. McNee not being very well, the exercises were opened in a short speech by Mr. Robertson, who wished all a pleasant evening and a good time. The programme, as published, was carried out almost complete. Miss Mag-gie Hardie, of Topeka, sang: "A Hei-land Lad, My Love was Born;" "The Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond;" "Lochsweet voice, being accompanied by Miss Lou Hanson, at the organ, and being several times encored.

J. H. Mercer, accompanied by Dr. J. M. Hamme, on the guitar, sang: "Mollie and I and the Baby;" "I Dreamed a Dream," and other songs, that brought committed, or frightful harbingers of coming the house down with laughter and ap-

James Miller of Topeka recited "Tam O'Shanter," and "What Tidings Bring Ye?" but he failed to commit them to

as he has a good voice and gestures.

Miss Mira Tuttle, accompanied by
Mrs. J. H. Mercer, at the organ, sang:
"The Girl in the Moon," with such pleasing effect that she was encored, and sang, in a most charming manner, a lullaby song.

Miss Carrie Hansen, accompanied by Miss Lou Hansen, at the organ, sang: "The Chieftain's Bride," to a most attentive audience, with a most sweet and charming voice, and at its close she was loudly encored and sang: "Sing. Sweet Bird," bringing the house down with great applause.

music. The following is the

ADDRESS OF H. S. MARTIN. Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen : I come here to-night, at your request, to talk

about Robert Burns, When the letter from your committee was handed to me, there was an old Scotchman, a friend of mine. in my office. I read the invitation to him and he commanded me, forthwith promised to do so. I then said fo him, "You he had been visited, during the night, by all makes him immortal."
"Sterling honesty," he replied. But he was

I take it that I may admit to this audience, without disparagement to myself, that I have affair. been in love, one or more times, in my life. Early in my experience in passing through this kaleidoscopic period, when my spirits were first up and then down; when I could sleep but little one night and less the next. I bought a book-the only book, so far as I know, in anywise appropriate for such an occasion -a copy

cause it would teach me to be hone it. I bought it because Robert Burns had been just as ill with love as I was and his poems deserbed his feelings and thereby described mine. And my opinion to-night is that so long as there are lovers there will be readers of Burns-and ev. ery young lady whose name is Mary may feel Afton" to memory, and if a brook does not flor by her home it is a matter of daily regret to

And many a girl would content herself to hear the name of Peggy if she could have lover to walk with her

"And sweetly talk
Till the silent moon shines clearly
And swear how I loved the dearly;
Nor our vernal showers to budding flowers
Nor autumn to the farmer So dear can be as those to me, My fair, my lovely charmer."

Robert Burns trusted his fame to the love and feetion of the world and he trusted well. So long as there is love and sentiment the songs of stature of a man, of uncommon stoutness and a But these are only surface observations. He

has left no human sentiment, sympathy or emotion untouched.

The mother who hears "the unfeeling clod of earth" fall on the coffin of her babe, may find that Burns has reached the depths of her sorrow; the orphan sees his distress rhymed in Scottish song, and the merriest, happiest and freest at the ball, finds Burns merrier, freer and happier than them all. His feelings and emotions covered all the ranges of human experience. Not of one age or one country, but of every age and every country.

But at the outset, in our effort to learn some thing of this wonderful man and his writings let us inquire something of the age in which he lived, of his sarroundings, his birth and his

Our first trouble is that the age in which he lived is so weighted with interesting events that justice to it would consume our time. He was born in 1759. In his youth the Methodist Church, that great civilizer and Christianizer, was founded; the first hospital, for the cure of the sick and diseased, was established. Wat invented the steam engine and Arkwright the

The Declaration of Independence was signed and personal liberty and self-government pass this topic without some reference to the part acted by the countryment of Burns and no serious exceptions can be taken if we count tch-Irishmen his countrymen. They are only Scotchmen Irelandized by a residence in

You will remember that it was in May, 1775 that the citizens of Mecklenburg -- note the name .- in North Carolina, resolved and proclaimed that "Americans were a free and inde-

All of us remember the Green Mountain boys, but it is not generally known that their leader, General Stark, was a Scotchman. The ancestors of that unmatched American, orator, and Revolutionary patriot, Patrick Henry, came from the hills of little Scotland, and many a grave of our Revolutionary fathers is filled by an unnamed bonny Scotchman, who shrined in the world of thought and learning shed his blood in America, as his father had than is Burns in the world of love and affective in the

But perhaps the greatest historical event of wrong in science, religion and politics.

Burns was almost permitted to see the rising un of a new civilization. Science received an mpetus, the Church got religious awakenings, learned that they existed to serve the people His time produced great men, both in Europe and America, and either discussed or settled great questions in every department of human life. The education of the subject of our sketch was such as Scotland afforded for poor people. He was unable to obtain the culture of the universities of his own country, much less the polish of foreign study. There was no semblance

thoroughly and essentially a Scotchman. He tells us, in a letter concerning his education, that "in his boyish days he owed much to an old woman who resided in the family, remarkable for her ignorance, credulity and superstition." She had the largest collection, in devils, ghosts, fairies, witches, spunkies, giants, dragons and other trumpery, and he says further that all this had so strong an effect on his imagination, that in manhood, in his nocturnal rambles, he always kept a sharp lookout, in suspicious places.

To persons born and reared in this country, in this age, the great influence of such teaching can hardly be understood. The tales we heard in our childhood from our mothers and aunties, were of harmless little faries and brownies, whose most serious offense would be nagar." and other songs, with a very to pinch our nose or tickle our toes while we were sleeping, but the stories which were prev alent among the peasantry of Scotland in Burns' time were of far different kind and re-counted things of far more serious import. death or destruction, or elfs visiting persons in their caprice, with weal or woe. Add to these a vast store of pleasant little legends recounting the valor of some hero, ancestor, or the beauty and virtue of his lady, and we may memory well, which was to be regretted, have some notion of the fanciful age in which our imaginative young poet was trained. But let us devote a little more time to this phase of our subject by recalling a few Scotch tales and superstitions which were in such general circulation that we may reasonably suppose they became a part of his stock of learning. For nstance: I have heard it related that they had ne oracle which was consulted in either of two ways when they desired to pry into the future. First, a company of men would go to a river's bank, at night, and select one of their number, by lot, to be carried down to the water, when four mer would lay hold on him. shut and fasten his eyes, then taking him by the arms and legs, they swung him to and fro The singing of "Auld Lang Syne," by the entire assemblage, was led by Miss Hardie and James Miller, after which the hall was cleared and dancing was kept up until 4 o'clock in the morning, the Emporia Orchestra furnishing the while one of them ask the question which they ome from the sea, answer the question and then disappear. After this the company would go home and await the fulfillment of such destiny as had been prophesied by these sympathetic little nymphs.

A second way of cons Iting this oracle was for a company of men to retire to some solitary place, always by night, elect one of their number, and wrap him in a oig cow's hide, leaving him alone in this manner through the night to accept and refused to let me go until I had They would return at daybreak and find that are a student of Burns; tell what it is that kinds of wiseacres. So much so that had a wonderful fund of knowledge, concerning things, both past and future, which, in due form, he imparted to his companions for their use in some coming battle, wedding or other

The sturdy old Scotchman used t sit by his homely fireplace and tell his children how the land was inhabited, in olden times, by a race of beings called the "Men of Peace" They of beings called the "Men of Peace were supposed to inhabit subteraneous recesse in certain little grassy eminences, where they were said to enjoy a kind of shadowy happiess, with which they were continually dissatisfied. They were supposed to come forth, after sunset, and celebrate their festivities by the light of the moon, but to retreat to their homes within the mountains before the sunrise. Many mortals, it is said, have been entertained by these people and regaled with nost sumptuous banquets and delicious wines. But the mortal who unthoughtedly joined in their joys or partook of their dainties was forever bound to their conditions. These "Me of Peace" still occupy a prominent place in the egends of Scotland.

An old Scotch woman related that once two oung men were sporting and after pursuing their game several hours, they sat down to dine, in a grassy glen, near a mountain stream. After their repast one of the young men went to the brook for water, and upon rising, after having lain down to drink, he was sur prised by the appearance of a brown dwarf who was standing on the other side of the stream. The dwarf was about half the Burns will be first enshrined in the hearts of countenance expressive of the most savage ferocity. He vigorously accused the young men of trespassing and made dire threats of vergeance, but was finally mollifled, and they eft him as they found him-alone in the moors

We might go on with these stories ad libit tum. The Scotland of Burns was running over with such trumpery, and had it not been for that influence we might now be without Tam O'Shanter, Hallowe'en and some other tales which have long delighted us. But, to pass from this to a brief estimate of his writings, I begin by concurring in the opinion that his ame reets upon his songs. I do not mean tha his songs are all good or his poems all bad, but among the multitude of writers and writings his songs stand unmatched and unexcelled When we read them we are tempted to pronounce each, in its turn, the best one, but I place "Auld Lang Syne" at the head and call it the best on earth. Among his poems, certainly none are more popular than Tam O'Shanter, and perhaps none better in composition. But it is not as a literary artist that we would remember Burns. It is as a friend; as a man who sits down and cries with us when we are who sits down and cries with us when we are sad, and sings his sympothetic little songs; as a man who joins with us in our glee, with such merriment and simplicity that his part can be acted by no other We respect Milton for his stately verse, and Pope for his hitting sarcasm, but throw open the doors of our heart to Burns and call him the sweet singer and posom friend of ours. So I say we do not ask him to be a literary artist He did not write poetry for the critic, the philosopher or the scholar, but for the erainary individual. He vas no laureate and did not write coronation songs, nor songs for use in great battles or places, but songs for ordinary occasions, for the multitudenous common places of life. He lelighted to immortalize some unknown Highland lassie by writing a little song. In other fields he might have failed. Da- id could not and would not fight with ano her's armor. Burns could never have writt n "Hamlet." but be could add brightness to the world and

sweetness to life by writing "Highland

Mary," and you may choose between Shakes-

peare and Burns. Shakespeare is no more en-

done in Scottland in defense of the rights of tion. So long as thought and thought pulse man; in defence of the principle that "A man live Shakespeare will live. So long as love. sympathy and affection reside in the hearts of men and women Robert Burns will be pre-Burns' time was the general awakening, in all served in the memories of the people. Ame the western world, on questions of right and ica has no Burns, nor soon shall have. The poetry of a country can be nothing more than a reflex of a nation's life and the spirit of our country is clamorous for utility. The voice of the crowded mart rouses us to action. Scheme for gain and contrivances for personal comfort swallow us up. Our glory is in the magnificence of our commerce; our physica strength; our populous cities, not in the mai esty of our intellect. We neglect those em bellishments of the heart and mind which sweeten life and improve the conditions of so ciety for wealth or honor, and not until w have better learned that beauty, as well as of foreign habit in his life and there is no tinge utility, is the possessor of worth, may we hope of foreign thought in his writings. He was to have so sweet a singer and companion as Burns. And in closing allow me to propos the sentiment: long live the memory of Rober Burns. In the little graveyard where his ashe rest, it is said, lie the remains of the learned the pious, the brave and the far-descende men who thought out systems of phylosophy the country, of tales and songs, concerning who won applause in battle; who counted kingly ancestors, but their graves are passed unnoticed by multitudes of visitors who go t the grave of Robert Burns and plant there their tears and posies, in grateful and loving remembrance of the peasant, ploughman, poet

Annual report of the County Health O ficer of the county for the year 1892, or

the vital statistics. Total number of marriages reported 65 whites 54, colored 2, not reported 9; of American birth grooms 25, brides 29; foreign born grooms 6, brides 2, not reported 34 each. Brides under 20 years of age, 21 grooms none; from 20 to 25, grooms 20; brides 35; from 25 to 30, grooms 24; brides 3; from 30 to 40, grooms 12; brides 3; from 40 to 50, grooms 5; brides 1; from 50 to 60 grooms 2; brides 1; from 60 to 70, grooms brides none; over 80 none.

BIRTHS.-Total number reported 84 which is about 85 per cent of the whole males 47; females 37; whites 81, colored 25 were the first of their mothers, 4 being the 11th child of their mother; 62 are American, 11 foreign, 11 not given, 10 mothers under 20; 19 between 20 and 25; 20 between 25 and 30; 8 between 30 and 35; 6 between 35 and 40; 7 between 40 and 45. Nativity of father—64 were American 16 foreign and 4 not given; fathers ages are grouped between 20 and 55; no twins nor triplets reported and but one illegiti

DEATHS-Reported, about 85 per cent of the whole; total number 58, males 31: females 26; not stated 1; whites 52; colored 6; born in Kansas 8; United States 21; for eign 7; not given 22; 24 single, 18 married no widower, 1 widow; 12 not stated; 6 up der one year of age; 7 between 1 and 5: 2 between 5 and 10; 2 between 10 and 15 between 15 and 20; 6 between 20 and 30; 3 between 30 and 40; 6 between 40 and 50; 3 between 50 and 60; 7 between 60 and 70; 7 between 70 and 80; 3 between 80 and 90 Of the 58, 7 died with consumption: 5 with typhoid fever; 5 pneumonia; 5 heart dis ease; 4 old age; 4. cyclones; 3 Bright's dis ease; 2 dropsy; 2 cholera infantum, 2 in ermittent tever; 2 scarlet fever; 1 eancer; termittent tever; 2 scarlet fever; 1 eancer; 1 puerperal convulsions; 1 puerperal peri tinitis: 1 of liver disease; 1 of freal impac tion; 1 drowning: 1 influenza, 1 conges tion of the brain, 1 bronchitis, 1 railroad accident, 1 abdominal abscess, 1 paralysis 1 spasm of the heart, 3 cause of death not reported. Rate of mortality one death not of 155 5 19 persons living, which is exceptionally good for the year.

FRANK T. JOHNSON,

County Health Officer.

BILLS ALLOWED.

List of bills allowed by the board of county commissioners at their regular session of January 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and special session of January 9th, 1893, and a recapitulation as shown by the following list of bills: November 19, 1892.

NAME OF CLAIMANT NATURE OF CLAIM 1209 Alex & Hendry, stenographer's fees Nov term November 26, 1892. 1210 Alex S Hendry, stenographer's fees Nov term.....

January 2, 1893. 1211 A M Breese, hay for use county poor farm. '212 J C Spain, boarding pauper.... 1213 Shaft & Moody, merchandise for

1213 Shaft & Moody, merchandise for poor farm.

1214 Carson & Sanders, merchandise for paupers.

1215 Mrs Chas Snead, boarding pauper 1216 Joshua Moffit, same.

1217 Wm r arris, overseeing poor.

1218 F B Holcombe, coal for paupers.

1219 P P Schriver, fiour for paupers.

1220 L N Lawrence, medicine for paupers.

1223 C S Rannells, medical attendance on pauper 1124 Mrs Ann Mitchell, boarding pau-

on pauper.... 1227 J M Hamme, medical attendance

pauper 1229 G H Austin, overseeing poor 1230 Jeffrey Bros & Co, merchandise for pauper 1231 Andrew Welte, medical attend-

ance on pauper..... 1234 John Bell, house rent for pauper

1235 Dr G Dary, medical attendance on pauper.... 1236 J F Kirker, merchandise for poor

farm. 1252 Akers & Wright, supplies poor farm. 1253 Robert Hood, cleaning well on poor farm..... 1254 Willard Swanson, labor on poor

1255 S M Wood, seed grain for poor 1256 Edward Cunningham, work on 1257 Andrew Swanson, work on poor 1258 A Cunningham, work on poor 1259 M W Gilmore, supplies furnished 1269 M w Gilmore, supplies Turnished poor farm... 1260 Critten & Stewart, material for poor farm... 1261 August Schneider, repairs for poor farm... 1262 J M Rose, one calf beef for poor

farm... 1263 C H Kline, material for poor farm 1264 Jeffrey Bros & co, mdse for poor

J. M. WISHERD,

THE POPULAR

RESTAURATEUR

CONFECTIONER!

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

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS! You can get Oysters served in any style-a plain stew, milk

THE PARTY OF THE P

stew, fried, raw or in any manner to suit your fancy.

Nice Fresh Celery Every Day.

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO. For those who smoke or chew.

Cottonwood Falls - - - - Kansas.

W. H. HOLSINGER,

Hardware. Stoves, Tinware, Farm

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

KANSAS

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Dr. Taft's ASTHMALERE contains no opium or other anodyne, but destroys the specific asthma poison in Post-office address we mail the blood, gives a night's sweet sleep and CURES to you that TREE

so that you need not neglect your bussiness or sit up all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. will and does cure asthm.

For sale by all druggists. DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. 1268 T M Gruwell, blank books for 1269 Wm Hillert, shoes and repairs for M M Young...
1270 E S Green, mdse for pauper.....
1271 Jeffrey Bros & Co, mdse for pau-

1272 C S Jones, hauling coal for pau-1273 E F Holmes, merchndise for pau-1274 J M Tuttle, merchandise for pau-1275 C I Maule, merchandise for pau-

Machinery,

1276 J H Murdock, bdng prisoners.
1277 W C Harvey, moving residence at poor farm.
1278 C H Hoffman, meat for paupers.
1279 Geo McDonald, coal for paupers.
1280 Aaron Jones, recording poor farm deed.
1281 C L Sheehan, overseeing poor...
1282 W W Rockwood, meat for paupers.

pers 1283 L Franze, same 1284 B F Largent, mdse for pauper 1285 F Johnson, medical attendance on 1286 Lee & Hilton, medicine for pau-1289 Geo M Kates, mdse for pauper... 1290 A S Stiles, bdng pauper... 1291 Tabitha Harris, same... 1292 Cochran & Fritze, mdse for pau-

1295 C H Kline, lumber and repairing Elmdale bridge. 1296 Julius Remy, shaves and hair cut-for prisoners. 1297 W H Winters, fees in Gruwell 1298 J H Murdock, boarding David
Mercer and fees.

1299 J F Biggam, hauling material for
court house flues.

1300 Homles & Gregory, mdse for pau-1301 David Griffits, postage and ex-

1302 G W Jackson, house rent for elec-1303 W S Romigh, expense Hymer bridge.... 1304 T C Raymer, boarding pauper....

transportation... 1310 J B Davis, drawing jurors... 1311 G W Kilgor, probate judge salary 1313 W E Timmons, supplies for coun-

1314 J H Saxer, chainman E J Ray-wolf scalps.... 1318 John Cook, mason work on court

house chimneys.

1319 Fred Smith, same.
1320 James Ryburn, same.
1321 Peter Shipner, cutting stone
1322 M K Harman, county clerks salary 1325 Smith Bros. merchandise fur-

1331 Samuel Doddsworth, blank books 30 00 21 00 1332 L W Hillert, window curtains for

1336 Wm Martin, mason work court house chimneys..... 1337 J M Kerr, material for court 1338 J H Murdock, sheriff's fees and

1 00 1341 W H Holsinger, repairs for court 14 40 1342 Lee & Hilton, paints and oils for 11 75 1343 C J Brown, fees State vs Henry

5 60 1353 Hattie E Tanner, teachers' ex1354 John Frew, surveying etc...... 1355 Robert Cuthbert, re-surveying Elmdale road.....

27 00 1416 O H Lewis, witness State vs Joe

farm. 1427 Newton Griffits, viewing Lehnkerr road. 1428 C C Smith, same 1429 E P Allen, same 1430 W C Siler, vwing Nicholson road

3 00 1434 J J Shankland, same. 1435 J L Thompson, same. 1436 J H Murdock, fees State vs Peter 1 25 1437 Isaac F Ault, sheriff fees State vs

3,600 C

1439 J W McWilliams, same in Home Total..... RECAPITULATION 26 90 Repairing court house.....

Light and fuel
Bridge fund.....
Books and stationery..... Township and county officers sal and fees
Road fund
Court fund
Advertising
Boarding prisoners
Election expenses. Total.....\$10,648 18

STATE OF KANSAS, 188. STATE OF KANSAS, SS.

I. M. K. Harman, clerk in and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct list of the bills and accounts allowed by the board of county commissioners at their regular session of January 9, 1803.

In writness when the session of January 19, 1803.

9, 1893.
In witness whereof I bereunto set my hand and official seal this 24st day of January, 1893.
[L. S.]
M. K. HARMAN,
County Clerk.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topoka, 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 Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder. al courts

HON. J. JAY BUCK, JOSEPH F. BRUCE.

BUCK & BRUCE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office over Emporia National Bank. Will practice in all Courts-Federal, State and U.S. Courts.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 1v11-1f 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, ill buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. COTTORWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

GO TO

CEDAR POINT! call on

PECK,

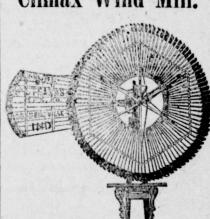
and purchase a M'CORMICK BINDER,

TWINE, etc.

Also HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Farm Implements and

J. CASE Threshing Machinery. The best

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 send for illustrated matter giving descrip-tion of our wheel made with malleable iron felloes, strongest and lightest wheel in the felloes, 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 72 page illustrated catalogue and mention, this namer.

Address all correspondedce to THE STEARNS MAN'FG. CO.,

CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

WORK FOR US

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



W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terma-pervear.\$1.50 cash in advance; after tures moneus, \$1.76; after six months, \$3.00, for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. MAST. NY.X. Chi.X MRX. KC. X. WFt TAST. NY.X. Chi.X M RX. RC. X. W Ft. C am p m b m am p m

Cedar Grove. 12 19 11 01 11 38 10 13 11 26 clements... 12 30 11 10 01 50 10 23 11 45 Eimdale... 12 16 11 23 12 05 am 10 36 12 15 Evans... 12 51 11 27 12 10 10 40 12 25 Strong... 1 01 11 30 12 31 10 48 12 4° Eilinor... 1 13 11 45 12 43 10 57 1 05 Saffordville... 20 11 50 12 49 11 03 1 21 WEST. Mex.x Den.x Col. Tex.x. W.it. D m p m am p m am

wzst. Mex.x Dec.x Col. tex x. w.lt. pm pm am pm am pm am pm am pm am some, about 8 o'clock.

Saffordville. 554 512 3 07 1 21 9 18
Ellinor... 559 517 3 16 1 26 9 27
Strong... 6 07 5 25 3 40 1 38 10 00
Evans... 6 15 5 32 3 53 1 49 10 20
Elimale... 6 19 5 36 3 57 1 54 10 36
Clements... 6 31 5 47 4 16 2 10 11 45
Clements... 6 31 5 55 4 2 7 2 21 12 08
Column transport to the Armory." at \$50 per month. C. K. & W. R. R.

Mixed Gladstone Bazaar Pass. Frt.

FOR TWO WEEKS.

etta, worth 75c, at 67c.

A bargain in 42 inch black henrietta, worth \$1 Tuesday, from her long visit at Kansas City, much improved in health. reduced to 87c.

French suiting, worth \$1.25 reduced to \$1.08.

A very fine black Albato 63c.

An elegant all wool black bedford cord worth 85c reduced to 73c. An elegant black chev-

\$1 reduced to 88c.

A novelty in chevron striped bedford cord worth 99c reduced to 77c. A nice checked suiting. all wool, worth 65c reduc- Mr. Cartter. ed to 47c.

white striped camel's hair suiting worth 65c at 50c.

homespun worth 75c reduced to 68c. Just the the thing, a brown, chevron stripped switing worth 65c at 47c.

A beautiful black and sas City, Mo., Sunday, and, perhaps, hair suiting worth 65c at

stylish goods and are offered at a reduction of member this sale only lasts two weeks and you will not get these prices the following the first sale only and the figure will be in attendance the following the first sale only and the following the following the first sale only and the following the first sale only and the first sale on the first sale of the first sale on the first sale of the first s member this sale only after that time.

Yours Respectfully,

CARSON SANDERS,

Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

This is Candlemas day. Thawing weather to-day. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

J. S. Doolittle went to Topeka, Tues-St. Valentine's day will soon be

The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Lichicum is very sick. S. T. Bennett, of Plymouth, Lyon

county, is in town. T. B. Moore was at Haviland, last week, on business. Street Commissioner Frank Darling

is very sick, with a fever. E. W. Ellis was down to Topeka last Saturday, on business.

in Butler county, last week. Mrs. Mary Greelish, of Strong City-visited in Emporia, last week. J. S. Petford, of Toledo, gave this

Jas. Mailen, of Strong City, visited

James Hays, of Bazaar, has returned

Mrs. Albert Daub is building an

Kansas City.

B. F. Talkington & Son, of Matfield Green, are still selling goods at rock bottom prices.

Mrs. T. C. Strickland has been very now improving. Miss Lida Norris, of Council Grove,

visited the family of Ben Ricards, of Fox Creek, last week. The wind blew quite hard, from the

south, Tuesday morning, and it rained

Frank Holz has been appointed by mory," at \$50 per month

Tuesday evening of last Miss Nettie

Mixed of Strong City, last week. Born, on Wednesday, January 25th,

1893, to Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Manu. of Matfield Green, a daughter. Bern Sherman, who has been staying with Lee Williams, at Strong City, has

gone to San Barnadino, Cal. B. F. Talkington and T. G. Myers, of Matfield Green, were over in Greenwood county, a short time ago.

this city and at Strong City, just now, especially among the children. returned home, from their visit at Mr.

Carson's old home, Joplin, Mo. Mrs. Chas R. Winters returned, last

J. A. D. Moore, of Matfield Green, An elegant fancy weave has gone to Uniontown. Bourbon county, to be absent several months.

enjoyed a visit, last week, from her mother, Mrs. Jordan, of Leavenworth. tross, worth 75c reduced Clarke has had membrainous croup during the past week, but is now bet-

> The Alonzo Hatch Musical Society will give an entertainment.next Thurs day evening, February 9, at Music 6° below zero, Tuesday night, with

a strong north wind, and a slight fall ron striped suiting worth of fine hail just before daylight yes Only seven names were added to our

> two Democrats, four Republican and one Populist. The foot race, for one hundred dol lars a side, between D. K. Cartter and

at this office. nov24-tf P. J. Heeg and family, of Matfield fering and privation has resulted. A very diagonal striped Green, are enjoying a visit from Miss Minnie Heeg, of Peoria, Ills., a niece of Mr. Heeg.

Wm. Blosser, who sold his restau-

Clem Moore came back from Kan white random camel's he may remain here: if so, he will send for his family. All editorials are crowded out of

These are all new and of the report of the Burns celebration

about 20 per cent. Re- Alonzo Hatch Male Quartette and the

lowing Monday, February 13th. 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. Capt. B. Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, last week, from Ft. Mad-

ison, Iowa, were he has a large con-tract with the Santa Fe R. R. Co. For SALE. - Some very fine Part-

John Shofe, who came home to at-

railroad Bridge contract.

attendances at the same.

night, the subject of the debate being

Mrs. Elizabeth Pracht, of Middle

Mrs. Albert Daub is building an addition of two rooms to her home in Strong City.

Miss Anna Kraft, of Strong City, has returned home from her visit at Kenses City.

sick for more than a week past, but is with Emily Melville, and Haverly Optery west of this city, in the presence era companies.

> John Maxwell, having sold his farm to Mayhew & Thurston, has gone, by wagon, to Chandler, Oklahoma. L. B. Breese, of Elmdale, met him at Arkansas City, for a short tour through the Territory.

Thunder and lightning, this morn ing, accompanied by a slight fall of small hail, is the way groundhog day set in, and, about 10 o'clock in the morning, the sun began to shine, and you know the rest.

The Topeka Journal, in its "write-Cartter entertained a party of friends with a "high five" party.

Mrs. J. S. Loy, of Council Grove. visited her mother, Mrs. J. A. Goudie, of Strong City, last week.

The following-named gentlemen are the recently elected Board of Directors of the Street Car Company: With Adare, W. Y. Morgan, C. J. Lantry, H. S. F. Davis, F. B. Hunt, W. H. Holsinger and E. W. Tanner.

Mrs. P. B. McCabe returned from There is a good deal of sickness in feeble health.

One hundred and eighteen acres of first class land on Buck creek for rent postal or express order, or stamps, for cash or for sale on easy terms and receive the "Topeka Dally Farm known as the Oliver farm. STATE JOURNAL" from date until Ap-Address the owner,

FRANK M. BAKER, 1504 W. 13th ave., Denver Col.

The Burns Club will meet in the office of James McNee, in this city, Mrs. H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, of importance is to be transacted, evolved a visit, last week, from her ery member of the Club, as also every Scotchman within twenty-five miles The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Will is earnestly requested to be present.

Geo. Harlan, of Matfield Green, is clerk of the Senate Committee on Temperance, of which W. A. Morgan is chairman. Senator Morgan is also a member of the Committee on As-sessment and Taxation; of Mines and Mining, and of County Seats and County Lines.

Saturday night the moisture in the atmosphere settled on and froze to the bushes, weeds and trees in these parts, giving them a very beautiful subscription list during the past week, appearance, and it was not until Monday night that this ice disappeared from the trees, being blown off by a strong wind from the south.

Kansas weather isn't all of a piece Bill Cutberth, resulted in a victory for this winter. From the northwest Mr. Cartter. A very stylish black and vears old, broke to wagon, weight beween 1.100 and 1.200 pounds. Apply the rost event of the roll of the rost event of the roll of the ro the most severe, and the cold the most intense known for years. Much suf-

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

Died, on Sunday morning, January 22, 1893, after an illness of two weeks, with lung fever, Mr. Alfred Naylor, of Matfield Green, aged 60 years. Mrs. Naylor had a stroke of paralysis about two weeks ago, from which she is improving. Rial Jackson and wife, of Marion, were in attendance at the fu-neral of Mr. Naylor who was the father of Mrs. Jackson.

and county advertising.

The Alonzo Hatch entertainers will comprise the famous Hatch band, the Alonzo Hatch Male Quartette and the Sanford Gail's Quartette.

The February term of the District Court will begin, next Monday, and the sanford is well filled with local advertisements and if Mrs. Track keeps vertisements, and if Mrs. Trask keeps up his licks as he has started out, he and his Mirror will shine with a well

A very pleasant surprise party took place, last Monday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schimpff, on Rock creek, the event being the 59th anniversary of the birth of Mr. Schimpff. One large, crowded wagon ridge Cochin Cockerels; also some very fine Black Langshans in pairs, cheap. Apply at the COURANT office. Prof Chas. L. Fowler. Principal of the Strong City, public school, has been engaged as an instructor in the supper was served, after the partaking supper was served, after the partaking Lyon County Normal Institute, next of which dancing and other amuse-June.

Essie, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Darling is still very sick, and it may be some time before they wind so to the Karak Series of Mrs. The same time before they kindest regards for Mr. and Mrs. will go to the Eureka Springs, for Mrs. Schimpff, and wishing him many re-Darling's health. Schimpff, and wishing him many re-

Hicks' weather predictions say that tend the funeral of his father, has returned to Canon City, Colo., where he has been working on the L. W. Lewis Mr. and Mrs. Hardie, the parents of temperature will begin to rise in the Miss Maggie Hardie, of Topeka, who charmed the audience with her singing at the Burns celebration, were in fair weather then up to about the 11th There was a literary entertainment or 12th; that the period that promises at the Rock creek school-house, last night, the subject of the debate being is central on the 17th, the 16th to 19th "Ought prohibition to be extended all over the United States?"

Among those from a distance in at-Among those from a distance in at- tended by thunder, rain and marked tendance at the Burns celebration, last Friday night, we noticed John C. McGinley, of Emporia, and Ben Tal-J. S. Petford, of Toledo, gave this office a pleasant call, Tuesday.

Look out for the groundhog, to-day, and don't let him go back into his hole.

E. J. Edwards, of Colorado Springs, formerly station agent at Strong City, was visiting in the latter place, last Friday night, we noticed John C. McGinley, of Emporia, and Ben Talbott, of Plymouth, Lyon county.

On January 30, marriage licenses were issued to Geo. M. Crewe and Miss formerly station agent at Strong City, was visiting in the latter place, last Friday night, we noticed John C. McGinley, of Emporia, and Ben Talbott, of Plymouth, Lyon county.

On January 30, marriage licenses were issued to Geo. M. Crewe and Miss will be severe and dangerous, and the month will end with storm conditions brewing, and much warmer to the brewing.

The Atchison Champion has special facilities for legislative news. We furnish The Cuurant and 24th, when the storms will be severe and dangerous, and the month will end with storm conditions brewing, and much warmer to the brewing, and much warmer to the befollowed by a cold wave of marked severity; which will reach up to the reactionary storm changes on or about the 23d and 24th, when the storms will be severe and dangerous, and the month will end with storm conditions brewing, and much warmer to the befollowed by a cold wave of marked severity; which will reach up to the reactionary storm changes on or about the 23d and 24th, when the storms will be severe and dangerous, and the month will end with storm conditions brewing, and much warmer to the furnish facilities for legislative news.

The Atchison Champion has special facilities for legislative news.

The Atchison Champion has severity; which will reach up to the reactionary storm changes on or about the 23d and 24th, when the storms will reach up to the facilities for legislative news.

The Atchison Champion one year for \$2.00 and 24th, when the storms will reach up to the reacti

Died, at his home, in this city, at 3 home from a visit at Chautauqua Springs.

It snowed some, Saturday morning, and was quite windy and cold in the Rose, and Wm. Forney was appointed

Table 1. Include of Bliddle o'clock, a. m., Friday, January 27th, 1893, after suffering seven months and yiry before Probate Judge J. M. Rose, and Wm. Forney was appointed 72 years, 3 months and 2 days, he havo'clock, a. m., Friday, January 27th, Residence property for sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office.

H. S. Lincoln and son, George, went to Texas, last week, to buy some cattle to feed.

Mrs. Albert Doub in the sale, cheap for cash, or on easy terms. Apply at this office.

Miss Helen Sharp, of Wonsevu, Was in town, Wednesday of last week, immigrated to Iowa, and in 1847, on September 30th, he was united, in marriage, to Miss Jane Heermann, by whom he had ten children, five sons and five daughters—nine of whom any the same sale to the sale to t vive him. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Kossuth, lowa, for twenty-five years; and which he bought of Henry Wagner and J. C. Nichol, of Matfield township, and which brought the top of the market.

Alonzo Hatch has been leading tenor with the Grand Italian Opera Company, at Havana: also with Lotta one season, and for several years with Emily Melville and Havarly Operation. mains were laid to rest in the cemeof a number of sorrowing relatives and friends. During his long illness Mr. Shofe was out of his house but twice, and that was on the Fourth of July and on election day; and he bore his suffering with Christian fortitude and resignation. He enlisted in Company K, 14th Iowa Infantry, and was discharged at Corinth, Mississippi, in

> bors their heartfelt thanks for their help and sympathy in the sad hour of their trial and bereavement. Appointments.

WHAT THE LECISLATURE AND ONE CENTSTAMP WILL DO DAILY

1862, and was a member of the G. A.

Do you wish to keep fully informed of what the new governor of Kansas does from day to day; of the men he calls about him to form the new administration; of the daily doings in El Reno, Oklahoma, last Saturday, where she had been visiting her sick brother, Wm. M. Sharp, whom, together with his family, she brought home with her; though he is still in feedly health. prompt unbiased news, from the capital of Kansas?.

Then send us one dollar in paper, ril 1st. This will give you all the legislative reports and the interesting events before and after the session. For two dollars more or for three dollars in all the Journal will be sent postpaid from date to January 1st,

The STATE JOURNAL is an eight page daily, independent Republican in politics, and prints all the news in readable entertaining style. It is a family newspaper too, clean in all its news and anvertisements. It prints daily a woman's department, a choice story, farming news, numerous selec-tions, etc., and at the above rates costs the regular subscriber less than a cent a day, less than six cents a week. It gives you a daily letter from Topeka at one half the cost of a

letter's postage stamp.

A trial will prove that the DAILY
STATE JOUTNAL gives you the news quickest, best, most reliable, and at half the price of slower papers. A LIBERAL OFFER.

VERY ONE OF OURSSUBSCRIBERS CAN NOW HAVE THAT POPULAR FARMERS' PAPER--"THE PRAIRIE FARMER"--A WELCOME WEEK-LY VISITOR FOR We are pleased to announce that we

have again made arrangements with

the publishers of The Prairie Farmer of Chicago, Illinois, whereby we car offer that popular farmers' paper, in connection with our own. The regu-lar price of the COURANT is \$1.50 a year. The regular price of The Prairie Farmer is \$1.00 a year. We will send both papers one year—52 numbers each—for \$2.10. This offer is made to each of our subscribers who bers each—for \$2.10. This offer is made to each of our subscribers who will pay all arrearages on subscription and one year in advance; and to all new subscribers paying one year in advance. The Prairie Farmer is the dec1-t10 Rochester, N. Y. advance. The Prairie Farmer is the recognized leader of the agricultural press. It is issued weekly, filled with nteresting and practical matter, and s now read in more than 50,000 homes. Its departments-Agricultural, Live Stock, Horticultural. Dairy, Poultry, Apiary, Gardening, Household, Young Folks and Miscellany—contain matter count of had health of owner. Apply in each issue from noted writers. It is a most welcome weekly visitor. We

Cottonwood Falls, Kan. s a most welcome weekly visitor. and his Mirror will shine with a well deserved halo of success for many years to come.

A very pleasant surprise party took

A very pleasant surprise party took Farmer may be seen at this office or the publishers will supply them upon request.

PERSONALLY

ETCTRSIONS CALIFORNIA. Jack Frost stimulates. When he touches our ears, we think about get

California has the ideal winter cli-

mate-just far enough south to be sunshiny and frostless, and yet with a sufficient tonic in the air. Santa Fe Route takes Jack Frost's hint, and has arranged a series of per-sonally conducted weekly excursions to California. Pullman tourist sleep ers, furnissed with bedding, toilet ar ticles, etc., leaves Chicago and St Louis every Saturday evening and leaves Kansas City every Sunday morning, via Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and Atlantic and Pacific lines, for Los Angeles and San Fran-

cisco, on fast express trains. Special agents and porters in attendance, Second-class tickets honored.
A small charge for use of sleepers.
Everything neat clean aed comforta-

Inquire of pearest ticket agent, or write to G. T. Nicholson, general passanger and ticket agent Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kansas, for a copy of folder describing these excursions.

FOR LEGISLATIVE NEWS,

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

I wonder if dreams come true? dreamed that the motto of the town, Is: "Be generous and jew no man down, But let every one live and thrive, No matter how many newspapers it takes to keep the town alive;' I wonder dreams come true?

I dreamed that even at a festival-I wonder if dreams come true?-Is a good place to tickle a pal; I wonder if dreams come true?

choosing R. Post, of this city. His sorrowing widow and children desire us to extend to their kind friends and neigh-The subject and matter you are using, Because people don't like abusing;
I wonder if dreams come true?

But, even then, you should be careful

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of the Teachers Association will be held at Strong City, on Saturday, February 11, 185.,

fo lowing is the programme:

Song—Strong City High School.

Colonial Literature—Mrs. Sadi
Grisham; discussion by W. G. Shei-

commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m. The

lenbarger. Vocal Solo-Miss Carrie Hansen. Recitation—Miss Emma Goudie.
Instrumental Solo—Miss Nettie Leonard.

County Institutes as a Means of Normal Training for the Teacher-Prof. Chas. Fowler; discussion by T. Song — Cottonwood Falls High School.

Should We Allow Whispering in School, and If So to What Extent?— Prof. Kyser; discussion by W. C. Austin, Chas. Hoskins and others.
Miscellaneous business. Adjournment,

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

FOR THE FARMERS. The Mossouri Valley Farmer is an eight page paper devoted xelusively to interests of the farm field and nome. It gives more reading matter than any paper of its siz published in the West. It is published every Wednesday at Athison, Kansas. Price

only Fifty Cents a year. We will furnish The COURANT and The Missouri Valley Farmer both one year for \$1.75 ASTHMA CURED.

Dr. Taft, proprietor of Taft's Asth-malene, Rochester, N. Y., will send to any of our subscribers suffering with asthma, a trial bottle of Asthmalene free, who will send him his postoffice address. The doctor is known to be reliable and his remedy a most valuable one; it is endorsed by many medical publications and used in all parts of the U. S., Europe and Australia.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, February 1, 1893: Frank L. Hartman, Fannie Kenton, Mary Pierce, Mrs. M. Raymond,

Mary Pierce, Lillie Reed. All the above remaining uncalled for, February 28, 1893, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

S. A. BREESE, P. M.

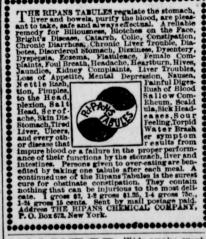
WANTED. Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and

FOR SALE.

A blacksmith shop-stone building 22x52 feet,—two fires, with tools, also residence with three lots, good well.

THE HANDSOMEST LADY IN COTTONWOOD FALLS

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as I stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its meritany druggist will give you a Sample Bottle FREE. Large size 50c. and \$1.



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HIS PAPER may be found on file at (

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

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

THIS MAN

Urges That All Taxation Be Placed on Land and Improvements.

Editor of The Voice.-We ought to have the single tax upon land values, universal temperance and the kingdom of God upon earth; but we may not get any of these for a long time to come. Let us take, to begin with, what we can get now.

The taxation of all visible and touchable lands and improvements, real estate alone, requires no constitutional amendment, no complicated laws, no doubtful experiment; it needs only the full enforcement of one of our present good laws and the repeal of one of our present unenforcible and silly ones. The law of nearly every state requires that all real estate shall be assessed for taxation at its full and true value, as it would be valued in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor, or at the price which a willing buyer would pay a willing seller. The asressors make oath to assess it so, and then, as a matter of course, put down unused speculative land at from onequarter to one-fiftieth of that value, the little home at its full value, and other real estate at from two-thirds down to one-third of its value. The result is that the government's interest in unimproved land is, in practice, a merely nominal one. Let us enforce

The farmers, who eventually get to thinking on all great questions, will not long object to this. If it will not relieve them of their intolerable burdens, as it is claimed the single tax would do, at least it will not increase these burdens. By lessening the cost of collection and increasing the conscious interest of every taxpayer in honest and economical government, it will decrease the total amount of taxation. A less proportion of this total will fall upon the farmers' shoulders, since a block of land in a city is worth as much as a county in the country. The farmers will be able to make the railroads contribute to the county expenses, as the railroads are said to own over one-ninth of all the land in the United States. Silver mines, oil fields. coal beds, all are land. Tax that land. tax it at its real value. Let personal property go-most of it will go anyhow -the farmer can not transfer or kill his personal property, but the banker or the merchant can hide his bonds, his have little stock on hand at taxing day. He can not hide his house. Tax that house. You may check the building of houses, but that is comparatively a

Both clergyman and moralist are anxious to stop the annual perjury forced upon business men by the competition of a few bad men under a bad law. Men do not wish to swear falsely; most of them wish to be honest citizens and to pay their share of taxes.

Merchants who advertise for customtainment; do not want to frighten them amount of personal property on and about it, do not want to drive that property away by taxing it when it

All are ready for this plan. Associations, not visionaries, but of intelligent, practical, responsible owners of real estate are springing up all over the country, in Buffalo, in New York, in Chattanooga, Tenn., in Portland, Ore., in Canada and in other places. All aim to exempt chattels from taxation, and all meet with hearty support. Stop all the unfairness, all the spying, all the discouragement to production, all the dishonesty, all the perjury, all the oppression of the poor connected with taxing what men make, and tax only what every one can see, what any one

can value. Theories are very good, many of them beautiful, some of them true, but this is no theory. This is common, hard sense, which would give us to-day twothirds of the benefits which Henry George in his "Social Problems" claims for single tax. BOLTON HALL.

What the Sun Thinks.

Gov. Flower, of New York, has called that most personal property escapes taxation in this state. The governor would make a contribution of capital value to an over-discussed topic if he would point to any state in or out of this union in which most personal property has ever failed to escape taxation. It is competent for the legislature to enact any of the tax laws now in force in other states for enrolling personal property. It is practically impossible to devise any scheme of whose features every one either is not now in force or has not been tried somewhere. Identical

results can confidently be counted on. Personal property visible to the assessor's eve-household furniture, vehicles, live stock, a watch worn on the Herbert Sponcer. person-can all be caught by his drag net. Upon these possessions, ninetenths of them the property of persons of small means, taxes can be collected. The merchant's stock of goods can indeed be assessed, but only so much can class it professed to benefit suffer the be collected as his conscience pronounces equitable, for he shows his can not mortgage small farms or houses, debts to offset any overplus. Apart and those who hold mortgages are forefrom these tangible effects, all the personal property in the world exists as ing to repeal the statute. To this fundamental proposition, which the amateur tax legislator has never yet got through his skull, is

it are baffled. cious capitalist does not even have a alone. - Mazzini. balance in bank on taxing day. He buys a bill of exchange, and ipso facto

buying these London funds-that is, by buying back his own bill. The commission taken by him may be one-tenth of the amount of the tax escaped. It is needless to pursue in detail any of the score of equally simple entries by which the bank escapes paying. All of these ordinary and obvious transactions are to the legislative amateur mystery inscrutable.

The single form of debt that can be reached by tax legislation is mortgage, because it is of record. The man who pays the tax is the debtor-whether it be collected from him by the tax collector as a tax on his land, or be deducted from his roll and transferred to the creditor's who first pays and then in turn collects it from him. In actual operation, it is universally found that the more searching form of tax legislation after personal property, that is, after debt, operates only to cause the owner of capital, the creditor, to bookkeep his credits out of existence. It sets up and invites a trial of wits in which the collector has no earthly show.

Such legislation may and does catch the tangible, visible property of persons of small means, who can be trusted to treasure up their obligation to the individuals or to the political party responsible for their vexation. It is rankly unjust, since it collects from them on all they may possess while reaching the capitalist for one-hundredth, one-thousanth or one ten-thousandth of his wealth. In this plain tale of experience, told over and over again, not one exception, or variation, or material deviation can be pointed to. If the party of intelligence now at last dominant and responsible at Albany cares to add to its own record another of these chapters it is within its power to do so. The power of suicide is one that can

neither be taken away nor abridged. The show might amuse some constituents whose notions are of a crude and elementary sort. But bearing in mind that all "capital is debt, it ought to be sufficient to know that each individual's capital is for taxing purposes exactly what he chooses that his books should show it to be-that is, the balance sheet or statement he is pleased to hand in. If now, any legislators at Albany are enthusiastic to cast a tax net around personal property on these terms, or to bale the fludson with a cullender, or winnow the atmosphere with a sieve, no power can stop them. But follies of this sort have always to be settled for.

A Woman Could Not See It.

"I was out in Seattle, a few days ago, and picked up a paper containing an address by a United States senator in which he declared that one of the great causes that has led to the presen jewels, his accounts, and can arrange to financial distress is overproduction. 1 want to tell Senator Dolph that over. production exists only as the vagary of diseased imagination. No economic thinker can point to a great and general overproduction. There may be a surprise in some small thing, as when a New Jersey strawberry grower finds a temporary glut of berries on the market, but a general overproduction exists nowhere. Our processes of productions are finite, hedged in on every hand, there is a 'thus far and no farther.' Place beside this ers give them attention, comfort, enter- our infinite power of consumption. A no occasion is more appropriate than the intention of setting out upon a mathematician might object to the use tate, the value of which depends on the finite no man or nation has ever been able to find the limit. Who has consumed of bread and meat, of hats and coats, of the thousand articles of daily life, all that he would be glad to consume? The things we want are more than the things we can obtain. If this is so, there can be no widespread overproduction. I remember being in a manufacturing town in New England and asking my friend Mr. Butler, 'How is business? He took me to a great wareroom filled full of dress goods waiting for the market. He told me how they were running with short time, paying low wages, hoping for better times in the future. But according to Prof. Ely there are seven and one-half millions of women in this country without a decent wardrobe for Sunday. Excuse me from showing one of needy women how the country suffers from overproduction. - The Voice.

What Makes Jersey Fat.

Gov. Abbett in his report to the New Jersey legislature points out that under the liberal laws of that state the revenue derived from the the taxes on for eign capital invested there in miscelthe legislature's attention to the fact laneous corporations has increased from \$140,629.23 in 1885, to \$465,452.10 in 1892. As the tax rate is low these figures represent an immense capitalization, a large proportion of which is drawn from this city. Are the tax-payers of other states perfectly satisfied with the hostile legislation that has driven so much money and so much revenue out of this state? Proper restriction for corporations is one thing, and prejudice against moneyed interests is another.

Motto for a Charitable Society.

"To separate pain from ill-doing is to fight against the constitution of things and will be followed by more pain."-

A YEAR or two ago the Michigan legislature foolishly passed a mortgage tax law, and the state has been in trouble about it ever since. The very most from its operation. Poor men ciosing them. A strong effort is mak-

because at present it is the possession fact that his efforts to tax it of the few; we must open up the paths by which the many may acquire it. We Stock, for example, is debt owed by a must go back to the principle which is corporation. Money is debt owed to its legitimization, and endeavor that it the depositor by his bank. The judi- shall in future be the result of labor

It is no joke to give up a hundred or his funds are in London. The banker two hundred dollars "taxes" every oric." It thinks that the governor "is lier. will oblige him a day or two later by year. What do we get for it?

A MATTER OF HISTORY. Mr. Hayes' Title to the Presidency and How It Was Obtained

These are the words of Hon. William M. Evarts in referring to the great crime by which Samuel J. Tilden was kept out of the office of president of the United States, and by which the late Rutherford B. Hayes was seated: "It is all a matter of history," said Mr. Evarts. "You see, when one party

gets in the other is out. So there must be a diversity of opinion." It is all a matter of history. Death wipes out some scores, and softens personal judgment. But if death wiped out all scores, if the disposition to say only kind things of the departed were allowed to overcome the truth, history with its lessons and warnings could not be written. The accepted record of the past would be one continuous, amiable

An otherwise creditable and honorable life was blackened forever by the acceptance of a stolen office. There are now advanced two views of the conduct of Mr. Haves at the critical time which tested the quality of his soul; and both are false. One is the view of the partisanship which devised the conspiracy to defeat the will of the people, and profited along with Mr. Hayes by the success of that conspiracy. It is tersely expressed by the leading republican newspaper. "No other president," says the New York Tribune, "ever had so valid and incontestable a title to the office. Whatever may be said of the struggle over returning boards in the three contested states it cannot be denied that by the concurrent action of both houses of congress and of the United States supreme court his title to the presidency was passed upon, sanctioned and guaranteed. The supreme legislative council and the court of last resort united in certifying to the validity of his election, and it was morally impossible for him to act otherwise than he did in taking his inauguration oath." Those who hold this view maintain that Mr. Hayes was honestly elected as president; that his title, originally good, was strengthened and confirmed by the eight to seven votes of the electoral commission; and that in taking the office Mr. Haves took

only what was his own. The other theory regards Mr. Hayes as having possessed no better title to the presidency than that which he derived from a tribunal of doubtful constitutionality, but of practical necessity in the emergency that arose from the contested election. Many republicans and a few democrats are now saying that although the frauds in Louisiana and in Florida, and the partisan decision of the commission, gave to Mr. Hayes an office that had rightfully belonged to Mr. Tilden, both parties had virtually agreed to abide by the decision of the improvised court. and Mr. Hayes only did his duty in standing by the verdict. They acquit him of personal blame. He was innocent, whoever may have been guilty. In other words, according to this view of the events of 1876 and 1877, Mr. Hayes was morally right in taking and occupying an office that morally belonged to Mr. Tilden, whom the people

had chosen. Merely to state these propositions is to exhibit their falsity. It is not our purpose to thresh old straw anew, but which he profited and an active agent

in promoting the monumental crime. The proof of this is found in the undisputed fact that the corrupt agreements entered into while the success of the conspiracy was still doubtful were carried out to the letter by Mr. Haves, as the beneficiary, after he had been fraudulently seated in Mr. Tilden's place. Others had made the bargain; he paid. -N. Y. Sun.

M'KINLEY'S COURAGE.

The Routed Protectionist Leader Issues Threat.

The author of the McKinley bill has what his followers call "the courage" to stand up before the Ohio wool growers and say:

"if I were in your place I would not give up the fight at all. I would make it very uncomfortable for the gentlemen who want to place wool on the free list. I do not believe in free raw material."

The election in the country showed that a majority of more than 1,400.000 of the American people voted in favor of free raw material. Upon this question the national or populist party is against the republican party, having in its platform "condemned the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system."

In Gov. McKinley's own state the democrats entered a vigorous "protest against the policy of so-called protection," and demanded a tariff for revenue only. They elected one presidential elector and cut down the republican plurality to about 1,000.

Gov. McKinley's "defi" is therefore directed against the great majority of the voters of the union and one-half those of his own state.

manufacturing nation in the world that the list of deserving soldiers fit to is guilty of the barbarism of a tax on serve the country as paymaster, and wool, which is a tax on the comfort and that President Harrison was compelled health of the people.

The election decided that this tax

must go, and it is going.—N. Y. World.

. A CRY FROM THE DEPTHS. The Napoleon of Protection Is Falling from Grace.

Gov. McKinley evidently finds it hard to appreciate the wisdom of the song which reiterates the virtues of "a time for disappearing." But his recent reappearance in a speech before the Ohio party.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, one

a good man, but a poor tariff reform-It does not mince its words in notifying him that his party has had nough of McKinleyism, and knows

when it has had enough. For instance: "If he means that the theory and tendency of be insisted upon in future contests, then his at-titude is not that of a majority of the voters of titude is not that of a majority of the voters of his party. It may be courageous to cling to a measure which has been plainly and decisively repudiated by the country, but it is not good polities. The McKinley law was thoroughly considered during the last campaign, in the light of its practical operation, and the verdict upon it was one of positive condemnation. * * There is ample justification for the belief that a majority of the American people are in favor of a rational and prudent form of protection; but they are not in favor of the kind of protection that McKinleyism represents. They do not but they are not in favor of the kind of protec-tion that McKinleyism represents. They do not want duties levied simply to increase the profits of manufacturers that are already fairly pros-perous, or to encourage the growth of trusts that regulate the prices of given commodities to their own advantage and to the detriment of the public. * * * They are inimical to the McKinley law on account; the additions that the public, * * * They are inimical to the McKinley law on account of the additions that it made to existing duties and the concessions that it granted to certain grasping interests. It seems to them that industries which have been liberally protected for twenty or thirty years, and that are knewn to be thleving in a high degree, should no longer be thus specially befriended; and their view of the matter is mani

festly reasonable. We commend this to the careful consideration of the courageous governor of the bourbons of his party who are still insisting that "it was not the Me-Kinley bill which elected Cleveland." -Conisville Courier Journal

A MANLY EXPLANATION.

The President-Elect Elucidates a Point That Has Often Been Discussed.

than I cannot be accused of making the statement for political effect," remarked Grover Cleveland to a friend you something about how I felt in my and natural advantages can command. younger days because it was not my good fortune to be a soldier.

"As a small boy my greatest ambition was to become a soldier, and I would gladly have accepted a West Point cadetship if the opportunity had protective duties is to enable manufactbeen afforded. But my family was without influence and I was obliged to require a very long memory to recall work for a living. When the war the time when the chief argument adbroke out and my old friends and com- vanced for protective duties was to perpanions marched away to the front I mit the establishment and development thought that my heart would break. It of specified industries, for which the was only on my mother's account that natural facilities of our country seemed I consented to remain at home.

"They say that I sent a substitute. Yes, I did, but it was the greatest trial of my life to do it. And for years it be carried on in accordance with the was hard work for me to raise the money to pay for that substitute. The hard hand of poverty was pressing me down and I suffered for want of that money. Circumstances shaped to prevent me from entering the army, but to my dying day I shall regret that duties the prices of articles will be refact."-Chicago Times.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

890 and 1892, it threatens to become a labor cost of the articles manufactured erime in 1893.-Philadelphia Telegraph by highly skilled and highly paid labor.

not an heirloom, nor will be use it for proved methods of manufacture, it has oratorical purposes during his administration. - N. Y. World.

-Gov. McKinley is still for McKinleyism, of course. The paternal instinct is too strong to permit of his repudiating the brat.-Boston Herald.

---Gen. Clarkson, of the republican national committee, is credited with the present for reminding the people tour around the world. Perhaps he that November landslide slid .- Louis- facturers have not been the only sinville Courier-Journal.

> --- When President Harrison was inaugurated four years ago, he found \$100,000,000 surplus in the treasury. the savings of the Cleveland administration. He has squandered all this, together with the appropriations of the billion dollar congress, and the last weeks of his administration are being spent in frantic attempts to conceal a treasury deficit. -St. Louis Re-

public. -His attendance at the grave of ex-President Hayes is one of those noble and significant acts for which men live in history and by which they make history. Elected president by one of the largest majorities known in a round century of presidential elections, he has, by a step as full of personal consideration as it is replete with broad patriotism, affirmed his allegiance and loyalty to those enduring principles of law on which states rest and by which alone commonwealths

are great.-Philadelphia Press (Rep.). -Those democrats who have begun to fear that the sincerity of the party in its declaration for a reform of the tariff was being discounted by the protectionist wing of the party, and that, after all, there might be nothing but a paltering with the tariff, will be refreshed by the blunt but forcible reply of Mr. Cleveland to the Syracuse reporter who asked him if the McKinley bill will be repealed. "I'd like to know what else we are in power for," said the president-elect. And every true democrat in the land will say: "Amen! amen!"-St. Paul Globe.

-It does not speak well for the The United States is the only wool- army that nobody could be found in to appoint a civilian who has been doing duty for the past four years or less as his private secretary. glad to learn from the Indianapolis Journal-which is the newly-made paymaster's paper-that the honor came to the "major" without any solicitation on his part. It is a great thing to have the office seek the man-and as rare as it is great .-- Detroit Free Press.

-The mere suggestion that there should be a thorough investigation of Wool Growers' association certainly the pension rolls, such as that sughas not created anything like enthus? gested by President Jackson sixty asm among republicans. His advice to vears ago, is resented and denounced the wool growers to continue the bat- as a display of enmity toward the union tle for the "right" to levy tribute on survivors of the late war. It is reconsumption, and his declaration that sented even in the face of declarations he had "not lost courage" and did "not like those of the distinguished veteran, believe in giving up the fight after one Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, who recentengagement," have fallen flat upon his ly asserted that there can be no question that there is a very large number of fraudulent pensioners, and that of the leading republican organs of the "the present system degrades patriot country, pronounces it "military rhet- ism to a beggar's level."-Baffalo Cour-

TARIFF REFORM SENTIMENT. It is Penetrating Into Protectionist

Protectionists are just beginning to get their eyes open. Before election everything looked blue to them, unless Harrison and McKinley should succeed; now, they are finding many things to be thankful for in the defeat of high protection. The American Manufacturer of January 6 prophesies a prosperous year in 1893 for the iron trade. It expects to "see a large volume of business in the iron and steel trade with prices ruling low." This will suit the country except, perhaps, a few Carnegies who will be compelled to accept smaller profits. But the brightest gleam of hope from

this blue-blooded protectionist authority comes from an editorial headed "Protection and Industrial Progress." This editorial is giving sanction to a letter from one of its correspondents, who has written upon the bad effects of protection to the glass industry. The correspondent shows that with a bountiful supply of gas, and the best and cheapest fuels and materials on the earth, we are in every way behind the old country in the manufacture of glass, simply because the manufacturers have spent their surplus money and time in Washington buying legislation instead of making improvements. He thinks that "the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 will see a steady lessening of the number of glass factories, but an increase in the capitalizations of those that remain. and the search for profits will be not "Now that the campaign is over, and in reckless legislation at Washington, nor in the lottery tickets of speculation, but in the best factory and administration methods that the world can a few days ago, "I don't mind telling produce and that capital and money A part of the editorial comment upon

this letter runs as follows: "In these latter years in discussing protection it has been assumed, often unconsciously, that the sole mission of urers to pay high wages. It does not to offer scope. These industries once established, the country and congress had a right to expect that they would best methods obtainable, and not that manufacturers should cling to ways of manufacturing obsolete in other sections and depend for profit solely upon protective duties. Indeed it was argued that under the influence of protective duced in two ways. First, by competition among manufacturers themselves, and second, by improved processes -If McKinleyism was a blunder in made necessary in order to reduce the If protection does not accomplish this, -Mr. Cleveland's inaugural hat is that is, if it does not reduce cost by im-

failed to accomplish its mission. "This, we take it, is Mr. Atwater's point against glass manufacturers, that until quite recently the manufacturers in this industry have relied solely upon protection, and have clung to old meth ods, old processes, old furnaces, old fluxes, in fact, to use his expressive language, 'to the furnaces that have been improved in no essential feature pedition to see for himself just how far | must be confessed that the glass manuners in this respect. It has not been many years since the iron furnaces and methods in this country were the obsolete ones of nearly a century ago,"

Of course these are chestnutty truths to many who voted for protection to homes and not to home industries, but it is a satisfaction to realize that the same truths are beginning to dawn upon protectionists. If this process continues there will be no protection party in 1896. Perhaps the country will be

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

Opinions From Several Leading Journals It would give to the country a satisfactory impression of the honesty, courage and confidence of the democratic party if a session should be called immediately or very soon after the 4th The democratic leaders of March. should not deceive themselves. No cents per pond, compared with 3.10 party that is afraid to trust itself can retain the trust of the people. The voters of the country have twice demanded a reduction and reform of the tariff. And they are very much in earnest in expecting it. To postpone the initiation of the reform for another | urer says: year, and its completion for nearly two years, would justly disappoint the people in a very dangerous manner.-N. Y. World.

The very cunning politicians deem it to cultivate the art of doing nothing, and to wait, Micawber like, for some thing to turn up. It may be suspected that Mr. Cleveland himself would prefer to take take matters quietly and see whether the free trade sentiment is as general and genuine as the election would indicate, but his hand has been forced and he must yield to the popular demand. He must call an extra session. and that extra session must begin the work of revising the tariff on the plan of free trade, and when it does there is going to be music in the air. -San Fran- that prop up not less than a hundred cisco Chronicle.

What does this mean? Does it mean that the democrats were insincere in their talk against the McKinley tariff and wish to give the trusts and monopolies another year's enjoyment of its benefits? Does it mean that democrats in power agree with President Harrison democratic managers want a year's delay for the purpose of being "seen" by log-rolling combinations of tariff benea hundred other robber trusts?-St. Louis Post Dispatch.

ness very much by delaying too long Trade, by Henry George.

the final treatment. The country pects the dem cracy to live up to professions squarely. It does not ask that it temporize in any way, or to declare, while doing one way, that it will presently do another. Congress must take the word of the people, twice expressed at the polls in national elections, for granted. It will have its commission and its authority to act. - Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

The decision as to the advisability of an extra session must necessarily be left to President Cleveland, and may safely be so left in confidence that the public interest alone will be considered in coming to a decision. Possibly such a session will be made unnecessary by the action of the senate this winter in passing the free wool, free tin, free wine and other reform bills which have passed the house and are now on the senate table awaiting the action of that body.—Buffalo Courier.

The fate of the democratic party is largely in its own keeping. All depends on the zeal and readiness which the party may manifest towards giving to the people the necessary relief. The recent expression of Speaker Crisp upon the subject shows that he understands the situation. He realizes that something must be done promptly. He sees that an extra session of congress at the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's administration is necessary. - New Orleans Picayune.

It is one thing to oppose a policy while offering another equally as reasonable, but it is quite another to oppose a policy of legislation merely for the sake of delay or for the sake of nothing at all. So far as we have been able to see those who oppose an extra session have nothing else to offer in its place except the senseless policy of delay, which will prove fatal to the party in the congressional elections of 1894. -

Atlanta Constitution. The latest rumor as to Cleveland's idea is that he is opposed to an extra session of congress next spring, but in favor of a session in the fall to consider a general tariff bill which shall have been prepared in the meantime, under his personal direction, by the secretary of the treasury, aided by leading "tariff reformers." Meanwhile, is the "robbery" of the people by the tariff to go on unchecked for so many moons?-Toledo Blade.

An early extra session of congress to begin work in the direction of the people's commands will not be in the nature of hasty action. If the democratic party intends to keep faith with the people it must not delay in executing its orders.—Peoria Herald.

There is before the democratic party a great legislative problem. It should be attacked at once and disposed of promptly. If the tariff needs revision it needs it now, and there is no necessity for waiting.-Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

The country demands an extra session merely as an evidence of good faith.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

TARIFFS AND TRUSTS.

How They Affect Labor-Trusts Lessen the Demand For Workin

No intelligent man will deny that tariffs foster trusts; and no one acquainted with the subject will denv that trusts are the worst enemies of labor. The trust sustains prices, restricts production, closes factories and away from town by taxes, even when they come to stay. Owners of real estable consumption is not infeatures of trusts are brought out with marked effect by the fullure, last January, of the combination in control of the manufacture of structural iron and steel. We quote from the American Manufacturer, of January 6, 1893:

"During the year the prices of structural material have been reduced, reaching the lowest point during the summer, while at the close of the year somewhat better prices were obtainable. This reduction in price was most marked in the price of beams and channels. As it is well known a combination of manufacturers long kept the price of this kind of material at a fixed rate of 3.10 cents per pound. This combination was desolved the latter part of January owing to a failure to agree on the allotment to be accorded to each manufacturer. With the market an open one competition soon cut prices down very sharply and and for the months of June and July we find the average to have been 2.05 cents in Janury, or over \$20 per ton cheaper than at the beginning of the

The effect of reduced prices has been to greatly increase the demand for structural materials. The Manufact-

"The amount of business done in this line in 1892 was enormous, and although the demand and supply, and particularly the latter, were subject to an adverse influence from the disturbance in labor the acme and climax of political skill circles, the production of structural material was very much larger than for

the year preceding." Increased sales mean not only that more men are employed in producing structural materials but that more men are employed in buildings, bridges, etc., where the materials are used. A greater demand for labor means increased wages. Cheaper materials mean cheaper buildings and cheaper rents. These are some of the blessings that will follow the abolition of trusts. Abolish, then; the duties trusts and watch the era of prosperity that will begin!

Which Shall It Be?

"One thing or the other must be true either protection does give better opportunities to labor and raises wages, or it does not. If it does, we who feel that the people did not know what they | that labor has not its rightful opporwanted or what was good for them in tunities and does not get its fair wages 1890 and 1892? Does it mean that the should know it, that we may unite, not merely in sustaining present protection, but in demanding far more. If it does not, then, even if not positively harmficiaries, including the sugar trust and ful to the working classes, protection is a delusion and a snare, which distracts attention and divides strength, The re-enactment of the tariff of 1883 and the quicker it is seen that tariffs as a makeshift, with the view of ulti- cannot raise wages" the quicker are mately making another tariff law with- those who wish to raise wages likely to in a year, would tend to disturb busi- ind out what can."-Protection or Frce

FASHION LETTER.

Interesting Chat About Present and Coming Styles and Costumes.

Special New York Correspondence! At this season of the year, though, as



favor during the winter are cloth capes someoftener of a color and different texture from gowns with which they are to very pretty cape, called

colored

the "Isabella," to complete a spring costume of dark olive chevron camel's hair, is of apple green broadcloth, surmounted by two dark olive green velvet shoulder capes of graduated sizes, and which, instead of encircling the neck, fall in deep Vandyke points front and back and are bordered by cut jet passementerie.

A stylish gown shown at a recent opening of imported dresses formed a combination of plain and striped Spanish brown cheviot. About the cornet skirt of the plain material was a long. straight directoire, close-fitting overdress. The front fell to the hem of the underskirt. Between the fronts of the bodice part showed a vest of the plain, plaited at the top to an empire yoke fastened invisibly and held by a wide girdle which served to conceal the top of the front breadth of the skirt; thus a princess effect was given.

Youthful and stylish house dress for spring wear may be made of tar-

tan-plaited surahs, combined with French camel's hair. A model imported is of old rose camel's hair, combined with an effective plaid in reseda, cream white, old rose and pale amber. A lovely lilac wool dress has an Eton jacket bodice disclosing a blouse front, of lilac. golden brown, rose color and chartreuse green plaid. The cornet skirt is of the handsome tartan finished



at the bottom with a narrow band of the fine wool. A serviceable and pretty school dress for a little maid is composed of soft blue serge combined gold and reseda, on a blue ground. A round waist of the plaid is shirred at the throat and at the lower edge, the fulness being drawn toward the center. Over this is worn a little Eton jacket of the plain goods cut low in the neck, and trimmed with two rows of narrow gold braid. The upper part of the bishop sleeves is of the plaid, and the cuffs of the plain material. The full skirt, also of the plain blue, is gathered at the top, and finished at the bottom with a deep hem. The belt is composed of three narrow folds of the plaid finished at the back, where it

fastens, with a ribbon rosette. The ideal skating costume combines warmth with lightness, and a dress of

soft English serge or camel's hair answers this description better than any other. A very pretty one, worn recently by a handsome blende at a country ice carnival, was made of dark Burgundy red camel's hair trimmed with mink fur. The bell skirt, which was quite short. was finished at the hem with a narrow band of the fur, and as the graceful skater moved smoothly over

the ice, a plaited balayeuse of dark red silk showed its pinked edge beneath the fur. A deep-skirted Russian coat of the cloth was completed by three velvet shoulder capes, edged with a roll of mink. The same fur banded the jaunty Tam-o'-Shanter cap. Deep cuffs and a good sized muff of mink completed the suit.

Besides the regular princess cor
RYE-No. 2 mixed 324

RYE-No. 2 m

sages, there are many now made close fitting about the lower half, and much draped about the upper portion, coupled with sleeves that are draped about the top and close on the forearm. Soft woolens and silks are employed for such dresses, which are made much after the fashion of a low-necked, short-sleeved dress, pieced out with a PORK ... velvet yoke and long sleeves. Some of

the sleeves are provided with eyelets and laces for fastening at the wrist.

The trimmings for spring gowns should generally be selected with a view to producing striking color combinations and an effective contrast.

C. D. F.

WHAT "MISSOURI" MEANS.

From Maine to the Mid-West It Stands for The word Missouri properly means "Wooden Cance." It belongs to the Illinois dialect of the Algonquin Indian Carlyle says, "the world is all in language, the language which was genpelisses and winter pure; cheerful, erally spoken by the various aboriginal clear with noses tending to blue," the tribes that dwelt between the Missismodiste and her patrons are already sippi river and the Delaware bay and deeply intent upon the question of which contained many words used by never failing interest to the feminine the Indians of New England. It is not mind "wherewithal shall we clothed." very difficult to gather support for the very difficult to gather support for the Superseding definition or derivation of the name.
the multi- Indian dictionaries are common enough, and representatives of the Algonquins yet remain, although neither are readily been held in Abenakis, or Indians of Maine, a boat or canoe was called "A-ma-sui." With the Narragansetts it was "Me-shu-e;" with the Delawares it was "Ma-sho-la;" with the Miamis about Lake Michigan it was "Missola;" with the Illinois tribe it was "Wiewes-Missuri" for a birch bark canoe, and "We-Mis-su-re," or "We-Mes-su-re," for a wooden canoe or canoe fashioned from a log of wood. con trasting The name Missouri was originally applied by the Illinois and other Indians of the Lake Michigan region to the tribe of Indians living west of the Mississippi and along the great Muddy river. The term, liberally interpreted, meant "The wooden canoe people," or, "The people who use wooden canoes." The Lake Michigan Indians uniformly used birch bark canoes, while the Indians on the Muddy river used canoes dug out of logs. The turbulent stream (the Missouri) was not adapted to frail bark vessels, and the use of log canoes was to the lake Indians such a peculiarity that they named the tribe or people using them from this characteristic. But it must be borne in mind that the Missouri tribe of Indians did not call themselves Missouris. They had no such word in their language. Their tribal name, or the name which they gave their tribe, was "Nu-dar-cha," a Dakota word, whose real signification is not known to the writer, although he has consulted every available authority-even the Sioux, or Dakotas themselves. It may mean fishermen or fish eaters. The first reference to the Missouri tribe of Indians made by a European was by the immortal Father Marquette. In a letter or report written in 1670, while stationed at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, and addressed to La Mercier, his father superior, he mentioned having heard from the Illinois of nations west of the Mississippi and below the mouth of the Illinois river "who use canoes of wood." On Marquette's map, in the region referred to, appear the name and the location of "Ou-Messoure" Indians. Father

HE WAS VERY SUSPICIOUS.

Marquette must have obtained this

name from Algonquins, for he was only

in the company of and in communica-tion with the representatives of that great family. On the earliest maps the

name is given either "Ou-Messoure,"
"Oui-Messouret" or "We-Messouret,"
the final "t" being silent.—Brooklyn

Didn't Object to the Congressman Prospecting if He Didn't Steal Anything. "Even a statesman is picked up sometimes," remarked the congressman to a

"Good morning,' I said pleasantly. "'Mornin',' he responded, but never

near the road, and I stopped to talk with

"'Right nice looking field,' I remarked.

stopped his hoeing.

"Might be wurs,' he replied, still hoe-

"'Excuse me,' I ventured, 'but I'm the member of congress from this dis-

"'Air you?' he asked, still hoeing. 'I voted for you.'

"'I'm much obliged, I'm sure,' I said. 'I'm up here now taking a look over the

"Well, I hain't no objection,' he said, still hoeing, 'ef you don't take nothin' else,' and he looked at me so suspiciously that I bade him good-day and rode on."—Elmira Telegram. Her Day Out.

Rev. Dr. Fourthly-I shall see you at church next Sunday morning, as usual, Mrs. McSwat, I presume? Mrs. McSwat-I-I am afraid not, Dr.

Fourthly. Bridget has just got a new bonnet. - Des Moines Argonaut.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 30. CATTLE—Best beeves....... 8 3 50 45 5 35 Stockers...... 2 00 @ 3 85 Native cows 1 85 @ 3 55

8	Hous-Good to choice neavy		DU	(0)		10
8	WHEAT-No. 2 red		64	0		65
8	No. 2 hard		60	(0)		60
ã	CORN-No. 2 mixed		34	40		35
ž	OATS-No. 2 mixed		29	@		234
g	RYE-No. 2		54	400		55
ı	FLOUR-Patent, per sack					
8	Fancy	1		60		
	HAY-Choice timothy	8		0		
ı	Fancy prairie		50			
ŝ	BRAN		58			59
9	BUTTER-Choice creamery		25			28
8	CHEESE-Full cream		11			12
	EGGS-Choice		20			23
	POTATOES		75			00
			.0	C	*	00
	ST. LOUIS.					
	CATTLE-Natives and shipping	3	50	0	5	25
	Texans	3	25	0	4	43
	HOGS-Heavy	6	70	(0)	7	85
	SHEEP - Fair to choice	4	0)	00	5	40
	FLOUR-Choice	3	0)	0	3	6)
ä	WHEAT-No. 2 red		68	1400	M	68
Ø	CORN-No. 2 mixed			16 10		
	OATS-No. 2 mixed			40		
			1000	13		-

CATTLE - Common to prime... 3 73 @ 5 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping... 6 5) @ 7 80
SHEEP - Fair to choice....... 4 50 @ 5 25
FLOUR—Winter wheat...... 3 29 @ 4 90

FLOUR—Winter wheat 3 20 6 4 00 WHEAT—No. 2 red 74 76 74 CORN—No. 2 44 6 413

OATS-No. 2 30¼ @ 33¼ RYE... 52 @ 52½ BUTTER—Creamery 20 @ 30 LARD 11 50 @11 60 PORK 18 25 @18 50 NEW YORK.

Years of Comfort against Years of Pain for JUST A LITTLE.

A copy of the "Official Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition," descriptive of Buildings and grounds, beautifully illustrated in water color effects, will be sent to any address upon receipt of ioc. in postage stamps by The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.



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Rheumatism is shorn of its terrors. When it is young, annihilate it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and prevent life-long torture. If it is chronic, it is always liable to attack the heart with a fatal result. The poisons taken to cure it simply alleviate its pangs, and are themselves dangerous in a

THERE are two sides to every quarrel in the world but your own.—Atchison Globe.

For sick headache, dizziness or swimming in the head, pain in the back, body, or rheu-matism, take Beecham's Pills.

gestion, Sick and Bilious Headaches, Dizzi-

ness, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements

They cure permanently, because they act naturally. They don't shock and weaken the system, like the huge, old-fashioned pills. And they're more effective. One little pellet for a corrective or laxative—three for a cathartic.

They're the *cheapest* pills you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

DON'T KILL THE BABY.

Many a baby suddenly taken

with croup has been dosed

with a cough remedy contain-

ing an opiate until it died, not

from the disease, but from the

medicine. When your child

has the croup, get a bottle of

Reid's German Cough and

Kidney Cure. This great

and will not get it for you,

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name plainly, and give the

name of this paper.

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of the liver, stomach, and bowels.

PURELY VEGETABLE-

ant Pellets. They're a compound of re-

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tracts. These tiny,

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. The official chemists of the United States and Canada, State analysts, municipal boards of health, and physicians indorse the great qualities of the Royal Baking Powder.

THE WIFE—"Mercy on me! Johnny's fallen in the town well, and it's ten feet deep," Editor (calmiy)—"Five thousand dollars damages, the paper enlarged and the mortgage lifted. The Lord v.il provide!"-Atlanta Constitution.

A Ban Lookour.—"What do you think of the board of directors of the you the board of directors of the new joint stock company?" "Half of them are people who are capable of nothing, while the rest are capable of anything."—Fliegende Blatter.

THERE are people who seem to believe they are growing in grace whenever they find that they can do wrong and not feel bad.

-Ram's Horn.

How's This!

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

West & Truax. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding. Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directi; upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bot tle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Mamma—"Bobbie, what were you fighting Tommie Briggs for?" Bobbie—"Cause he said his overcoat was warmer 'n mine, en' I know it isn't, 'cause mine was bought at a fire sale."—Inter Ocean.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

MARLEY—"Tell me candidly, does your wife care for you?" Marigoid—"O yes; I'd starve if she didn't."

times," remarked the congressman to a crowd of listeners. "On one occasion I was going over my district to get posted, and in my rambles I ran across an old fellow away up on the head waters of a creek. He was hoeing corn in a field near the road, and I stopped to talk with

No man ever lost his temper so that he could not find it before he found his collar button.—Galveston News.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began by thinking well of."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in boxes.

Ir doesn't follow that a man approves of a cyclone, even if he is completely carried away with it.

Work for workers! Are you ready to work, and do you want to make money? Then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and see if they cannot help you.

IMPOSSIBLE.—Dora—"Jimpson vowed with oaths that he'd marry Jessie." Cora—
"Then, if he used oaths, he can't make his words good."—Yankee Blade.

Send to the Sylvan Remedy
Co., Peoria, Ill., for a trial bot-MR. RAISER, whose World's Fair Hotel

advertisement appears in this paper, is per-fectly reliable and will do as he agrees

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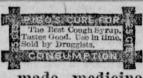
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made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

It is now a "Nostrum, though at first it was comounded after a prescripti by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go on the market as a propri tary medicine. But after compounding that prescrip-tion over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and oegan advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result. Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?

All cannot possess a

\$10,000 Souvenir

pangs, and are themselves dangerous in a slight overdose. Indigestion, liver or kid-ney trouble, costiveness, malaria and loss of appetite and flesh are remedied by the Bit-ters. in the shape of a coin, but many can have fac-similes of this valuable work of art-only special coin ever issued by the U.S. Government-for \$1 each. United States Government

World's Fair Souvenir Coins-

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition-

5,000,000 of which were donated to the World's Columbian Exposition by the Government, are being rapidly taken by an enthusiastically patriotic people. As there early promised to be a demand for these Souvenirs that would render them very valuable in the hands of speculators, the Exposition

Authorities decided to place the price at

\$1.00 for Each Coin

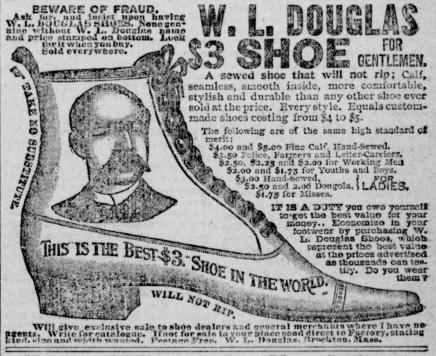
and sell them direct to the people, thus realizing \$5,000,000, and using the additional money for the further development of the Fair.

Considering the fact that there were but 5,000,000 of these coins to be distributed among 65,000,000 people, in this country alone (to say nothing of the foreign demand,) and that many have already been taken, those wishing to purchase these mementoes of our Country's Discovery and of the grandest Exposition ever held, should secure as many as they desire at once.

For Sale

Realizing that every patriotic American will want one or more of these coins, and in order to make it convenient for him to get them, we have made arrange-Everywhere ments to have them sold throughout the country by all the leading Merchants

and Banks. If not for sale in your town, send \$1.00 each for not less than five coins, by Post-office or Express Money-order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, with instructions how to send them to you, all charges prepaid, to Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.



To the nearest drug store for a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic

Remedy, a medicine that never fails to cure rheumatism. It is taken internally and does the work promptly, without drugging the system with poisons.

This is not a new remedy that you need wait for your neighbor to try, to see how it works, as it has been before the public eighteen years and cures when everything else fails.

CENERALS SHERMAN and LOCAN were its outspoken friends, and never failed to recommend.

During the past year the bottle has been enlarged to FOUR TIMES its original size and the remedy greatly improved, so that we now offer you the best treatment for Rheumatism known to medical science. The price is one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars, and is sold by all reliable dealers in drugs. OUR 40-page PAMPHLET SENT FREE BY MAIL.

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A. N. K .- D.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

Senators Taylor and O'Bryant and Representatives Wilson and Rosenthal Vote For Him on the Roll Call-Republican Joint Session.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 26. - More interest centered in the house yesterday during the dual joint convention than at any time since the opening of the session, not excepting the exciting hours of the day when the rival houses were organized on the same floor.

At 12:10 o'clock the two speakers anmonneed the lieutenant-governor and the senate and Lient.-Gov. Daniels stepped to the stand between Douglass and Dunsmore, while the senators went to their seats. The two speakers stood up with the members of the house when the senate came in, but took their seats while the lieutenant-governor remained standing and announced the object of the joint conference.

The lieutenant-governor ordered Secretary Brown to call the roll for a ballot on United States senator. This proceeded quietly, each populist senator rising and voting for Judge Martin, until the name of Senator O'Bryant was reached, when, to the astonishment of



JUDGE MARTIN.

all, he rose and voted for Martin. The populist side of the house and the populist sympathizers on the floor and in the galleries burst into applause at this, which had scarcely subsided when the name of Taylor was reached, and he, too, voted for Judge Martin This gave a fresh provocation for applause, and the call had to be suspended until the presiding officer could restore orsenators voting for Martin and none against him.

The roll of the populist house was now called. It proceeded quietly and with little interruption, only one member voting against John Martin, until the name of Hall, of Osborne, was county, which office he held until Jan-reached. He arose and said that he uary, 1858; also United States district had been sent to Topeka to represent attorney during these years; March 6, the people's party and he wanted to do 1860, reporter of the supreme court of it the best he could, but he was in the territory. doubt about the action he was about to | In September, 1876, he was unanitake. It was the bitterest dose he was ever compelled to swallow, but he must | democratic state convention, and, aldo it, much as he hated democracy. He though defeated, the campaign was a voted for John Martin. This was first triumph for his party. In January of greeted with applause and next with the same year he had received the full

ent on the republican side, caused an- was nominated by his party as governother surprise by voting for Martin, or of the state, but declined to run upon and then Resenthal in a flowery speech delivered in broken English, announced his vote for John Martin.

Lient.-Gov. Daniels here called attention to rule 47 of the senate requiring senators, if present, to vote, and looked over to the republican side significant-

Senator Baker arose and said he de sired to cast his vote, but the lieutenant-governor said: "The senate vote has been announced. Senator Baker is not in order."

Senator Scott demanded the right to vote, but the lieutenant-governor paid no attention to him and the chief clerk of the house announced the vote of the house as follows: John Martin, 62; M. W. Cobun, 3; W. S. Hanna, 1; S. W. Snyder, 1; Fred Close, 1. Total, 68...

The lieutenant-governor announced the vote of the joint convention as follows: John Martin, 86; M. W. Cobun, 4; Hanna, 1; Snyder, 1; Close, 1. The lieutenant-governor then said: "John Martin, having received a majority of the votes cast for United States senator, is declared elected United States

REPUBLICAN JOINT SESSION

Lucien Baker here rose in his seat and protesting against the share the socalled ten "fiat" members had taken in the late joint convention, offered a resolution for the republican side to now go into joint convention and elect a senator with Speaker Douglass in the chair.

This was carried and while the republicans were getting ready the populist house adjourned.

Senator Brown was chosen secretary and the roll of the senate was called. The fifteen republican senators responded. When the names of Chambers and Meagher on the house roll call were reached, they did not respond. The entire sixty-three original republicans, however, were in their seats, but the combined forces of the two bodies was only seventy-eight, or five less than A vote was then taken and Ady re-

ceived 78 votes, no quorum voting.

Dismissed From the Navy. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Commander Henry L. Johnson has been dismissed

from the navy.

He was tried by a general court-martial at Mare Island navy yard in De-cember last on three charges, the principal one of which was, in official language, "Through negligence suffering a vessel of the navy to be run upon a rock and hazarded."

The vessel was the Mohican, which Johnson commanded, and the grounding took place off the Alaskan coast. She was the first vessel to which he be signed by the republican senators was assigned after a suspension of sev-

JUDGE MARTIN.

Brief sketch of the New Kansas Senator

Judge John Martin comes from a long and illustrious line of ancestors-lawyers, statesmen, public officials, soldiers. The revolutionary war, the Mexican in their ranks heroic men who bore his name.

One evening during the siege of Augusta and Cambridge in the revolutionry war intelligence came to Grace and Rachel Martin, the wives of John Martin's great uncles, that a courier, with important messages, was to pass that night, guarded by two British officers. At the risk of their lives they waylaid the party in a dark part of the forest, through which the road passed, and so suddenly attacked them as to give them no time for thought or action. The whole party were taken prisoners, paroled and allowed to go, after giving up their dispatches, which were sent by a trusty messenger to Gen. Green.

John Martin's grandfather took an active part in the revolutionary war. His father was a native of South Carolina. While yet a young man he moved to Tennessee, where John Martin was born, November 12, 1833, being a native of Wilson county. The boy received a good English education in the common schools near home, working at intervals on the farm. But all his aims and desires were for political life, and he was soon found divorced from mercantile pursuits, having been appointed chief clerk in the post office at Lebanon, Tenn. He had already commenced the study of law under Judge Caruthers. professor of law in the university.

In the winter of 1854, in company with Maj. B. J. Newson, who had materially assisted him in his law studies, the young man concluded to go to Texas, but learning from Hon. Rush Elmore, who had just been appointed one of the United States district judges for the new territory, that he (Judge Elmore) intended to reside permanently in Kansas, the two concluded to make that their home. In March, 1855, they came on from Nashville with Judge Elcame on from Nashville with Judge El-more. On the evening of March 31, they arrived at Kansas City and the In the senate on the 25th Mr. Rodgers intro next day went to the old Methodist Shawnee mission, taking up their quarcharge of the Indian school. Here they met Gov. Reeder, Judge Saunders, W.

nent gentlemen. On April 7 Judge Elmore and Mr. Martin went to Tecumseh, where the latter determined to locate. Mr. Martin was elected assistant clerk of the territorial legislature which convened The call closed with twenty-five at Pawnee July 4, 1855; commissioned county clerk and register of deeds of Shawnee county in October, 1855; admitted to the bar at Tecumseh December 3, 1856; appointed by the board of county commissioners county clerk and ex-officio register of deeds for Shawnee

> mously nominated for governor by the the platform adopted.

> In January, 1883, Judge Martin was appointed judge of the district court by Gov. Glick to fill an unexpired term. He was elected to the same office in 1884, defeating Judge Webb. He served two years. In 1886 Judge Martin ran for congress and in 1888 was the democratic candidate for congress, in both of which campaigns he was a strong

> candidate, though defeated. During the Price raid he served as orderly sergeant of company A, Second regiment, Kansas militia. Mr. Martin is an Odd Fellow, a friend of education and an able lawyer. He was married November 12, 1860, to Miss Caroline Clements.

Judge Martin owes his election to the stand he took in the democratic state convention and his work during

the campaign. Judge Martin lives with his wife and two of his children in a one-story cottage at the southwest corner of Eighth and Harrison streets, Topeka. The cottage is small and sets well back from the street in the center of a beautiful lawn on one acre. For years the senator-elect has been regarded as one of the "prominent citizens" who must always make a speech on a gala occasion and occupy one of the foremost carriages when a guest of honor will not represent \$25,000.

Bought By the Armours.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 27. -On the 1st of the month the firm of Francis Whittaker & Sons will turn over their mammoth pork-packing establishment, located at the National stock yards, St. Clair county, Ill., to Armour & Co., of Chicago, who purchased the same last December. Immediately upon obtaining possession of the plant Armour & Co. will make important alterations and convert it into a dressed beef and canning establishment, which will make two of the kind at the National, the other one being that of Nelson Morris.

A Republican Protest.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 27. - The committee appointed by the republican joint assembly to draft a protest to the United States senate against the election of Judge John Martin, held a meeting last night and completed its work. Through negligence suffering A very elaborate document was prepared, setting forth the facts attending the election. Attached to it is an argument showing the illegality of the proceedings. The document will and members of the house and foreral years for the same offense for warded to the president of the senate which he was dismissed.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE. Condensed Report of the Week's Proceed-

out the state. The bill provides for a loa commission of three members, not more than two of whom shall be from the same political war, the war of the rebellion, carried party, who shall be appointed by the executive council. Each of the commissioners is to be paid a salary of \$2,500 a year and traveling expenses. The commission is empowered to loan any money in the state treasury belonging to the school fund at a rate of interest not exceeping 5 per cent. After adopting resolutions of the death of Senator Plumb the senate ad journed.... The populist house met at 2 o'clock.
The report of the elections committee unseating Richter, of Morris county, and awarding the seat to White (populist) was adopted. The senate resolution favoring the opening of the Cherokee strip was adopted. A recommenda-tion to congress to provide for election of president and senators by the people was also adopted. But little other business was done.

adopted. But little other business was done. The republican house met at 4 o'clock. A resolution was introduced authorizing the appointment of a committee of three to investigate alleged mismanagement of the soldiers' home at Dodge City. It was adopted. In joint session another unsuccessful ballot was taken for state printer and the body adjourned. The business of the senate on the 24th was of little general interest aside from the balloting for United States senator. Senator Landis in-troduced a bill for the establishment of a state normal school at Harper City. The chief clerk of the republican house tried to communicate with the senate but he was refused recognition by the presiding officer. Upon an appeal the chair was sustained by a vote of 21 to 13. A ballot was taken for United States senator, which resulted: Ady. 15: Judge Martin, 6; Judge Doster, 10; Briedenthal, 6; S. S. King, 1; B. P. Waggenor, I. and McCleverty, I. The senate soon adjourned... No legislative business was transacted by either the populist or republican houses. About twenty bills were placed on second reading by the republicans and then a call of the house was ordered to prepare for the balloting on senator. The populists appointed a ing on senator. The populists appointed a special committee of five to examine the governor's message and refer the suggestions contained in it to the proper committees. At noon both parties took a vote for senator. By an agreement between the populist and republican speakers the republican house balloted first Speaker Douglass was in the chair for the re publicans and Dunsmore for the populists In the republican house Ady received 62 votes: O'Bryan, 2: Carroll. 1, and Perkins 1. In the populist house Breidenthal received 19 votes: Frank Doster, 14: M. W. Cabun, 11: John Martin, 9. and S. S. King, 3. The remaining votes were divided among ten other candidates. The following genilemen received one vote each: W. C. Jones, J. D. McCleverty, Dr. A. Bovie, Dr. H. R. Walling, ex-Gov. Robinson, J. M. Center,

duced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for an exhibit at the world's fair. Senator Jumper introduced two bills fixing passenger and freight rates on ters with Rev. Thomas Johnson, then in rullroads. These bills reduce passenger rates to 2 cents per mile and freight rates about 25 per cent below the present charges. Sen-ator Senn introduced a bill to establish a com-Johnston, Marcus J. Parrott, M. F. Conway, Daniel Woodson, then secre-tary of the territory, and other promiroad companies to apply safety couplings and air brakes for the protection of railroad em-ployes caused a spirited discussion, and was passed: also the resolution in regard to the opening of the Cherokee strip. The senate then joined the house to vote for United States senator and soon adjourned In the house all interest centered in the approaching joint convention for the election of United States sen ator. At noon the senate was announced by Speakers Douglass and Dunsmore and the joint session opened. The roll call of sen-ators showed 24 votes for Martin and one for Cobun. Then the clerk of the populist house called the roll, the result being Martin. 62; Cobun, 3: Hanna, 1: Snyder, 1. The total vote of the joint session showed that John Martin had received 88 votes, and the lieutenant governor declared him elected United States senator. Immediately after the declaration of the result the republican members of the senate and house met in joint convention and elected Speaker Douglas to preside. Senator Baker offered a resolutish that no legal election had offered a resolutish that no legal election had been held and moved that a vote be taken for senator, which prevailed, and J. W. Ady received 77 votes, one member being absent Speaker Douglass announced that there was no election and upon motion of Seuator Baker the joint assembly adjourned until noon next day.

The senate transacted but little business on the 26th Saveral bills were introduced and

ution to go into joint session on the 27th to elect United States senator, setting forth that no election had been held, was ruled out of order. After an executive session the senate adjourned....The rival houses met but there was no attempt to transact any business. populist house adjourned until 4 o'clock. A 11:45 the republicans held a joint session to elect a senator but there was no quorum. A protest against the election of Judge Martin was formceedings were illegal. Speaker Douglass named Senators Baker and Wilcockson and Representatives Hock, Cubbison and Hopkins a committee to draft a statement to be sent to the elections committee of the national senate in accordance with the resolution. A recess was then taken, Debate on employes occupied the afternoon. At 4 o'clock the populist house convened. The committee on elections reconvened. The committee on elections re-ported in favor of bringing Willits L. Smith, David Bright and Frank Leard, of Klowa county, up for contempt for refusing to appear as witnesses in the case of Hare against Davis.

THE usual routine business was transacted in the senate on the 27th. A warm discussion was had over the refusal of the majority to permit resolutions introduced by the minority from going on the record of the senate. Soon after 11 o'clock the news of the death of Mr. Blaine was received and after the joint session a com-mittee was appointed to draft resolutions and the senate adjourned until Monday... After routine work in the house the senate was re ceived in joint session. The populist senators then met with the populist house to vote for a state printer. Ninety-three votes were cast for E. H. Snow, including Rosenthal, who voted, and Mr. Snow was declared elected. By resolution Gen. Weaver was invited to address the members in the af-ternoon Resolutions on the death of Mr. Blaine were adopted and the populist house ad was being shown the sights. He is both scholarly and urbane, and is remarkably popular with men of all parties. He will not rank as one of the parties. He will not rank as one of the death of Blaine reported and the resolutions adopted. Representatives Warner, adopted. Representatives warner, adopted and the resolutions adopted. journed....The republicans of the senate and house met to ballot for state printer, but there were adopted. Representatives W Chambers and Frazier were made a com-

to arrange for memorial services. A recess was taken until morning. THE senate was not in session on the 28th. The populist house was the only branch of the legislature in session and it did not transact any business, no quorum being present. Mr. Campbell, of Stafford, made another speech, in which he said the charge made that he was weakening was untrue. He believed they were the only legally-organized body, but he was tired of such work. "This thing," he said, "of two houses in session in one hall is all hoys' play and it can't continue much longer. We were sent here for business and we must have this thing changed at ence, and I am one of the persons who intend to help change them. I am in favor of making a settlement on the best conditions possible at once." Adjourned until Monday.

A Valid Argument.

"I approve, sir, of physical education in our schools, for I know that there is nothing better for boys and men than good, healthy exercise. "That may be, and yet our fathers

never spent any time at gymnastic ex-'I know it. And what's the consequence? Aren't they all dead to-day?"-

Paris Figaro. -Constance-"Do you think she has faith in him?" Clara-"She gave him

DEPOSED QUEEN.

In the senate on the 23d Mr. Dennison introduced a bill establishing loan agencies throughand Monarchy Abolished.

> The Queen's Attempt at Enlarging Her Powers Leads to Her Overthrow-Brief Description of the Little Kingdom.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The long predicted revolution in the Sandwich islands has occurred, and now a committee from the people of Hawaii, headed by Mr. Thurston, is in the city on its way to Washington to ask the United States to annex the islands and make a state of the union of them.

The Hawaiian steamship Claudian arrived here Saturday morning with the annexation committee and the



QUEEN LILIUOKALANL

that Queen Liliuokalani had been deposed from power, the monarchy abrogated, the government buildings seized and a new provisional ministry composed of four members established, sustained by the bayonets of volunteers.

The queen attempted January 15 to promulgate a new constitution, deprivng foreign born citizens of the right of franchise and abrogating the existing house of nobles, at the same time giving her the power of appointing a new house. This was resisted by the foreign element of the community, who at once appointed a committee of safety of thirteen members and called a mass meeting.

Two days later the committee of public safety issued a proclamation to the Hawaiian people recounting the history of the islands and calling attention to the misrule of the native line of

monarchs. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is a sister of the late King Kalakaua and is said to be a woman of kindly impulses and great good sense. She is well educated, is a fine musician and deeply interested in missionary work among the natives. In private life she is Mrs. Lydia Domnis, her husband, John O. Domnis, who died in 1891, having been an American. She is 51 years old and childless, but the succession had been secured to her niece, the Princess Kauilani, aged 17, who is being educated in Eugland.

Hawaii consists of eight inhabited islands extending in a line about 350 miles northwest. These islands are of vast commercial importance to the United States, Great Britain and Germay the same year he had received the same transacted but little business on the 26th. Several bills were introduced and the lections committee resorted a resolution to go into joint session at 11 o'clock on the same transacted but little business on the 26th. Several bills were introduced and the elections committee resorted a resolution to go into joint session at 11 o'clock on the same transacted but little business on the 26th. Several bills were introduced and the elections committee resorted a resolution to go into joint session at 11 o'clock on the same year he had received the had received the same year he had received the year he Pacific ocean, where a ship can sto within 4,500 miles of San Francisco and 2,200 miles of Nicaragua. They are directly in the line of all Asiatic steamers, and, with the completion of the new Nicaraguan canal, will be in the direct line of steamers bound from Nicaragua to Yokohama, as they are now in a direct line of vessels from the Pacific ports of the United States and Canada to Chinese, Japanese and Australian ports.

It can readily be seen of what vast importance these islands are to the United States as a base of protection for her commerce at the present time and the future importance as a natural place of supply and coaling station for ships bound to Callao, Valparaiso and all Asiatic ports. In time of war its value as a station would be especially impor-

tant. The late King Kalakaua believed that the future welfare of the Sandwich islands demanded annexation to the United States, and it is said that the purpose of the journey, during which he died at San Francisco, was to sell his kingdom to the United States.

The Cherokee Strip Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-The friends of the Cherokee strip bill are receiving a constant stream of kicks on the house

They come from Kansas and Oklahoma mostly, but some put in an appearance from all parts of the country. The feature that most concerns them is the provision not allowing anyone to have more than \$2,000 worth of personal

or real estate who settles on land. This is regarded as too much of a pauper provision and that it would result in the country being settled up a poor class and that it is not especially acceptable to the fellows now in Okla-

There is a general dissatisfaction expressed also over the provision to sell the land for more than \$1.50 per acre. In fact there are many letters objecteffort to have some changes made as indicated in these dispatches, but no one hopes to be able to meet the requests for changes.

Flood in Alaska. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30 .- The supply schooner Undaunted has arrived here from Kodiak, Alaska, and brought news of a flood which occurred in the little cannery settlement of Afoganak. situated about thirty miles from Cook's inlet. On November 24 last the waters washed away the smaller houses of the cannery and when it struck the main building the underpinning was washed away, causing the building to collapse

and was buried beneath the ruins.

THE HAWAHAN TEMPEST.

Complications—The Deposed Queen Pro-tests Against the Action of the United States Minister.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The British minister here has been most active since the news arrived of the revolution in Hawaii. He is watching closely every move made, and already the United States government has information that he has learned that the British men-of-war in Australian waters have been ordered to Honolulu and at least one of them is expected to arrive within five days. There is no doubt that British marines will be landed at the Hawaiian capital "to protect British interests." It is acknowledged here that Hawaii as a separate, independent power, has ceased to exist. It soon after assembling on account of the death of Justice Lamar, of the supreme court. never can return again to a monarchical government, and the friends of the islands feel great apprehension as to

This a senator of the United States." is the way Senator Morgan, of Alabama, characterizes the present situation. Senator Morgan's opinion is most valuable, because he will be chairman of the next foreign committee, and will have charge of the question of annexation if it is not settled before that time. Senator Morgan has had a peculiar op-portunity to understand Hawaiian affairs. He sees what is ahead and says this is a crisis, not only in the affairs of Hawaii, but of the United States.

Dr. Mott Smith, the minister from Hawali, is in a peculiar position. He represents the queen and therefore cannot take part in the deliberations with the secretary of state in regard to the question of annexation. He, however, is a personal friend of all the commissioners and on their arrival at Washington will introduce them to the secretary of state. Dr. Smith has been informed that a messenger came on the Claudian, the vessel on which the commissioners arrived, who will bring him a protest from the queen. As her representative in the United States it will be his duty to present this to our government.

A cabinet officer, in talking about this, said that the first thing necessary for the United States, to do was to discover with whom we are negotiat-The United States cannot annex itself and it seems from all outward appearances that it was through the influence of the United States marines that the revolution was successfully accomplished. We are already in possession and could not negotiate with ourselves for annexation.

LILIUOKALANI'S PROTEST. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The Hawaiian situation, which was complicated by the arrival of the commission from the revolutionary government seeking annexation to the United States, has been still further complicated by the proclamation of the deposed queen, issued just before the commission left, in which she places United States Minister Stevens in the light of siding and abetting revolution.

In it she said: I. Liliuokalani, by grace of God and under the constitution of the Hawaiian kingdom, queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against myself and the constitu-tional government of the Hawaiian kingdom by certain persons claiming to have established a provisional government for this kingdom. I yield to the superior force of the United States his excellency, John L. Stevens, has caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the said government. Now, to avoid any colli ter this protest, and, impelled by said force, vield my authority until such time as the gov ernment of the United States shall, upon facts being presented to it, undo the acts of its representative and reinstate me in the authority which I claim as the constitutional sovereign of

Done at Honolulu this 17th day of January, A. D. 1893. The proclamation was called forth by the following: To S. B. Dole and others composing the pro

visional government of the Hawaiis:

A provisional government having been duly constituted in place of the recent government of Liliuokalani, queen, and the said provisional government being in full possession of the government buildings, archives and treasury, and in control of the capitol of the Hawaiian islands, I hereby recognize said provisional gov ernment as the de facto government of the Hawaijan islands. JOHN L STEVENS.

GREAT BRITAIN TO ACT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-The British government has instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote, its minister here, to pro test against the action of the United States officials and forces in Hawaii. TWENTY THOUSAND STRONG. The Army of Boomers Awaiting Events on

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 31. - The Cherokee boomers are now massing on all sides of the Cherokee strip, awaiting the action of the present congress on the present proposition of the Cherokees to sell the land to the government

for settlement. Maj. Gordon W. Lillie, "Pawnee Bill." declares that there are at least 3,000 located within a radius of 10 miles surrounding Arkansas City, and he also believes there are at present 20,000 boomers waiting on the border of the

Cherokee strip for congress to take some action. Pawnee Bill's proposition to lease the strip, in case it is not opened for settleing to every feature. There will be an ment, for farming purposes was not re-

ceived with approval. "We will settle it ourselves," said Chief Harris," and then sublet to the whites."

The Bonds Carried.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.-A telegram from Harrisonville, in Cass county, says that the proposition to compromise the celebrated bond case on a basis of 70 per cent., as suggested by Judge Philips, carried by popular vote there Saturday. It is exeverything before them. The flood pected that the three judges who were paroled from jail in Kansas City to look after the election will return tomorrow and make a report to Judge Philips and if the bond holders accept the proposition the case will be ended faith in him?" Clara—"She gave him and fall. Superintendent Jones of the some ribbon to match."—Kate Field's cannery was in the building at the time and the charge of contempt against the three judges will be dismissed.

The proposition the case will be ended and the charge of contempt against the three judges will be dismissed.

CONGRESSIONAL

The Revolution May Produce National Summary of the Week's Proceedings of the Senate and House.

In the senate on the 23d the Cherokee Outlet

was the subject of discussion for some time The Dawes bill was substituted for the Peel bill and will soon have the right of way. The anti-option bill was then debated until adjournment...The house held a boisterous session, the quarantine bill being under discussion. The bill was finally passed by 133 to 23. The bill requires all vessels clearing for the United States to obtain from the consul or vice consul at the port of departure a bill of health. The president is authorized to detail a medical officer to serve in the office of the consulate at any foreign port for the purpose of giving the any foreign port for the purpose of giving the bills of health. On the arrival of an affected vessel at any port not provided with proper facilities for treatment, the secretary of the treasury may remand the vessel to the nearest national or other quarantine.

Neither house of congress transacted any business on the 24th. Both houses adjourned soon after assembling on account of the death

THE session of the senate on the 25th was de-void of interest, being mostly of a routine character. A bill to admit Utah as a state was inislands feel great apprehension as to the result of the mission of the commissioners. Many of them say the outcome cannot be anything but bloodshed unless the United States act promptly.

"The question of Hawaiian annexation is the most important one that has ever come before me since I have been the 28th with but for secretary present.

ate on the 26th with but few senators present. Senators Mills and Hiscock spoke in epposition to the measure. Mr. Vest spoke against a bill that was attempted to be passed creating a committee on liquor traffic... The session of the house was devoid of any public interest. The sundry civil bill was granted the right of way, and while 2 few obstructions were placed upon the track, none of them proved disastrous, and the bill made fair progress.

Soon after the senate met on the 27th Made of the death of the d

Soon after the senate met on the 27th Mr. Hale announced the death of James 6. Blaine and in doing so spoke feelingly of the life and public services of deceased, at the conclusion of which as a testimony of respect the senate adjourned... The death of ex-Speaker Blaine brought the business of the house to a sudden termination. A few committee reports were made and then after a brief and affecting termination. A few committee reports were made and then, after a brief and affecting speech by Mr. Milliken, who represents Mr. Blaine's old district, and Mr. Holman, who served many years with him in congress, the house, out of respect to the memory of the ded statesman adjourned.

In the senate on the 28th Mr. Camden, of West Visignia.

West Virginia was sworn in as the successor of Senator Kenna. The army appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar: The remainder of the day was spent in executive session at the close of which the senate adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday....Beyond the adoption of resolutions looking to the investigation of the Panama canal scandal and the whisky trust, the proceedings of the house were devoid of interest. The sundry civil bill made slow progress. Its consideration gave rise to considerable debate. It was ordered that when the house adjourn it be until 20'clock Monday, that members may attend the funeral of Mr. Blaine. After paying tribute to the late Mr. Stackhouse, of South Carolina, the house adjourned.

TRIALS OF A BORROWER.

Improvidence Rebuked at a Loan Office Where Cuch is "Lent the Same Day." A gentleman suffering from financial disability went to a loan office to negotiate a borrow upon his furniture. In the advertisement it stated that the money would be lent the same day by a Choctaw lady, without removal and

upon the note of hand of the borrower.

all this looked pretty fine in print "I've got ten thousand dollars worth of personal property," said the wouldbe borrower, "and I have to meet a wash bill of three dollars and a half coming due to-morrow noon. Can I get fitted out here so as to be in a position to meet the collector without a blush?" The manager of the loan office was strangely silent. The would-be borrower became nervous and thought he

hadn't said the speech right and so he began over again in this style: "I am a person of poor but honest parentage, temporarily embarraseed. I need the sum of three dollars and a half

to meet an unjust liability.' Still there was no answer. Then the and said to the office boy:

"What's the matter with the manager? Can't he talk?"

"I guess it's because you haven't paid the entrance fee. No person is a member of this loan society until he has put up one dollar."

The borrower apologized and deposited the money. Next he repaired to the mangager and repeated his original assertion. "We charge one dollar more for book-

age," said the manager. "What's bookage?" "That's none of your business. One dollar, please.

He paid the money and the manager wrote down something in a book. "Now give me two dollars to inspect tne furniture." The borrower gave him the money.

"Now call here next year at two o'clock in the afternoon and get our answer.' "But the money is due to-morrow. "Can't help it. Put 'em off."

off. There are some fellows that won't wait. The manager smiled a superior smile. "Oh, no there aren't," he said. "You'll know a little more about waiting when

"But you can't put people like that

you get through with us." The borrower left the office reluctantly and returned the following year at two o'clock. Then the manager told him somewhat sternly that he couldn't loan money on that furniture because

it had got too old. In vain the borrower represented that it was new when his claim was filed. The manager ended the interview by charging him one dollar and twenty-five cents storage on the "papers in the case" and then the jan-itor threw him out. This ended the whole transaction.—N. Y. Herald. A Wonderful Structure. "Now this house," said the native of

Allegheny county, Pa., pointing out a log cabin to the stranger, "is the most wonderful structure of its kind in all this country."

'What's wonderful about it?" "It's the only log cabin west of the Alleghany mountains that Washington hasn't slept in."—Puck.

An Exemplary Dog. Williamson-Is that a good coon

Henderson-First rate. He won't let a darkey come on the place. -Life.

-Dukane-"Speaking of storms, I once saw hailstones as large-" well (interrupting with a sneer)-"Chestnuts!" Dukane-"Oh, bigger than that! As large as horse chestnuts!"--Pittsburgh Chronicle.

-The waists of the newest French dresses are either quite round or just a trifle pointed in the back. Others