Chase

Commty

Courant.

W. E.TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1892.

NUMBER 33.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE senate naval officers committee reported an amendment to the naval appropriation bill appropriating \$250,000 toward the construction of a dry dock

at Algiers, La., and purchase of land therefor. The secretary of the navy is authorized to contract for the construction of a dock, the cost of which is not to exceed \$848,000.

SECRETARY NOBLE has decided the

case of the townsite of Hennessy in the Kingfisher, Ok., land district. The case came before the department on an appeal of John W. Creech from the decision of the commissioner of the general land office, cancelling his homestead entry. The secretary sustains the action of the commissioner and directs that the townsite board be permitted to perfect title to the land on behalf of the

townsite. THE committee on foreign relations reported an amendment to the sundry civil bill increasing the amount for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion

act from \$50,000 to \$100,000. GEN. FRANK WHEATON, the lately appointed brigadier general, has been ordered to keep himself in readiness to command the department of Texas on the retirement from active service, June 1 next, of Brigadier General D. S. Stanley. The officer promoted to succeed Gen. Stanley as brigadier general will probably be assigned to command the

department of the Columbia. THE senate committee on commerce ordered a favorable report on the bill authorizing the secretary of war to have a survey made for a ship canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio river. for which purpose \$10,000 was appropriated.

JOSEPH M. KENDALL has been sworn in as a representative from the Tenth district of Kentucky to fill the unexpired term of his father.

Two reports from the judiciary committee ou the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to provide uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce have been made to the house. The majority report adverse to the resolution was made by Representative Oates and Representative Ray presented the minority report.

REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT, of Illinois, offered for reference in the house a resolution calling for an investigation of the National Cordage Co. and its trust methods, and requesting the attorneygeneral to inform the house whether any information is furnished the department of justice on the subject of such a charproceedings.

THE EAST.

CHARLES HENRY HARRIS, Pretzel), editor of the National Weekly, died at his residence in New York, the other day. He was 51 years of age. THE nineteenth general conference of the African M. E. Zion church is in session at Pittsburgh, Pa., and will continue three weeks. During the conference important changes will be made in the book of discipline and four bishops will be appointed.

THEODORE L. WOODBUFF, formerly president of the Central Transportation ing of sleeping cars, was struck by a train at Gloucester, N. J., and instantly killed. He was the president of the Woodruff Propeller Co., of Philadel-

WITH the imposing ceremonies usual to such occasions Rt. Rev. Henry Gabriels, D. D., was consecrated as the second bishop of the diocese of Ogdensburg, N. Y. Archbishop Corrigan acted as consecrator. Twenty-eight bishops, twelve monsignors and about 500 priests took part in the ceremony.

Owing to grave and seemingly irrec-

oncilable differences of opinion in regard to matters of administrative importance, President Adams, of Cornell university, has sent his resignation to the board of trustees.

Six hundred boilermakers in and near Boston have struck.

ORSAMUS G. WARREN, senior proprietor of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial, died of pneumonia.

THE democrats of Vermont in convention unanimously nominated Bradley B. Smalley, of Burlington, for governor and George M. Dearborn for lieutenant-governor. A national convention delegation was chosen but not

instructed. CHARLES H. PINKHAM, JR., ex-president of the bank of Harlem, has been arrested for misappropriation of the bank's funds.

A snock believed to be that of an earthquake was felt in sections of north Lancaster county, Pa., the other day. The ground swayed and houses were shaken. The disturbance lasted but a few seconds.

THE WEST.

ADVANCES looking to a compromise between the stockmen and rustlers of Wyoming have been made by representatives of Johnson county.

THE Wisconsin democrats indorsed the candidacy of Grover Cleveland for the democratic nomination and elected the following delegates at large: Messrs, Vilas, Bragg, Wall and Knight.

THE committee on constitution submitted majority and minority reports to the quadrennial Methodist conference.

MRS. BRIDHET ELIZABETH WALSH. wife of Michael Walsh, was killed in Chicago in a manner that rivals for cruelty and horror the fates of the victims of the Whitechapel fiend.

SMALLPOX in its worst form recently

ppeared in Chicago. CHARLES FERRY and Harry Quigg were blown up in a mine in Colorado.

EVIDENCE of the commission of a foul murder was discovered at Davenport Ia. The body of a well dressed man with the letters "H. N. H." sewed upon his clothing was found lodged against raft in the Mississippi river. An inrestigation showed that the man had been shot through the head, beaten with some blunt instrument until his skull was fractured, his neck and nose broken and then cast into the river.

THE Wisconsin republicans indorsed President Harrison.

Dr. J. B. COTTNER, Joshua Miller and John Stubblefield, all citizens of Wetang, a village twelve miles south of Anna, Ill., attempted to cross a swollen stream in a skiff, when the boat was overturned and the men were thrown into the water. Stubblefield managed to reach the shore but Cottner and Miller were unable to swim and were drowned.

By the giving way of a bridge on the Santa Fe, near Revere, Mo., the train was precipitated into the roaring current and seven persons were killed and thirty-eight injured.

PATRICK O'SULLIVAN, the Cronin suspect, died in the prison hospital at Joliet, Ill.

GREAT damage has been done in the vicinity of Braidwood, Ill., by heavy rains. RUSHVILLE, Ind., has been visited by

\$65,000 fire. THE four republican delegates at arge from Wisconsin are: Henry C. Payne, of Milwaukee, the retiring chairman of the state central committee; ex-

United States Senator John C. Spooner.

of Hudson: Gen. Lucius C. Fairchild, of

Madison, and Congressman Isaac Stephenson, of Marquette. THE republicans of Illinois have nominated the following state ticket: For governor, Joseph G. Fifer (renominated); for lieutenant-governor, Lyman B. Ray; for secretary of state, I. N. Pearson; for auditor of state, C. W.

Paney; for state treasurer, Henry L. Hertz; for attorney-general, George W. THE result of the Kansas republican convention was: Congressman at large -George T. Anthony. Delegates at large-John J. Ingalls, C. C. James,

Calvin Hood, L. A. Bigger, E. C. Little and A. B. Ellis. Electors—William. Hamilton, Rudolph Hatfield and D. W. King. SENATOR DAVIS presided over the Minnesota republican state convention. Ex-Gov. J. S. Pillsbury F. B. Daugherty, Frank O'Day and Stanford Newell were elected delegates at large to Minter as will authorize him to institute neapolis. Patrick Fox and F. L. Mc-Ghee were named as presidential electors at large. The resolutions do not

instruct. HEAVY rains caused a rise in the Illinois and Fox rivers, which overflowed their banks and much damage to property was the result.

CONTINUED rains in the west have interfered with trade.

A RECENT storm at Burlington, Ia. was the worst in years. Ten hours rain fell in a solid body, flooding the entire country. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad suffered several bad washouts between Burlington and Creston which stopped all trains during the company and the pioneer in the build- day. South Main street, Burlington, was a running river three feet deep for a time. Much damage was done in the city and surrounding country.

THE SOUTH. A DASTARDLY attempt was made to wreck passenger train No. 4 on the Illinois Central two miles north of Holly Springs, Tenn.

In the criminal court at Nashville, Tenn., Judge Ridley charged the grand jury to investigate the lynching of the two negroes recently. He said that all who were present aiding and abetting were guilty of murder. He said also that those who participated in breaking or attempting to break into the jail currency as to the condition of the or aided or abetted in such attempt were guilty of felony.

THE alliance conference at Birmingham, Ala., formulated an address in which it is stated that the alliance is not in politics and members may vote

as they please. GEORGE W. WINSTEAD is the republican nominee for governor of Tennessee. THE Arkansas prohibition convention nominated Judge N. J. Nelson, of Rogers, for governor, leaving in the hands of the central committee the power and discretion of nominating candidates for

other state offices. L. D. SLAUGHTER and Thomas Bailey, two negro murderers were executed at and Lady Tennie Claffin Cook, her sisthe county jail at Little Rock, Arla, in the presence of about twenty persons. Slaughter killed his mi tress, Jennie Love, last August, and Bailey murdered J. F. Hackman, a peddler, and threw his body into a swamp. Both necks

were broken. THERE was an immense crowd at Cleburne, Tex., recently to hear the joint debate between Hon. James S. Hogg and Judge George Clark, gubernatorial candidate. A portion of the grand stand fell with a crash, carrying with it hundreds of men, women and children. There were two fatalities and many limbs were broken and people seriously injured. Debate was suspended for quite a while, but later on the

programme was carried out. THE national republican delegates from West Virginia were not instructed. The four at large are C. B. Hart, of the Wheeling Intelligencer; ex-Senator Thomas E. Davis, Grafton; John D. Hewitt, Mercer county; John A. Hutchinson, Parkersburg.

GENERAL.

LACHINE canal is now open for navigation and a large number of steamers have passed through.

THE Yorkshire Post says that it is reported in clubland that the mysterious opponent of Harry Vane Milbank in the ecent duel in Belgium was one of the best known of the English dukes.

Ar Vilna, Russia, six Jews and Jewesses were convicted of murdering babies that had been entrusted to their charge, and were sentenced to from six to twenty years' penal servitude. The first clew to this wholesale conspiracy to murder was obtained in April, 1890. when some one discovered in a cesspool of a wretched hovel in Vilna the bodies of six small children. This ied to further searches and the remains of sixtyfive infants were found.

THE chamber of commerce of Manchester, England, has by a vote of 164 to 156, declared itself in favor of bimet-

FOURTEEN kilogrammes more of explosives have been stolen at Brussels, and fresh outrages are expected. BARON MOHRENHEIM, the Russian em

bassador, has congratulated President Carnot upon the observance of May day. INFORMATION from the north coast of Newfoundland depicts a wretched state of affairs there. Owing to the epidemic of la grippe last year the miserable inhabitants were unable to gather their usual catch of fish. Just before navigation closed the government sent the people of Flower Cove sixty barrels of flour to save them from perishing during the winter. For five months they have been cut off from the outside world by ice. Early in February the people watched with horror the consumption of the last handful of flour. Whole families had not a crust of bread. There is not a barrel of flour on the whole coast between Bonne Bay and St. Anthony. Some people have perished from starvation and at last advices, March 26, a terrible condition of affairs

PRESIDENT R. R. CABLE, of the Rock Island road, says that he is not at all anxious to retire from active business, and has no intention of resigning his

CUNNINGHAM GRAHAM, socialist member of the house of commons for East Fifeshire, has been suspended for refusing to come to order at the request of the speaker.

Work on the Hennepin canal has been commenced. The right of way is being cleared for grading. Bids for material will be let shortly and work actively commenced by June.

THE Russian government grain commission has decided to permit the exportation of maize and oats from Riga, Liban and Revel.

THE lockout in the Lancashire cotton trade has been settled, both masters and workingmen having agreed to resume operations.

A SPARK from a locomotive caused a \$40,000 fire in Waterloo, Quebec.

JAY GOULD was quite ill in his private car at Albuquerque, N. M., the other

THE LATEST.

AT Los Ojos, N. M., Isabella Mariano was to be married to Jose Pedro. He, however, proved faithless, marrying instead Angelica Monizan. The jilted girl recently, entering the apartments of Pedro and his wife, found them both asleep. She cut their tongues out and fled only to be captured by the city marshal after a desperate struggle in which the latter was wounded by the maddened woman. Pedro and his wife will live, but never be able to speak again. In the senate on the 9th the house bill to encourage American ship building was passed. In the house the rivers

and harbors bill was passed. J. THEODORE HUNTER, president of the Farmers' & Merchants' National bank of Phœnixville, Pa., was given a hearing before United States Commissioner Bell on the charge of making false reports to the comptroller of the

bank and held in \$10,000 bail. CONGRESSMAN DOCKERY, chairman of the world's fair investigating committee, will, it is announced, oppose any further appropriation, though his report will commend the management.

THE river and harbor bill as it has passed the house carried an appropriaion in round numbers of \$21,300,000. In addition to this the secretary of war is authorized to contract for the completion of important projects of improvement to an extent involving the ultimate expenditures of about \$26,000,-

MRS. VICTORIA WOODHULL-MARTIN ter, have begun suit for \$100,000 against the Chicago Mail on account of articles slandering them in connection with their lives in Chicago and Cincinnati. Mrs. Martin denies all of the stories.

JAMES CROUDIE, SR., a well known citizen of Chicago, is dead. With his death ends the career of the man who built the first boat to cross the Atlantic by steam power alone. She was the Royal William, the boat which made the trip from Pictou, N. S., to Gravesend in 1833.

Gov. BARBER, of Wyoming, after hearing the railway people and southern Wyoming cattlemen, refused to alter his quarantine proclamation to allow the unloading of Texas steers at or in Junction. The regulation prevents the trailing of 200,000 head of grassers across this state. A dozen Union Pacific men were at Cheyenne trying to effect a compromise and left very much disappointed. Unless a low joint rate for delivery at Brennan, S. D., can be made the Union Pacfic will suffer a heavy traffic loss.

VERY CRITICAL.

Condition of Affairs Along the Lower Mississippl.

7.000 A(RES OF ARKANSAS FLOODED.

The Levee at Brooks' Mill on the Arkansa Side Gave Way-Labor Badly Demoralized-The Danger Line Reached at St. Louis-Precautions Taken.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10 .- There is a rumor afloat to the effect that the great Morgansea levee-the largest in the United States-has given away.

The river here at 6 p. m. marked 16.7 on the government gauge; being but six-tenths below the highest record, that of 1890. Heavy showers of rain fell last night and to-day from Vicksburg to the gulf and at many points accompanied by severe wind and hail. The river to-day rose one-tenth at all points from Greenville to Vicksburg, one and a half tenths at St. Joseph and two and a half at Baton Rouge.

GREENVILLE, Miss., May 10.—At about 6 o'clock yesterday morning the levee at Brooks' mill on the Arkansas side of the river; twenty-five miles south of Greenville, gave way after strenuous efforts to hold it had proved futile. The break was therefore not unexpected. At 2 p, m. the crevasse was 350 feet in

width. The levee was eight feet high. The water flows directly into Otto bayou and thence into Bayou Marin. About 7,000 acres of Arkansas already planted in corn and cotton is inundated, while the section of Louisiana near Bayou Marin embraces a vast amount of land in cultivation that will be flooded. It is stated by those acquainted with the geography of the country that Mason hills will prevent the water from reaching Tensas basin. The labor in the flooded territory is badly demoralized and the government fleets here has been appealed to by the eitizens of the afflicted districts. The

levees on the Mississippi are all intact. LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., May 10 .-Capt. Townsend, in charge of the Third United States levee district, reached Providence yesterday morning and immeliately went along the line of the threatened levee in a skiff carefully inspecting what was considered the dangerous places. In response to a question, he said he had seen worse levees; that the levees in Arkansas are much weaker than those in this vicinity.

Early yesterday morning the wind increased in violence and the waves washing over the tops of the levees created quite a panic among the people living behind them.

The gauge yesterday afternoon stood 41.7, six tenths above the last high water, with about ten inches of levee above the liquid, though in many places acks filled with earth are being used to keep the water from running over. Great anxiety exists here.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 10.-Some excitement was created here yesterday morning by a report that the levee at Longwood, Miss., sixty miles distant, had given away. Later an authentic report received from the authorities from the valley route corrected the rumor. It was the old levee that caved into the river, letting the water against the new one. The latter is considered one of the best between here and Greenville and perfectly secure.

Steamers arriving yesterday morning report no disasters, but the situation is ngly, not to say critical, at many points. River men, in view of the latest bulletins, look for at least a foot more of water at this place. There was rain and considerable wind yesterday and heavy rains last night in the deltas. The prospect of planting in the low lands of this county is now considered hopeless.

Sr. Louis, May 10.—"Ole Mississippi is a boomin'" here and has reached the danger line even at this point where the bank rises rapidly away from the stream. Much more valuable property along the shore from the northern end of the city to the south has whirled away and lumber rafts from the north are being tied down and otherwise secured to prevent their sudden disappearance before they can be taken apart and placed on shore. The greatest havoc is created in the "squatter" settlement called "Oklanoma" half a mile below the merchants' bridge. Here dozens of house boats and cabins formerly on the shore are either half under water, floating or traveling down the river. The lumber yards along the river front are in danger of changing owners, while the steamer lines centering here find no room on the laree to store their surplus freight when their wharfboats overflow. No seriou. damage has yet been reported but the river is at the danger line, 28 feet, and what another day's rise may do to the cotton stored in some of the levee cellars is yet to be told.

Los OJos, N. M., May 10.-Two weeks ago Isabella Mariano was to be married Jose Pedro. He, however, proved faithless, marrying instead Angelica Montzan. The jilted girl Sunday afternoon, entering the apartments of Pedro and his wife, found them both asleep. She cut their tongues out and fled only to be captured by the city marshal after

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Young Christians.

Fully 1,000 delegates from all parts of the state attended the recent annual meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, held at Kansas City, Kan. A number of prominent persons were present from other parts of the country. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Rev. A. H. Stote, Rev. A. G. Robb and Miss Emma Coop-er, and responded to by Rev. A. F. Irvin, of Hutchinson. In his annual address President Sweezy promised that Kansas would rank almost as the banner state in point of membership within another year. George B. Stitt, of Hutchinson, state corresponding secretary, submitted his annual report, showing the condition of the state union. The report showed that in the state there were 381 societies, with a total membership of 14,097. Of the members 10,257 are church members, 1,-627 having joined during the past year. The total amount of money collected for missionary work was \$1,847, an increase of 200 per cent. over the amount collected during the previous year. The report showed a gain of ninety-seven societies over the last year and a gain in membership of 2,820. Topeka is recorded as having the largest number of so-cieties of any city in the state, the number being twenty, while Kansas City, Kan., comes next with nineteen. The societies of the state are divided among the various churches as follows: Presbyterian, 105; Congregationalists, 71; Christian, 56; Methodist, 32; Baptist, 20; United Presbyterian, 15; the Friends, 9; Lutheran, 12; Cumberland Presbyterian, 4; Reform Presbyterian, 2; United Brethren, 1; Evangelical, 1, and Union, 12. The report of State Treasurer Jones for the year was also read. It showed a balance on hand in the rural district work fund of \$70.70 and also a balance of \$46 in the state

work fund. Miscellaneous. W. H. Meyers, a Topeka man 72 years

old is missing. The recent heavy rains did considerable damage in northwestern Kansas. Appearances for the past few weeks

would seem to indicate that the vocation of the rain maker is good. E. T. Andrews, formerly of the undertaking firm of E. T. Andrews & Co., North Topeka, shot and killed Sherman Williamson, also formerly of Topeka, at

St. Louis the other night. Jealousy the Maj. Hudson, of the Topeka Capital, was on the Santa Fe train that went through a bridge near Revere, Mo., when so many were killed and injured,

car that did not go down. W. L. Newton, state chairman of the prohibition party, announces that the place of the meeting of the prohibition state convention has been changed from Ottawa to Representive hall, Topeka.

The dates are July 12 and 13. A very singular coincidence occurred at Kansas City, Kan., the other day. Mrs. U. S. Cummins died in that city very suddenly from heart trouble. The fact was immediately telegraphed to her brother at St. Louis. The wife of the brother wired back that his death from the same cause had taken place at 12 o'clock of that night.

One-third of Topeka was under water on the night of the 4th. During the day four inches of rain fell and by night Shunganunga creek, which extends around two sides of the city, had overflowed its banks and its valley was from half mile to a mile in width. Probably 500 houses had from three inches to a foot of water on their floors.

The inter-state commerce commission has announced its decision of the cases brought by the Anthony Salt Co., and other Kansas salt manufacturers against the Missouri Pacific, and other Kansas roads. The case is dismissed as to points in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, but it is held that rates on salt to points south and southwest of Hutchinson, Kan., and St. Louis, Mo., do constitute undue preference in favor of Michigan as against Kansas salt and that they should be readjusted by the Santa Fe system so that while observing the law as to the long and short haul the advantage of distance belonging to Kansas salt fields shall be given to them in any territory supplied by lines which lie as near or nearer to Hutchinson than St. Louis.

The report of Chancellor Snow on ex periments with his chinch bug exterminator for the past year shows that field experiments were made in seventy-eight counties in Kansas last year. The total number of experiments made was 1,231. Of these 965 were successful, 137 were failures and 129 were doubtful. Experiments made in other states bring the total number that were successful up to 1,071. In his summary of crops saved as the result of his experiments Chancellor Snow says: "In making their reports as to the benefit received from the use of the infection, 482 of the 1,071 successful experiments gave their own estimates of the number of bushels of grain saved by the experiment. The sum of these estimates amounts in cash value to \$87,244.10, or an average of \$181 for each farmer. It is fair to presume that this average may be fairly applied to the remainder of the 1,068 successful experiments. This would give an aggregate saving of \$193,308. This amount saved by the farmers means additional profit for the railroads and the millers, so that \$200,000 is a very conservative estimate of the actual value of the experiments in 1891."

CONGRESSIONAL.

of the Proceedings of Both Houses the Past Week.

Houses the Past Week.

PETITIONS were presented in the sense on the 2d against opening the world's fair on Sunday. A petition was also presented from a Methodist church in New Hampshite profesting against any further legislation-against the Chinese. Mr. Vest made some criticism of the extravagance in spending money by the managers of the world's fair which he sensidered reckless in view of the fact that congress was being asked to further aid the enterprise. Among the bills pessed was that to fix the price of lands entered under desert land; laws. It fixes the price at \$1.25 per acre, whether the lands are outside or within a railroad grant, and it requires the repayment of the difference. lands are outside or within a railroad grant, and it requires the repayment of the differenceto those who have heretofore paid a doubleprice for such railroad lands... The housepassed the free binding twine bill: also a bill
pensioning the survivors of the Black Hawk,
Cherokee, Creek and Seminole wars; also a
bill appropriating \$150,000 to enable the president to fulfill the stipulations of the latetreaty with Great Britain in regard to the arbitration at Paris. The diplomatic bill was then
considered until adjournment.

tration at Paris. The diplomatic bill was then considered until adjournment.

In the senate on the 3d Mr. Morgan called upthe pres'dent's message on the subject of an international silver conference and Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, addressed the senate in favor of free coinage. The conference report on the Chinese exclusion bill was then agreed to, yeas, 30, nays, 10. The house bill placing binding twine on the free list was then laid before the senate. Adjourned... Soon after the reading of the journal the house went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic bill. Mr. Chipman's amendment that no part of the emergency fund shall be paid to any foreign government in settlement of any claims against the United States was adopted. The motion to strike out the appropriation of f65,000 to continue the survey of the Intercontinental railway was agreed to and the bill finally passed. The senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a conference ordered. Adjourned. considered until adjournment.

tion bill were non-concurred in and a conference ordered. Adjourned.

AFTER routine morning business the senate took up the calendar on the Ah and passed a number of local bills, among them the bill to convey to the state of Kansas the old For Hayes military reservation (about 3,200 acres) for homes for old soldiers and their families, and the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Osage river near Warsaw, Mo. The proceedings were devoid of interest. Mo. The proceedings were devoid of interest.

After an executive session the senate adjourned... In the house the conference report on the Chinese exclusion bill was agreed to by a vote of 185 yeas to 28 mays. A resolution was adopted calling on the attorney general for information as to whether the sugar trust has violated the anti-trust law, and if not subject to present the contraction. The river and heaters bill the prosecution. The river and harbor bill was then considered in committee of the whole until

djournment. In the senate on the 5th Mr. Morrill presented a petition against legislation for the closing of the world's fair on Sunday and remarked on doing so that if it were so closed it would deprive ing so that if it were so closed it would deprive the working classes of any reasonable oppor-tunity to visit the exposition. Several local bills passed, and the honse bill appropriating \$150,000 to defray the expenses of the Behring sea arbitration also passed. Pending debate on the resolution to pay the Choctaws and Chicha-saws for their interests in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation (about \$3,00,000) the senate adjourned.... In the house, after refer-ring a few senate bills, the river and harbor bill was taken up in committee of the whole and bill was taken up in committee of the whole and debated until adjournment. The senate on the 6th resumed consideration

of the resolution of Mr. Jones (Ark.) to pay the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for their inter-ests in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation and Mr. Dawes spoke in favor of it. Mr. Gorman offered resolutions upon the death of Senator Wilson (Md.). After remarks the senate ad-journed....The Sibley bill was the order in the journed.... The Sibley bill was the order in the house, but it was laid aside and the river and house, but it was laid aside and the river and hasbor bill taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Reed (Me.) and Mr. Holman (Ind.) had tilt during the debate on the propensity of the latter to object to appropriations where Indiana was not interested. The committee rose without completing the bill, and an evening session was held for pension business.

The senate was not in session on the 7th and the house transacted but little business. The bill passed donating to Oklahome City the

bill passed donating to Oklahoma City the reservation near there for school purposes. The house then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. After some time consideration the bill was reported to the house, and Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) moved to lay it on the table, which was rejected. The amendments were then all agreed to but the house adjourned without finally passing the bill.

THE CHINESE INDIGNANT.

What the Vice-Consul in New York is Re-ported to Have Said in Regard to the Bill Recently Passed.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Chinese residents of this city from the wealthy Mongolian merchant on Broadway to the humble laundryman on Mott street, are indignant at the passage by the United States senate of the amendment to the Chinese exclusion bill. Vice-Consul Wing, when questioned on the subject, said: "As for myself it would not do for me to say anything in my official capacity, but personally I think it is an outrage and an insult to Chinese residents in this country that will not soon be forgotten. It was bad enough to stop further immigration from China in obedience to the clamor of political demagogues and timid cranks; but the movement has not even the shadow of a reasonable excuse, except to gratuitously insult every Chinaman in this country, many of whom have been here for years and are thoroughly Americanized.

"I have been here twenty years," said Mr. Wing, "and look upon the United States as my home, but I have sufficient pride in my native country and love for my relatives who are there to resent the repeated insults to my countrymen in a land which boasts of perfect freedom. But it is all politics. The country will soon be in the excitement of a presidential campaign, and the leaders of either party will do any-thing to gain votes for their candi-

Word from the Wreck. FORT MADISON, Ia., May 7-Many of

the passengers who escaped this mornhig left for Chicago on the local passenr train. Among them was Major Hadson, the editor of the Topeka Cap. tol, who was a candidate for the seat of Senator Plumb. He said: "When the train went down there was no such babel of cries and horrible confusion of groans that one usually expects. The storm was raging at its height and the night was very dark. Work was commenced at once on the wreck, but the light of lanterns gave only flickering beams and it was daylight before any effective service could be tendered." COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

DAISY'S MILKING STOOL.

How the Barrier Between Two Hearts Was Removed.



CALF and I made our appearance in this world of care upon the same day, and our fast friends and companions. We went to school together; we dressed each other's dolls: we entered society together, but under differ-

ent circumstances. In the eighteen years during which we had grown from infancy to womanhood, Saul Metcalf, Daisy's father, had made one of those mammoth fortunes that result from successful modern speculation. My dear father, on the contrary, had been treading the path that leads downward in the race for fortune, and we were poor folks, compared to the Metcalf's. Daisy, being an only child and a little beauty, entered society as a belle and heiress; her costumes imported from Paris, her jewels of the most costly description, her carriage, horses, surroundings of every kind those that only wealth can procure.

When I say that we were poor folks I do not mean that we were reduced to suffering poverty, but we lived in a very quiet way, kept only two servants, and while I economized in the housekeeping department, Fred, my only brother, worked at clerking in a wholesale drug store, and helped my overworked father in the family expenses. We were invited out and had our share of gayety, but my costumes were the work of my own fingers, the same material often serving for two or three dresses, and my jewel box was my inheritance from my mother, and but a slender stock of pretty trinkets.

I don't know when I first suspected that Fred was in love with Daisy. We three had been so much together, Fred being only three years older than Daisy and Nettie, and made her laugh out and myself, that it was a matter of as merrily as she did in our old girlish course for both of us to depend upon Fred as an escort, and to fulfill the duties of a brother to Daisy as well as to his own sister. One block only lay between our modest dwelling and the superb brown-stone front of Saul Metcalf's stately house, and not a day passed that Daisy's feet or mine did not trip over that block to bring us together for girlish chat and exchange of con-

I think it was the winter when we both "came out" at a party given by Mrs. Metcalf, to introduce me as well eietv. that I first notice change in Fred. He began to plead another engagement quite frequently when I was going to Metcalf's, or wanted him to act as Daisy's escort as well as mine. He no longer hurried home when Daisy came to dine and spend a quiet evening at our house. The duets they had learned together lay untouched for weeks upon the music rack, and I no longer saw Fred's name upon Daisy's ball programmes for four or five dances. And as he grew graver, and some of the gay, boyish light died know, and would not take charity, even out of his eyes Daisy, too, lost somefrom me." thing of the old girlish brightness, and her step no longer danced and sprang as if from mere overflow of joyousness. I might have noticed more if my own heart had not gone out of my own keeping during that winter, and the manly fascinations of Harry Wilmer engrossed my own dreams. This is not my love story, so it suffices here to say that at Easter I became Mrs. Henry Wilmer am already a rich man. And it is solid and took possession of a handsome house and shared the large income of a wealthy husband. Daisy was one of my bridesmaids and looked lovely in creamwhite cashmere and richest lace, though | branch house in Sacramento, as you I fancied a look of pain came into her soft brown eyes at the formality with my own fortune, as well as that of the which Fred filled his position of best man, avoiding rather than courting the opportunities offered to pay special at "I should say so," I said. tention to Daisy.

. It had hastened my wedding a little that my father and Fred had had a most favorable offer to go together to Sacramento to open a branch business for the firm who employed Fred. There seemed to be every opportunity for making money, and they were both anxious to avail themselves of the offer. So the old home was broken up, and a week after my wedding father and Fred started for their new home. On the last evening, Fred took me a

little into his confidence, not frankly and fully as he had in many less important matters, but letting me guess much of the love filling his heart, the pride binding him to silence. By such half-confidence, I felt sure that Saul Metcalf's great wealth and his own uncertain prospects kept him from letting Daisy see the love he cherished, almost without hope, for he thought she only felt the sisterly affection of long intimate friendship for him. Even this cheeks or the new brightness in her little he would not have told me, but he eyes. did not dare to trust himself to make a farewell call, and intrusted to me his smoothly for the next month, the time message, of imperative business preventing his saying good-by in person.

"You do not understand," he answered, impatiently. "I am not friends. unkind; I am only miserable. There! I don't want any pity. It is all right; but there are some things a fellow cannot stand and not betray himself. To and was presented at his request. Har-

The near morning, Harry and I bade

my father and brother good-by for an indefinite time, and, as it proved, my parting from my dear father was a final one. Two years later he died, and it was six years before Fred re-turned home, and then only for a brief visit to me, in the winter.

It was at the very height of the fever for art embroidery, and my parlors were crowded with specimens of work -gifts, many of them; some the result of my own industry, though most of my own efforts went to adorn the persons of my first-born, Harry, and my wee baby girl, Nettie. ISY MET-

I challenged Fred's admiration for all my pretty trifles, until I led him to a most elaborate affair in hand-painted satin, plush bands and chenille fringe.

"This," I said, "is the gem of my lot of art work. You would never guess mammas being that was only a common wooden milkold friends we ing-stool, would you? Just such a stool became from as our grandmothers used in the counwee childhood try years ago. Did you ever see lovelier painting, and such fine embroidery as there is on the plush bands?"

"Who gave it to you?" Fred asked, trying with brotherly good nature to seem interested. "I bought it."

"I should think you had enough without purchasing any," my brother said, laughing.

"Yes; but this was to help an old friend. I bought it of Daisy Metcalf. You remember Daisy?" I continued not noticing the sudden pallor in Fred's face. "She does this sort of work for a store in New York, but they do not half pay her, and her old friends order prety things they do not actually want to

help her. "What do you mean?" Fred cried, his roice sharp with pain. "You knew Saul Metcalf was dead.

did you not?" "No. You must have written that in some of the letters that were lost while was in Japan."

"It was just about that time," I said. 'I surely wrote it to you. We all felt so sorry for Daisy. Her mother died a few weeks before her father, and was spared the trouble that followed. Mr. Metcalf's fortune, that was supposed to amount to millions, did not cover his lebts when the estate was settled. Everything was sold, even Daisy's jew-

els and grand piano." "Why is she not here?" Fred said, walking up and down the long rooms to the infinite peril of my spindle-legged tables and fragile bric-a-brac. "You professed to love her. Why do you not give her a home?"

"Because she won't take it! You need not look at me as if I were a monster, Fred! I tried every way to make Daisy come here. I even offered her a salary to come as nursery governess for Harry



THE GEW OF THE COLLECTION. days when she had not a care. But she is as proud as-as-some other folks I

"Poor little Daisy!" he said, presently 'Think of her wasting her eyesight upon such work as this, while I-"Yes," I said, after waiting some time for the conclusion of the sentence

"I am not a millionaire, as Saul Metcalf was supposed to be," Fred said, "but I am on the road to wealth, and I money, not gained in speculation, but laid up dollar by dollar in fair, honest, commercial business. Our business is flourishing, and I am at the head of the know, with every opportunity to push firm. What time is it? Nearly eleven!

"To-morrow-" said Fred.

"To-morrow Daisy dines here," I said. "She comes to dinner every Tues-day, and Harry escorts her home in the evening. He might, however, be persuaded to resign that duty, for once, to-

We chatted a few minutes longer, and then Fred went to his room, carrying Daisy's milking-stool with him. Whether he sat up all night contemplating that work of art, I am unable to say; but I do know that the next afternoon, when a pale little Daisy, in deep mourning, came into my sitting-room, expecting to find me alone, she had no reason to complain of Fred's coolness. Long, long before I had guessed the secret of her rejection of any suitor, and the interest she took in my Sacramento letters. But I never hinted at my suspicions, and I looked on at that rapturous meeting, and said nothing, even to Fred, of the added color on Daisy's

"The course of true love" ran very of Fred's visit to me; and when he returned to Sacramento, it was not alone. "Daisy will think you very unkind not to spare her five minutes," I said.

Daisy put her pride aside and let me provide her trousseau, and the wedding, at my house, called together all her old

There was a very handsome show of wedding presents, but mine was most carefully packed by Fred's own hands, bid her farewell, for years, perhaps, calmly, quietly, as a mere friend, is be-lected as my gift, for Fred begged that I would give them Daisy's milking stool.—Anna Shields, in N. Y. Ledger milking

HER ARTIFICIAL ARM.

Why a Brooklyn Masher Failed to Make a Conquest.

She was a stunner, and as she swung into the well-filled bridge car every man in the car felt in duty bound to keep his seat, in order to have a better view of her queenly figure and her exceedingly attractive face.

She moved on through the car until she reached the center, then she paused and glided gracefully into the space occupied by sliding doors in the side and, leaning her splendid self languidly against the glass, gazed in a dreamy, far-away fashion at the grayish-blue river, with its ever-changing panorama of moving vessels, with their puffing smokstacks and flapping sails. The car had begun to travel on its

way to New York when a small man. who looked as though he might have been a very much married man and a much more henpecked husband and who occupied the end seat near where the divinity was leaning against the door so gracefully, noticed the interested glances of the other male passengers and looking up quickly from his paper became suddenly aware that a very pretty woman was, as it were, on exhibition, and also that he was, to use a slang expression, "not in it," as he had to almost twist his neck out of joint in order to catch even a fleeting glimpse of

Accordingly the small, henpecked looking man determined to be polite, in order to obtain a position where he could enjoy an uninterrupted view of the vision of female loveliness; so he stood up, and reaching over, touched the statuesque blonde gently on the left

She never moved: it would seem that the panorama on the river had so chained her attention that the mere offer of a seat was a matter so trivial that it did not rouse her.

The little man looked confused, but, thinking he had probably touched her arm too lightly, he laid his hand more heavily upon the fair one's wrist in or-der to call her attention to the fact that she could sit instead of standing, for the three minutes of time which would elapse before the car reached the New York side as the train had by this time traveled almost half the distance.

But the fair maid kept her eyes fixed firmly upon a ferryboat which was wending its old-fashioned, weary way across the river, and paid no attention to the little mother-in-lawed looking man than if he had been at the North

The undersized individual, however, was not to be ignored; he had made up his mind to give up his seat, after due deliberation, and no six-foot blonde, however beautiful, could freeze him out of his polite purpose. His face was a picture of determination of the now-ornever sort, as he reached over and once more took a firm grip on the young woman's forearm at a point about nid-way between the wrist and the elbow.

As he did so an ashy pallor overspread his face, which was quickly followed by a beet-like redness, and the little man. dropping the arm, made his way to the door, followed by the smiles of the rest of the passengers, who enjoyed his discomfiture immensely.

The pretty girl remained standing until the door was opened on the New York side, when she walked out with the est of the passengers. As she moved along the platform swinging her left arm in a careless way and as the knowing passengers heard the joints in the artificial member squeak they realized why the little man had failed to make any impression upon the otherwise stunning owner .-Brooklyn Eagle.

SHE WAS MAD, And Under the Circumstances Her Wiath

Was Justifiable. "Why, my dear, what on earth is the matter with you? You look as if you could bite a ten-penny nail in two," said Mr. Day when he came home the other evening and found his wife with her hat and gloves on standing in the vesti-

bule of their house. "Don't ask me a word about it, Ralph Day, and don't you dare to laugh or I'll -I'll-leave you. I never was somad in all the mortal days of my life! I-I

-oh, I could swear!" "Well, please don't do that," said Mr. Day. "What are you standing here

"What am I standing for? Why have I been standing here for three wretched hours? Oh, I could fly! Haven't you any eyes. Can't you see why I am standing here?"

"No, I can't."
"Can't you see that the back part of my dress is caught in these miserable inside doors and that I can't-oh, you go to laughing and I'll use this parasol on you! I started out to make some calls nearly three hours ago, and while I was standing here a draft of wind banged the door shut and caught the back part of my dress in it, and I just couldn't get away. It's Thursday and the girl's out, and there's no one in the house, and the outside doors were shut so I couldn't make any one hear me from the street. As usual, I'd forgotten my latch key, and here I've stood and stood and stood until I thought I'd die, and - Ralph Day, if you don't stop laughing and giggling like an idiot, I'll-I'll-you hurry and open this door and let me get away from here or I'll never speak to you again on earth! Oh I'm so mad!"-Detroit Free Press.

A Frightful Example. Teacher-"What is the meaning of the word 'contiguous'?"

Pupil-"Dunno." Teacher-"It means touching." Give an example of a sentence containing the

Pupil (after a prolonged mental struggle)—"The 'Babes in the Wood' is a very contiguous story."-Chicago

Get Healthy Jurors. Jimson-I wouldn't hang a man on any "expert" testimony of doctors.

Would you? Jamson-Not if I were in good health. "Humph! What's that to do with it?" "I haven't much faith in doctors-when I'm well."-N. Y. Weekly. USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-The little red ants, so troublesome in the house, may be caught in sponges into which sugar has been sprinkled; then the sponge should be dropped into hot water.

-To tighten cane seat chairs, turn up the chair-bottom and wash the cane in part with electric heaters, and work thoroughly with soapy water and a soft cloth. Let it dry in the air, and it will be firm as when new, provided the cane has not been broken.

-Beef Juice.-Broil a thick piece of round of beef until just warm through; put a large piece into the lemon squeezer and press out all the juice; this also makes a strengthening and delicious gravy to pour over a slice of roast beef or a bit of tenderloin.-N. Y. World.

-Bean and Tomato Soup.-Take one pint of boiled or a little less of mashed beans, one pint of stewed tomatoes, and rub together through a colander. Add salt, a cup of thin cream, and half a cup of nicely steamed rice, and sufficient boiling water to make a soup of the proper consistency. Reheat and serve. -Good Health.

-Sour Milk Corn Cake .-- One cup flour, one-half cup corn meal, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon soda, one-third cup sugar, two eggs, one tablespoon butter melted, one cup sour milk. Mix the flour, meal, salt, soda (sifted) and sugar; add sour milk, eggs beaten well and butter. Bake in shallow cake pan and cut in squares .- Boston Budget.

To Clean Shells-Shells, no matter how delicate or how dirty, may be cleaned and made to look fresh and bright by boiling them in a solution of lye made from hard wood ashes. The lye should be perfectly clear before the shells are put into it; a good plan is to make it the day before you intend using it, and strain it through a thin muslin cloth. The shells should be boiled for a couple of hours and then be rinsed in clear lukewarm water.-Ladies Home

Journal. -Green Tomato Pickle.-Fill a gallon measure with sliced green tomatoes, and sprinkle them well with salt. Let them stand thus for ten or twelve hours, then drain well, pressing all the liquid out. Now mix the tomatoes with a gallon of chopped cabbage, and one pint of sliced onions; add four pounds of brown sugar, five tablespoonfuls of ginger, five tablespoonfuls of mustard seed, three tablespoonfuls of black pepper, two tablespoonfuls of celery seed two tablespoonfuls of powdered cinnamon, three tablespoonfuls of coriander seed, three tablespoonfuls of powdered cloves, one nutmeg grated up, six blades of mace, one ounce of turmeric. Put all together in a kettle over the fire, and boil until the vegetables are tender and transparent. Put away in small jars. All the spices must be ground fine.-Harper's Bazar.

HE LOST HIS CASE. A Lawyer Falls in Love With a Witness or the Stand.

It is a strange story to come from the Atlanta tells the story. The real names of the parties are not given, for the hero and heroine are living in Atlanta to-day, surrounded by many interesting and bright children.

case was being tried in the superior letters. court. The title to some valuable papers was being tested, and many thousand dollars were being involved. One of the lawyers engaged in the case was a middle-aged man-a bachelorwho was regarded as one of the best attorneys at the bar. The case had progressed up to a certain point, where the bachelor lawyer-we will call him Mr. Jones-felt certain that he had the case won. Even his opponents showed that their case was weakening. But there was one more witness to be exit was expected to turn the tide and change the complexion of the case. After a few moments of conference the opponents of Mr. Jones called on the

sheriff. "Let Miss -- come in." A little later there was the rustling of a woman's skirts, and the witness took the stand. Mr. Jones leaned forward when the first question was asked, and he looked at the woman in the chair. He leaned further forward and opened his eyes a little wider.

There sat the loveliest vision of sweet, pure womanhood his eyes had ever beheld. Even the judge, he says so himself, had to forget the case for a few moments as he gazed at the beautiful woman. The jury and everybody else in the court room kept their eyes on the enchanting picture. But the bachelor lawyer did more-he feasted his eyes on the loveliness before him.

The examination went on. In a low voice as sweet as enchanting music to Mr. Jones, the lady witness gave her testimony. What she said helped Mr. Jones' opponent wonderfully, but a little shrewd cross questioning would have upset it. Mr. Jones, as a force of habit, thought of this as he sat there dazed.

"This witness is with you." Mr. Jones heard the words. As he listened at the direct examination he ful witness was not his instead of be-longing to the opposide side. But he "At last, about five o'clock in the 'onging to the opposide side. But he must do his duty to his client.

Besides, so much devolved on the case. He would turn his eyes away and ask lost all the gems he had, spoke up and the necessary questions. He would—. He rises to his feet, and in spite of himself his eyes meet the beautiful blue tears in them. She was frightened. "You may come down."

Mr. Jones spoke the words. He made a fine speech when it came time to make his argument. And he lost the case. ness," said the judge, "or if Mr. Jones grabbing everything in sight, began to had not failed to cross-question her, he yell that he was being robbed. would have won the case. That was my opinion at the time."

"And the sequel?" he was asked. "Oh, it was a case of love at first sight, on the part of Mr. Jones. He lost no time in making the lady's acquaintance, and she married him. I am told that there never was a couple married in Atlanta that loved each other more devotedly."—Atlanta Journal.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-Electricity, in its various forms of application is said to give employment to five million persons.

-Electric street railways in various parts of the United States, as well as Canada, have been equipped wholly or very great satisfaction is found in their

-Although the ordinary systems of duplex telegraphy are generally said to double the capacity of a line, it is now quite clearly understood that up to the present they have been incapable of doing it.

-A line of telephone, the first that unites two Italian cities, has been opened at Milan, establishing telephonic communication between that city and Pavia. It is more than thirty miles long and acts perfectly.

-Edison has patented an alternating current generator the feature of which is the fact that the field magnet has several poles and consists of overlapping magnetic plates bolted together so that the plates shall be in contact at the ends but shall be separated for a portion of their length. Repairs to the magnets are thus easily made.

-It is said that a fine metallic wire stretched between two supports and traversed by an electric current will begin to vibrate with increasing amplitude until a maximum is reached, which is maintained as long as the current remains constant and the surrounding air undisturbed; when the wire is inclosed in a tube the vibrations are more regular. The vibrations vary with the current, the size of the wire and its tension, and cease in a few seconds if the current is broken. The discoverer of the phenomenon attributes it to the heating of the wire.

-Edison has recently been engaged in the development of electric motors for railroads. He believes that the locomotive will be displaced on steam railways; and states that great economy would result from the use of its motors. 'Three of them," he affirmed recently, with a horse power of 10,000 or 12,000 each, would run the whole Pennsylvania railroad system between New York and Philadelphia." Full details of his system are not announced; but the current passes from the stationary engine to a central rail between the tracks. thence through the mechanism attached to the bottom of the motor.

-A very ingenius automatic machine, t is said, is that which has been established near the letter box at Charing Cross station, London, for the collection of letters to be forwarded by the post office express service. It is in electrical connection with the postal telegraph office opposite the station. By dropping a penny into the slot and pulling out the slide, a brown colored envelope is delivered. This envelope contains another envelope and a card. The communication is intended to be written on the card, which is then inclosed in the white envelope, and this, with the fees for delivery, which have been fixed at court-room. One of the ex-judges in three pence per mile, is reinclosed in the outer envelope and deposited in the box behind the flap, which bears the printed instructions. The act of withdrawing the slide sends the call signal to the telegraph office, and a messenger is at Some years ago a very important once dispatched to collect the special

A STIFF FARO GAME. Diamonds and Opals Were Used Instead of

"I saw a pretty stiff faro game once," said the hotel clerk. "It was in the Victoria hotel, Melbourne, Australia, and between three wealthy mine visit to their properties, and who used diamonds and opals for chips.

"It was at the outset of my career, and I was only a bell boy then and deamined. Upon this witness' testimony | tailed to attend to the wants of the

the country.
"They had come in late in the afternoon, and, after a hearty dinner, had retired to their apartments, where they prepared for the game by ordering up a ox of cigars and a decanter of whisky.

"One of the gentlemen produced what I have since learned was a faro box, and it was decided that each one should be banker and deal alternately for an hour at a time. "Things went along very quietly at

first. Each had plenty of money and luck ran even, until about midnight, when the younger of the brothers began to win steadily. It made no difference whether he dealt or played, it was all the same, and by one o'clock he

had won all of the money in sight.
"Then it was that the Californian suggested that I deal, so there could be no advantage in the box. After some little teaching I was installed behind the table and the game went on.

"The younger brother kept right on winning, and presently the Californian took off his belt and emptied out a lot of rough diamonds, and the other brother followed suit with a bag full of opals. The gems were all choice, the pickings had become angry because this beauti- of the diggings, and many of them were

morning, when I could hardly keep my eyes open, the elder brother, who had said: 'Let's quit.'

"'I guess not,' said the Californian, 'not yet; make a turn for this,' and he eyes for the first time, and—there were placed a huge diamond on the king to win, saying: 'That stone is worth fifty thousand dollars. Win or lose, it all goes against what I have lost.' "A moment later the king lost, but

before the winner could take a stone the Californian drew a revolver, and,

"I slid under the table, and before the brothers could move a couple of night watchmen ran in and caught them, while the Californian backed out of the room and escaped before things

could be explained. "I heard afterward that he went back to the bush and got away with about \$80,000 in money and opals"-Detroit Free Press.

"EVERY WORD TRUE!"

So Says the Writer of That Famous Letter.

He Reiterates His Statements, Produces Additional Proof and Clearly

Defines His Position

[N. Y. Sun.]

It would be difficult to measure the interest and comment, not to say excitement. which the published letter of Dr. R. A. Gunn, which appeared in the papers yester-day, has occasioned. The prominence of the doctor and the unusual nature of the letter have both tended to add interest to the subject and make it really the talk of

I called upon Dr. Gunn at his residence, No. 124 West Forty-seventh street, yester-day afternoon. I found the reception room crowded, and it was only after an hour's waiting that I succeeded in obtaining an interview. Dr. Gunn is a distinguished looking man,

and impressed me at once by his manly bearing and air of sincerity. I took the seat he courteously offered me, and said:

"Are you aware, doctor, of the commo-tion your letter has caused?" Dr. Gunn smiled, and replied: "Things out of the ordinary usually cause comment. It is not a common thing for physicians to indorse and cordially recommend medicines other than those in the *Materia Medica*. History is full of instances of scientists who have indorsed discoveries they believe to be valuable, and have been denounced for so doing, and yet these same discoveries are blessing the world to-day. I hope I have the manhood and courage to be true to my convictions, and that is why I so cpenly and unhesitatingly indorse Warner's Safe Cure as being the greatest of modern discoveries for the cure of diseases which have baffled the highest skill of the

medical profession." I was impressed with the earnestness of the doctor, and saw that he meant every

the doctor, and saw that he meant every word that he said.

"How long have you known of this remedy, doctor?" I asked.

"Nearly ten years," he replied. "My attention was originally called to the Safe Cure by a serious case of Bright's disease, which was considered hopeless, and yet, much to my surprise, under its use the patient recovered. I have tried it in other cases since then constantly, and my original called the safe was since then constantly. eases since then constantly, and my origi-

mation of the bladder, gravel and Bright's disease when all other treatment had failed, and I have found it especially efficient in all female troubles.' "Can you specify any particular cases,

nal faith in its power has been confirmed. I have seen patients recover from inflam-

doctor?" I asked.
"That is a delicate thing to do," the doctor replied; "but, as I always keep a written record of my cases, I can accommodate

Thereupon the doctor opened his desk and produced his record book. Turning over the leaves he said:

"Here is a case of a gentleman who was a great sufferer from inflammation of the bladder of long standing. He had consulted a number of physicians without benefit. When first consulted I myself tried the usual methods of treatment, but without success, and I finally advised him to try Warner's Safe Cure. He felt better from the start, and in a few weeks was entirely

The doctor turned a few pages further,

"Here is another case. It is that of a gentleman who had frequent attacks of renal calculi, which, as you know, is gravel forming in the kidneys. He had never been able to prevent these formations, but after an unusually severe attack I recommended him to try the Safe Cure, which he did, and, although it is three years since he took the remedy, he has never had an attack since."

The doctor continued to turn the leaves of his book, and suddenly exclaimed:

"Here is a most remarkable case. It is that of a lady who had suffered for some time from Bright's disease. She became enciente, and about the fourth month sud-denly became blind, had convulsions and owners, who had just come in from a finally fell into a state of coma, caused by uremic or kidney poison. Several physicians who saw her said she could not live, and in this view I fully concurred. As she could still swallow I said, as a last resort, that they might try Warner's Safe Cure. They did so, and to the surprise of every one she recovered. She has since given birth to aliving child, and is perfectly well."

fornia gold hunter, who owned a diamond mine; the other two were brothers cases, doctor," I said, "and while I do and partners in the richest opal mine in ticity I should consider it a great favor if you would give me their names. I think the importance of the subject would fully justify it." "In the interest of other sufferers I think

you are correct," Dr. Gunn finally observed, after a moment's thought. "Both the lady and her husband are so rejoiced, so grateful, over her recovery that I know she is only too glad to have others hear it. The lady is Mrs. Eames, wife of the well known costumer. She was not only restored, but is in perfect health to-day.'

I thanked the doctor for his courteous reception, for the valuable information imparted, and I feel assured that his generous and humane nature will prevent him from feeling other than glad at seeing this interview published for the benefit of suffering humanity.

DIDN'T RECOGNIZE HIM.

A Surprised Young Man's Very Natural Mistake. It was quite late and the two young men were strolling along a side street.

Suddenly one of them asked: "Isn't that Wilber?" The other one looked in the direction indicated and said that it was.

"Get in the shadow of the building," said the first, "and we'll scare the life ou tof him."

A moment later the humorous young man gave a war whoop and rushed out on the unsuspecting Wilber, wildly waving his arms. Wilber jumped about

five feet and then-"Hold on!" cried the humorous young nan, as he wriggled out from under. "I am," responded Wilber, as he

bumped the young man's head on the pavement.

"Wilber! Wilber! don't you know Wilber let go of the young man's ears

and said: "O, it's you, is it?" "Yes; I thought I'd scare you, but you ought to have known me?"

Wilber brushed the dirt off his clothes. helped the young man to his feet and returned: "You ought to have known me?"-

Chicago Tribune. -Don't boast too much of your "strong points." A knot in the wood is the hardest part, and yet is the first to "strong points." and yet is the first to show a defect.

A GOLDEN RIDDLE. The husbandman one golden morn A white seed dropped among the corn. Beneath the summer's mystic spell It burst erelong the prisoning shell, And 'twixt the brown loam's rifted crust Its emerald leaflets upward thrust. Through lengthening days of rain and shin Fast grew and thrived the generous vine. And 'neath the changing skies held up For sun and dew its golden cup, Till in its veins these forces fine Had wrought a mystery divine, And given to the world a boon Fair as the golden-hearted moon The ruddy globe against the mold Outvied the fabled crock of gold. Each day a riper hue it gained, And, while the season waxed and waned Tall knights with gleaming lance and swor Guarded with ceaseless watch and ward Through midnight hush and noonday heat The golden treasure at their feet. And when the crops were garnered in, And granary and barn and bin With wealth of goodlier gold were stored Than that which greedy misers hoard, When glad lips sang the harvest-home 'Neath lowly roof and lordly dome, And kith and kin, from great to least, Ah, richer than the rarest wine This yellow fruitage of the vine, Transmuted by the housewife's skill To golden disks in flaky frill. No fairer fruit the fields afford,

And grateful hearts their praises lift im who gives the golden gift.

-Mary B. Sleight, in Harper's Bazar. SARAH DOUDNEY CHAPTER IV .- CONTINUED.

No choicer viand decks the board,

The fresh gurgle of the little Meon made music in her as she turned towards the village. She was happy, in-tensely happy in the strong hope and confidence of girlhood; the prospect of the journey and the beginning of city life did not dishearten her in the least. And yet she was conscious of a new and strange affection for everything that belonged to the life that she must leave behind. She felt herself clinging to the simplest and commonest things, looking lovingly at the cushions of velvet moss and bright little ferns that grew on the stones of the old bridge, watching the rush of the swift water with dimmed

The churchyard is lifted high above the hamlet, and a narrow path runs across it to the steep hill that towers, sentinel-like, above the church. It is a quiet place, free from all sound of active and stirring humanity, and the fresh April lights and delicate shadows fall tenderly on the gray stones and grass. The sun was just going down when Olive stood by Lucy's grave; it was a calm sunset, clear and golden; a soft wind scented with violets blew cold and sweet from the west.

Standing there, and looking down upon the mound, she felt that she had never loved her friend better that she did at this moment, and yet she shed no tears. Death is not always disunion; there is a parting which seems to leave us with a deeper, more intimate knowledge of the one who has gone before. There are certain questions which are answered, or answer themselves, in silence and absence. Much of Lucy's history, now unknown to her, was yet to be revealed, but the influence of their long companionship was still a living influence in Olive's mind, and it was teaching her many things.

A great American writer has finely said that there are but two biographers who can tell the story of a man's or a woman's life. "One is the person himself or herself, the other is the recording angel. The autobiographer cannot be trusted to tell the whole truth, although he may tell nothing but the truth; and the recording angel never lets his book go out of his own hands.' But Lucy had written her autobiography on the "fleshly tables" of a warm young heart, and had bequeathed, as it were, her own personality to the girl she had loved so well. And this had been done without saying many words about her life history.

"Good-by, Lucy," said Olive softly. "I am remembering you, dear, as you wished to be remembered. I am going to follow your counsels, and let your experience help me in the new path that I must tread. There is no need to stand here and say all this; but it makes me happier to say it. God bless you! I know He does bless you for ever and ever; and so good-by.'

She slept that night, as she had done for many nights, in Lucy's little room. As yet there were no flowers twining round the lattice, but the ivy was as thick as ever, and the swallows had come back to their nests under the overhanging thatch. Their cheerful twittering filled the morning air when she awoke and realized that her last day in the village had verily come.

Afterwards, in looking back, thought that this was the most confusing and bewildering day of her own life. So much was crowded into it, and yet so many things seemed to be left out. Jane went with her into the garden, and gathered a basketful of the best flowers that they could find-rich velvety pansies, delicate hyacinths, jonquils, tulips, violets, all mingled with plumes of fresh green ferns. And while they lingered over the flowers, they talked again of Aaron, and looked forward hopefully to the meeting that should bring the long-desired explana-

It was to Aaron's father-old Fenlake, of the "Boar's Head"-that Olive was indebted for her drive to Petersfield. His ostler was to convey her and her box to the railway station, and when the cart came up to the garden gate, Olive was waiting with a little group around her. Mrs. Hooper's farewell

you, my dear," she whispered, putting a sealed envelope into her hand. "I was charged not to give it you till you were setting off on your journey; and I'vo kept it all these months. Good-by, Olive; if you ever want a home, child, come back to me.

The cart moved off. Olive, seated on her box, looked back on the little group at the gate, and waved to them until a turn in the road hid them from her sight. Her driver was old and deaf, and did not talk to anyone but his horse, and she could open the sealed letter in peace. It contained a fivepound note and three words, written in a feeble hand: "With Lucy's love."

It was the last proof of her friend's thoughtful care. She kissed the written words and put the treasure in a safe place. The old horse jogged on; the old driver cheered him in a husky tone, and Olive sat silently watching a few white clouds traveling slowly across the fresh blue sky. Here and there, in a cottage garden, there was a cherry tree in full bloom, lifting up a dome of silver blossom; but the spring was advancing with tardy footsteps, and only a few flowers were scattered over the expectant earth.

They came at last to the railway station, and Olive watched for the train with a throbbing heart. The waiting was soon over, her seat was taken, and she was speeding on and on to her new life before she had quite realized that she had done with the old.

Some minutes went by before she was composed enough to observe her fellow travelers; but presently a baby, sitting on the lap of a rosy mother, gave a crow of delight at the basket of flowers. Smiles and pleasant words followed, but Olive was in no mood for



OLIVE LOOKED BACK ON THE LITTLE

conversation. The baby soon crowed itself to sleep, the mother dozed too, the other people were silent.

The quiet girl, sitting in the corner, lost herself in a blissful dream of her London life. It would all begin this very evening. She had not seen Michael for a whole year, and presently he would meet her with eager eyes and loving words, and take her under his protection. There would never be any more partings; and Jane, poor Jane, she must be made happy too. Olive felt that she and Michael were strong enough to manage the love affairs of half the kingdom, and bring them to a satisfactory ending. Surely, oh surely,

OLIVE'S WELCOME. The journey seemed tedious and long to Olive, sitting in the corner of the third-class carriage with her basket of flowers in her lap. As the train drew near London she was seized with inward quaking and misgivings, and looked down upon the flowers as if they could give her comfort. But the breath of the hyacinths was sadly sweet, and reminded her of that grave on which she had laid her Easter wreath. Was it a gloomy omen that a thought of death should come to her, just as she

was entering a new path in life? And then she recalled her last walk with Michael, on that April Sunday evening that seemed so long ago. His earnest voice sounded in her ears once more; his eyes looked into hers with passionate tenderness; the memory was so sweet that it made her heart throb fast and flushed her cheek. She was going to be with him again-going to find the present richer in happiness than the past; what could there be to fear? Olive was too young and too ignorant to know that the anguish of a reunion is sometimes worse than the

pain of a parting.

She remembered that Jane had gathered that bunch of dark velvet pansies, and the girl's words, spoken with a little sigh, came back to her at this moment:

"You have all the luck, Olive. don't know why Michael Chase should have passed over us and chosen you, as father says. You won't be working long for yourself; Michael will get on and marry you out of hand and set you up like a lady. Some women get the crumb and others the crust."

Yes, it was strange indeed that she should be so fortunate. Michael had never shown the slightest preference for any other girl in Eastmeon, and when his choice was made he was perfectly constant. Olive's stepfather had been heard to say openly that he wished Michael Chase had taken a fancy to Peggy or Jane, and Mrs. Challock had been seen to smile with illsuppressed triumph. And now Olive was drawing nearer and nearer to this wonderful hero of hers, and she scarcely dared to lift her eyes from the flowers, so overpowering was the sense

But when the train came slowly into the station she looked up with a sudden feeling of helplessness and fright. If he was not here-if by any accident he had been prevented from comingwhat would be the fate of the ignorant country girl? How could she summon courage enough to get into a cab and be taken all alone through bewildering streets to her destination? Her fellow passengers got out of the carriage with all speed; the rosy young woman with want somebody y the baby gave her a parting smile, and from getting old.

"This is something that Lucy left for Olive saw her greeted by a sturdy ou, my dear," she whispered, putting artisan who took the baby into his sealed envelope into her hand. "I own keeping. Then she, too, got out, ras charged not to give it you till you last of all, and stood disconsolately on the platform, ready to burst into tears.

"Olive," said a well-known voice. He was close to her and yet she had not seen his approach. Trembling, timid, happy beyond expression, she laid her hand on his arm in mute wel-

come, and lifted her sweet face to his. But he gave her no answering glance; with a hesitation that lasted perhaps half a second, he touched her forehead lightly with his lips; and Olive felt that she had made her first mistake in showing, too openly, her delight at seeing

"I was a little late," he said, rather stiffly. "And now I must look after your box. Stand here, Olive, and I will come back to you in a minute."

He went, and she stood motionless as a statue, chilled to the very soul. A hopeless feeling of inferiority possessed her; a feeling that was new and strange and agonizing. He was so well dressed and fine, and she was such a poor impulsive little rustic, that it seemed impossible for her ever to be lifted to the height that he had gained.

A woman who is crushed does not generally look her best, and Olive's depression told upon her beauty. When Michael had claimed the box he came back to his sweetheart, and it struck him that the forlorn girl, standing drooping on the platform, was not as pretty as the Olive he had left at Eastmeon a year ago. Her face looked worn and fagged; her eyes large and weary; and there was a tremulousness about her lips which would have touched a tender heart. But a man who is steadily devoted to self-interest is seldom tender. Michael had a great deal to think of, he was rising rapidly in the world, and he did not want his betrothed to be a clog had had his chances and had been to him. And there was something in master of a shop and business of his her shabbiness and forlornness that irritated him instead of awakening a eight in the position of a servant, takspirit of sympathy and protection. If you have to climb, you cannot spend ling another man's goods. It was no time and strength in sympathising and protecting. He hoped that Olive was not going to be helpless, and he was ashamed of the countrified bonnet and scanty gown.

"Come and get into a cab," he said, briskly. "The Wakes will give you something to eat; I dare say you are hungry and tired; and yet it wasn't a long journey. You are not growing delicate, I hope, Olive?"

Fancy a rising man hampered with a sickly wife! The very idea was intolerable. But Olive's answer reassured him; she had taken her first lesson in the art of self-control, and she now spoke calmly:
"No, Michael. I have not had a day's

illness since you saw me last."

"That's right," he said, in a tone of relief, as he helped her to seat herself in the cab and took his place by her

A hundred times she had pictured this first drive with him through the unknown streets of London. Always it had been strange and bewildering, yet bright with the sunshine of a wonderful happiness. But now the time had really come, with all the strangeness and all the bewilderment; but the happiness-why was that wanting? Was this carefully-dressed young man in-deed Michael? And this tired girl sitting silently by his side, could she be the sunny confident Olive of old times? Surely no.

Poor Olive had, until now, seen herself under only one aspect. She had not realized that it is the lot of most people to behold a good many different selves before they have done with this life of changes, and she was startled, as the young always are, at the unfamiliar being she saw. If she could have shaken off this stupid dejected mood all might have been well, she thought. And presently it occurred to Michael to become affectionate, and he took her hand, cased in a worn thread glove, into his own.

"We ought to be very glad that we are together again," he said. "London confuses you at first, but you will soon get used to this noise and bustle and



SHE WAS CLINGING TO UNCLE WAKE. find out all the advantages of living in a wide sphere. And you will have me

to teach you everything.' Olive drew a long breath. She would have given anything for the power of glancing up into his face with her old frank smile -the smile that he had scared away. She could only murmur something which was drowned in the rattle of the cab, and he thought again how dull and commonplace she had

It was well that the drive was not long, for it was becoming intolerable to them both. The clattering cab stopped at last in the middle of a crowded thoroughfare, and Michael told her that this was the Strand and here was Uncle Wake's shop.

Out of the shop door bolted an eager lad, head foremost, and received Olive's box upon his willing back. She herself seemed to stumble blindly after him into a place that was a den of darkness; but from the gloom came a

man's cheery voice, full and deep. "So this is my niece, Olive," it said. "You are very welcome, my dear. We want somebody young here to keep us

"She's come too late for that," sighed another voice, thin and melancholv. 'We are old already, Samuel, and you know it well enough.

"I won't admit it for a moment," the first speaker replied. "Nothing ages people more than talking about their

'Oh, Samuel! We ought willingly to acknowledge the days of the years of our pilgrimage, even if we call them few and evil, as the patriarch Jacob

"Jacob was always fond of running himself down; but he feathered his nest well, and that's a thing that I never could do. Olive, my dear, your uncle can't feast you on the fat of the land, but he can give you plenty of

Never did any promise seem sweeter to a famished heart. In an instant Olive forgot her shyness and made straight for the large substantial figure which was now becoming visible. Her eyes were getting accustomed to the twilight of the room behind the shop, and she had returned Uncle Wake's hearty kiss and was clinging to him, when some one lighted a lamp. Then a bright clear light illumined the little parlor, and she saw the gray head and kindly face of the bookseller.

He was an ample man. Nature, when she fashioned him, had not been stinted for material: he had a large body, and his head and face were large, too. The thick gray hair looked like a mop of short curls, keen gray eyes twinkled good-humoredly under shaggy eye-brows, and the well-cut mouth and chin denoted firmness and good sense. Any physiognomist would have said that it was the face of a man who was sure to succeed in life; but as regarded worldly gains, Samuel Wake was decidown, and yet here he was at sixtying care of another man's shop and selwonder if Michael, in his energetic struggle to get to the front, looked back sometimes with quiet contempt on Samuel Wake.

"There's a look of my poor Ruth about you," he said; and the deep voice softened as old memories came back. "I know why they call you Olive, it was your grandmother's name. You never saw her, but I knew her well. I'm glad they have given her name to you, my child, for hers was a spirit of

Mrs. Wake was a woman of fragile and shadowy aspect. When she was young she must have been fair and slender like an elfin maiden, with a kind of moonlight prettiness of her own; but now she was so white and wan that you almost expected her to vanish. She always wore a shawl and a large shapeless cap, and there was never any touch of decided color about her dress. Even her voice was faint and thin and seemed to come from a long way off; and altogether she was such a shade that there was not enough of her to be loved. You might like her and regard her as a sort of harmless ghost, who wandered about the house and wailed feebly over the shortcomings of humanity.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

UTILIZILIG THE PHONOGRAPH. How New York Typewriters Take Advantage of Odd Time.

Typewriters in some of the downtown offices are learning a trick of utmost care that the sheeps' backs do trade that promises to fill many a spare not get soiled. h profit. The typewr business is a variable one. There are many hours in it that are wholly idle, when time hangs. On busy days, on the other hand, callers are frequently turned away, so great is the rush of business. It happens in the majority of cases that men are not in so much of a hurry for typewritten copy as they are to dictate what they have in mind and be rid of it. They can wait a few hours or a day or more for the copy when once it is practically disposed of by dictation. Herein lies the office of the phonograph. A caller, finding the typewriter occupied, can step into a corner and talk at a phonograph what he wants to say. The operator takes out the sheet and lays it away for a leisure moment. When that moment arrives the phonograph repeats the dictation at a speed easily regulated. The device saves time to the one dictating, for the phonograph will take speech as fast as it can be uttered. It serves. also, to give the typewriters occupation in hours that would be otherwise idle. and no business need now be turned away. Those who are employing the device find that it works very well .-N. Y. Times.

Whipping Balky Horses.

Notwithstanding the fact that the press continually admonishes whom it may concern that it does no good to whip or pound a balky horse, almost every owner or driver of one does it today. It is probably the greatest piece of horse folly in existence. It is not a remnant of barbarism, but it is continual barbarism, and brings out what original and acquired sin there is in a man. The brain of a horse can retain but one idea at a time. If the idea is to sulk, whipping only intensifies it. A change of that idea, then, is the only successful method of management This may be accomplished in scores of ways, a few of which will be named. Tie a handkerchief about his eyes; tie his tail tightly to the bellyband or backband; fasten a stick in his mouth; tie a cord tightly about his leg; uncheck and pet him awhile; clasp his nostrils and shut his wind off until he wants to go; unhitch him from the vehicle and then hitch up again, or almost any way to get his mind on something else. Whipping or scolding always does harm. The treatment should ever be gentle. There are more balky drivers than horses.-National Stockman.

"What's this scandal about Bobotter and his wife?"

"Why, didn't you hear? Just one week after their divorce they were seen at the theater together without a chaperone."-Judge.

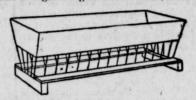
FARM AND GARDEN. FOR SHEEP RAISERS.

How to Build a Combination Hay and Grain Feed Rack.

The rack I have had made is ten feet long, although it need not necessarily be so. I make it ten feet as it suits the dividing of the Turlington sheep pens. Yards divided by a combination hay and feed rack are very convenient. Suppose the pens are thirteen feet in width, as they are at Turlington, in addition to the rack you can have a threefoot gate between the rack and wall to either for yourself or sheep.

The rack is set on blocks one foot from the ground, but I would much prefer wheels. The measurement from top of block to top of rack is thirty inches. The rack is boarded downward from the top eighteen inches; the remaining twelve inches is divided by slats into two and one-half inch spaces for the sheep to extract the hay. The slats are simply strong plaster laths; fence boards one inch thick complete the rest of the work. It is wise to round the sharp corners of the lath so as to prevent the sheep when feeding from disfiguring their "side whiskers," which our charming Downs are apt to do; indeed, the correct system would be to have smooth revolving rollers instead of permanent fixed slats.

Attached to the rack is a feed trough making it a combined hay and grain feeder. The grain trough on both sides of the rack is on a level with the blocks standing ten inches from the ground. The trough is eight inches wide, with a



COMBINATION HAY AND GRAIN FEED

strip two and one-half inches wide along the front. This I find very convenient for lambs as well as for old sheep, yet lambs should have the benefit of a "creep" and a feed corner for themselves. The opening at the top of the rack is two feet wide and the width at bottom one foot.

When such racks are exposed to the weather they should always be covered and have folding doors in the roof for the admission of fodder. In filling the rack with fresh hay or in emptying it of refuse it would be well if possible to back the sheep or remove them into another compartment till the work is completed; otherwise a careless attendant will invariably allow chaff and dirt to settle on the fleece. I have tried racks with three and three and one-half inch spaces for the sheep to feed from, but I have found none so satisfactory as where the distance is but two and onehalf inches between the slats. When you consider that the feed openings are only twelve inches in height and from there boarded to the top it is almost impossible for dirt to lodge on the wool. I have sheep so fed during the last winter and to-day their wool is spotless. Owing to the convenient height of the rack the shepherd should turn over the unconsumed hay at least once a day. This induces the sheep to eat and adds freshness to the fodder blown on. When it is picked over remove the stale feed and replace it by fresh, taking the

proach of being a careless wool-grower it would be well for the owner at shearing time to spread every fleece on a table, turning the shorn side downward; then remove by hand all ex-traneous substances, such as burrs, hay, dung, etc., never forgetting to throw aside all kempy and matted parts. This done each side of the fleece ought to be folded over toward the middle. The neck is then folded toward the breech and the breech toward the neck. Now handle the fleece carefully; place it compactly in the fleece press, tie and lay it aside in thorough good fashion, and let every bale or wool sack receive a temporary mark to indicate the description of wool it contains. Let the "locks" or "skirtings" be placed in separate bales .- William Watson, in Breeder's Gazette.

THE POULTRY YARD.

FRESH eggs sell readily throughout the year.

SELL spring chickens as soon as they are large enough.

Young goslings and ducks require about the same management. Eggs for market should never

washed when it can be avoided. Young turkeys must be fed sparingy at first, and care must be taken that the feed is fresh.

It is not a profitable plan to allow hen to stroll around six or seven weeks with four or five chickens.

GUINEAS are noisy, but their noise often helps to frighten away many of the enemies of the poultry yard.

Ducks can be picked much oftener than geese because their feathers ripen faster, but they are not quite so valu-

THE size of the hen and the season should largely determine the number of eggs that should be put under each hen when setting them.

As THE weather gets warmer more care is necessary to supply good ventilation. Lattice or screen doors or windows can often be used to a good advantage.

GENERALLY it is not profitable to keep hens after they are two years old. Now is a good time to select and mark such as it is desired to keep and prepare the rest for market.

FEED the young poultry often if they Louis Rapublic

POTATO CULTURE.

The Soll Must Be Worked Deep to Secure

Two of the most important items in the growing of a good crop of potatoes is to have the soil fine and mellow when the seed is planted, and to keep it in this condition during growth.

To secure the best results with all root crops, it is an important item to work the soil deep and thorough, and usually the more fully this is done the better will be the growth and yield of the crop. In nearly all cases, the more fully the soil is prepared before the seed is planted, the easier the work admit of passageway from fold to fold, will be of keeping in a proper condition afterward. The harrow can nearly always be used to a good advantage in a few days after planting the seed and then once again as the plants show well above ground; this will aid materially in killing the weeds and keeping the soil fine and mellow.

In using the cultivator the first time, care should be taken to work reasonably deep and us close to the plants as possible, and at each subsequent cultivation work a little shallower and a little farther from the plants. A fiveshovel cultivator, using one horse, is one of the very best implements for cultivating potatoes; another is a twohorse spring cultivator, working sufficiently to keep the soil loose and mel-

After the plants make a good growth, care must be taken not to disturb the roots, and especially so after the tubers begin to form. It is often best to give a thorough cultivation when the plants are in bloom, taking pains to thoroughly stir the surface, and tollowing with a hoe, to kill the weeds between the plants in the row. Keep the soil level; there is no advantage in hilling up, and in a dry season it is a disadvantage, as the soil will dry out much more thoroughly than if left level, and this often seriously affects the growth and yield of the crops.

Potatoes require considerable mois ture to make the best growth and yield, and by keeping the surface level and in good tilth, you aid materially to retain moisture in the soil. Another advantage in keeping the soil level is that the cultivation can be repeated as often as may be considered necessary for the best growth and thrift of the crop, and when the soil is weedy this is often quite an item .- N. J. Shepherd, in Farm, Field and Stockman.

SPRAYING FOR FRUITS.

Valuable Hints on the Proper Use of the Various Fungicides.

A. C. Hammond, secretary of the Illinois Horticultural society, is the pioneer in the method of spraying fruit trees. Much has been written concerning this subject, yet it is one which seems to bear considerable discussion. Mr. Hammond says that in spraying for codling moth and all half-eating insects, London purple is the cheapest and best material. He uses one pound to 180 gallons of water for the first application, and for the second, ten days later, adds forty gallons more of water. If a third spraying is done (which is seldom necessary) he adds forty gallone more, reducing it to one pound to 260

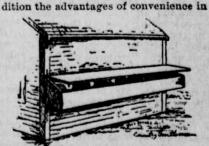
gallons of water.

The leaves of the pear trees are less sensitive to arsenical poisons than the apple, while those of the peach and plum are much more so, which makes spraying for the curculio a different matter. While no exact rules can be laid down, enough is known to warrant the assertion that this insect's depredation can be estimated by millions of ars, and it is as safe pests can be eradicated with poisons. For the peach and plum Paris green should be used, not stronger than one pound to 350 gallons of water. This weak solution should be applied fre-

quently during the curculio season Some seasons scab causes half the apple and pear crop to be worthless, and peach and plum and grape rot often destroys a large portion of these fruits. That these diseases can be overcome by the use of fungicides no one who has given the subject careful attention for a moment doubts, but it requires more intelligence and perseverence than the use of insecticides. Scab and fruit rot is caused by a minute parasitic plant, and the application of copper solution kills the growth and of course prevents the disease. To obtain the best results with fungicides it is best to begin early and spray every few days, as the condition of the weather may render necessary, until the danger point is past. A five-acre orchard of 200 trees can be sprayed at a cost of \$20, including pump.-Gay Davidson, in St. St. Louis Republic.

NESTING-PLACE DEVICE. A Plan That Will Commend Itself to

Thoughtful Poultry Raisers. The nearer hens can have their surroundings approximate toward nature, the better will be the results from them. This is specially true in the matter of providing dark nesting-boxes out of the light and out of the liability of annoyance from the other fowls in the flock. The device shown in the illustration is admirably adapted to secure both these advantages, and in ad-



gathering eggs and in keeping the boxes clean. With such a plan it is not necessary to enter the house at all, except to clean them out and supply dust and chaff, as the feeding and watering are to be kept growing rapidly. A lit- can be done at the door. The cover of tle bonemeal mixed with the feed will this projection can be raised and secured help to impart vigor and strength. by a hook, while the front is also hinged Only feed what they will eat up clean. to permit of sweeping out the boxes DESTROY the materials in the nests as occasionally. The same construction soon as the hens come off with their can be used to advantage upon an inbroods, and sprinkle a little lime or side hallway of a peultry house, or copperas about the old nest place be- where a room for fowls is partitioned supplying fresh material. -St off from another room. -Webb Donnell. in Country Gentleman.

Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Central Committee of the Fourth Congressional District, held at Emporia on Monday, the 28th day of March, 1892, for the purpose of calling a convention to place in nomination a candidate for Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, the city of Emporia was unanimously selected as the place, and May 24th as the time for holding such convention, and the basis of representation was fixed upon the vote of John Sheridan, Presidential Elector-at-Large in 1888, upon the basis of one delegate for each county in the district and one delegate for each county in the district and one delegate for each 800 votes and fractions of 150 or more so cast Therefore, I. H. S. Martin, Chairman of the said Congressional Committee, do hereby call a delegate convention to meet in the city of Emporia on May 24, 1892, at 10°clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, and the election of a central committee for said district.

The different counties will be entitled to DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

the following repres	entation in said con-
Butler 6 Chase 3 Coffey 5 Greenwood 5 Lyon 6 Marion 5	Osage

	-		-		
		H	8.	MARTIN,	Chairman.
CHAS.	K.	HOLLIDA	Y,	JR., Sec'y	

Frank T. Lynch, editor of the Leavwith marked ability.

There is and has been a vast amount of talk about the Democrats and Alliance men fusing in this district for the purpose of defeating Congressman Funston. It is admitted that if the opposition to Mr. Funston could be united his defeat would be inevitable. The trouble is to agree upon the man. The Democrats will never agree to support an Alliance man and there are so many candidates for the place in the Alliance party that they are not likely to agree upon any Democrat for the place. There is so much opposition to Mr. There is a deficit authorities.

These were some of the difficulties which beset that devoted band in their efforts to secure Kansas to freedom. Governor Robinson's book tells how success was achieved. It tells how he led them (though he does not say so) through the desert into the fought when it was best to fight, negotiated treaties and entered into agreements when these promised most, and always, in season and out of season, insisted that there must be no conflict. There is so much opposition to Mr. insisted that there must be no conflict Funston in his own party that it looks with the general government, and no to us as if the only way to defeat him recognition of the bogus Territorial is for the Democrats to nominate laws.

some man that will be acceptable to the Republicans who are opposed to and should always be read as the first Mr. Funston. Indeed, we believe that with the right kind of man the Democratic candidate would draw more votes from the Republicans than they would get from a fusion with the Alliance party.—Wyandotte

THE KANSAS CONFLICT.

COL. MOORE REVIEWS COV. ROBINSON'S BOOK-"THE FIRST CHAPTER OF THE CREATHIS-TORY."

Col. H. L. Moore, one of the leading citizens of Lawrence, who fought through the war of the Rebellion, communicated the following to the Born in

by Johnson, Beauregard and Semmes and a dozen other military and naval officers of the rebel government.

Governor Robinson's history of the struggle for freedom in Kansas has too little of the author in it to entitle the book to be characterized as a memoir, and still it was impossible to write of the Kansas conflict without giving much touching the life of the man who was the chief actor in the beginning of the great struggle that convulsed the entire nation, and before its fortunate conclusion drew into the field almost the entire mili-

tary force of the Republic.
In Greeley's "Preliminary Egotism" to the "American Conflict," he says: "I know what history is, and how it must be made. It any of my numerous fellow laborers in this field is deluded with the notion that he has written the history of our gigantic civil war, I, certainly, am free from like hallucination." In his preface Governor Robinson says: "The actors in any struggle are unfitted to be the historians of that struggle, and this unfitness extends to all their sympathizers and partisans." Not-withstanding any lingering bias or signs of prejudice that may be discovered in any or all of these books, it is an undeniable fact that they constitute they can be a supplied to the constitute that they can be a supplied to the constitute that they can be a supplied to the constitute that they constitute they can be a supplied to the constitute that tute the best possible basis for the history that some future Hallam or Gibbon will write of the great conflict that finally abolished slavery, and made the Republic a republic indeed. From the passage of the ordinance of 1787 up to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, in 1854, the question of slavery had occupied much of the time and attention of Congress. Every succeeding year saw the strug-gle in the National Legislature in creasing in bitterness until Douglas' bills opened the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and virtually appointed the settlers of those territories referees in the great case of Slavery ver sus Freedom, thereby hoping to get the case out of Congress. Never were referees better chosen. They were endowed with an invincible determination to see that justice was done. They could neither be bribed nor intimidated. When their work was finished and they reported their county Commissioners, Proaction back to Congress in the Constitution of 1859, judgment was entered Pursuant to call, the Board of up for the defendants in the case of County Commissioners met, in special Slavery versus Freedom. The case was appealed, but the judgment of Governor Robinson's baptism of business: the lower court was finally affirmed

blood in California tempered the man It was ordered that the County Attor the work he had to do here. The metal was not so brittle as to fly to enforce the fish laws regarding fishpieces, but it was hard enough to hold
a cutting edge, and in the history of
those trying years there cannot be
found a single instance of rashness on
his serving to the he was irrese.

It was decided to receive propositions in regard to Poor Farm. See his part or a time when he was irreso notice in another column.

Iute, when firmness was demanded.

The book gives due credit to the Pon. Eli Thayer, the only man who Court-house repaired and repainted.

saw light in the eclipse of liberty, caused by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He read in the Kan-sas-Nebraska act the final doom of sas-Nebraska act the final doom of the institution that that act was intended to perpetuate. He raised money, aroused the people and kept a constant stream of immigration flow-ing into Kansas, where the arbitra-ment of the slavery question was to be determined. Dr. Charles Robin-son was selected to command in the field. At the time he entered upon

field. At the time he entered upon this enterprise, in 1854, everything seemed to be against the success of the undertaking of these Free State men. Missouri, a slave State, lay between Kansas and those men of the east who were coming to make the Territory a free State. It was a round-a-bout journey through Iowa and Ne-braska to the field of operations. The Abolitionists were all "broke up" over the prospects. Wendall Philips, Theo. Parker and William Lloyd Garrison regarded the fate of Kansas as sealed. They saw no hope for the country except in destroying it by disunion. It was expected that the general govern-

ment and its appointees in the Terri-tories would aid in every possible way in the establishment of slavery in Kansas. Just over the line in Missouri was an overwhelming horde of border ruffians, ready at any moment to pour over into Kansas to commit any outrage that the interest of their enworth Standard, one of the brightest cause demanded. They voted at the young men in the State died, at his election, sacked the towns and murhome, last Friday afternoon, from the effects of a cold he contracted while forts were garrisoned by United States attending the Salina Democratic State troops that could and would be used convention over which he presided at a moment's notice to suppress and punish any resistance on the part of

the free-State settlers to the consti-

chapter of the history of the same struggle in its final development, in which Lincoln and Grant superceded Thayer and Robinson.

DEATH OF EDWARD T. BAKER. The friends and many acquaintances, as well as the public in general. were greatly shocked to learn of the death of Mr. Edward T. Baker, although his death was not unexpected, yet when the final end came it cast a deep gloom upon the entire commu-

nity as well as the county.

Of a quiet, amiable and retiring disposition, a gentle and loving father, and a kind and considerate husband, loyal to his opinions and convictions, possessing that strength and firmness of character which won for him the friendship and confidence of all who

Record:

General Sherman began the modern era of memoirs. His was followed by the invaluable personal memoirs of Grant, Sheridan, McClellan, Butler and Porter, of the army and navy, and by Johnson Resurgerd and South State and Ison in 1870, locating in Bazaar township. ownship.

He was married to Miss Mary A Schwilling on August 28, 1875. He was elected County Commissioner, which office he held for three years. In the fall of 1891 he was elected County Treasurer on the Re publican ticket.

He was largely interested in raising, feeding and shipping cattle He leaves a wife, son and two daughters to mourn his untimely

By Mr. Baker's death the county not only loses an honest, faithful and scientious friend, who had its best interest ever at heart.
Mr. Baker's brother, Mr. Samuel

Baker, and sister, Mrs. J. D. White, and nephew, Chas. Williams, arrived from Illinois yesterday morning, but too late to be at the bedside when his spirit departed, at six o'clock yester-

day morning.

The bereaved family and friends have the sincere sympathy of the en-

tire community. The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian church, in this city, at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, the Revs. E. Y. and Isaac Hill offici ating; and the remains will be interred in the Bazaar cemetery.

A STRAIGHT TICKET.

The People's party central committee, of Franklin county, met on Saturday last, and among other things passed the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Past experience has taught us that there is no hope of redress through the old political parties; therefore be it

Resolved, That we are in favor of keeping in the middle of the road, and we hereby approve the course adopted by the Ottawa Journal.

If the Democratic party desires to retain its self-respect there is but one way open for it. That is, when the Congressional convention meets at Lawrence, June 7th, to nominate a good, clean man for Congress, and one whose Democracy cannot be questioned. - Wyandotte Herald,

Pursuant to call, the Board session, at 10 o'clock, a. m., Saturday, May 7, 1892, all the members being

It was ordered that the County At-

THE POPULATION OF COTTONWOOD

Is about 1,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. TRIAL SIZE FREE. Large bottles 50c. and \$1. Sold by all druggists.

DO YOU WANT COLD ?

Cripple Creek is not a health resort. It is a wealth resort. Quite a differ-ence! Location, near Pike's Peak, in Colorado. Gold—bright, yellow gold, is found at grass roots and in the rock

Reliable experts claim this is to-day the richest camp in Colorado. Assays average \$100 per ton, and have run as high as \$5,000. One hundred people a day are now rushing to Fremont, chief town of the district. The chance of a lifetime, is worth

looking after! You can get there quickly and com-fortably by taking the Santa Fe Route. Only line with no change of cars from Chicago, Kansas City and other principle cities to Florissant, nearest railroad station with daily stages to Fre-

mont. Inquire of local ticket agent, Santa Fe Route about rates and service.

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 it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle FREE. Large size 50c. and \$1.

THE WORLD'SCOLUMBIAN EXPOSI-TION.

Send 50 cents to Bond & Co., 576 Rookery, Chicago, and you will receive, post paid, a four hundred page advance Guide to Exposition, with elegant Engravings of the Grounds and Buildings, Portraits of leading spirits, and a Map of the City of Chicago; all of the Rules governing the Exhibition and Exhibitors, and all information which can be given out in advance of its opening. Also, other engravings and printed information will be sent you as published. It will be a very valuable Book and every person should secure a copy.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY

REPORT. Statement of the amount on hand in the County Treasury of Chase county, Kansas, April 25th, 1892. Redemption
Condemnation
TOWNSHIP FUNDS.
Bazaar township gen
road
Matfield township, general.
road

Matfield township, general.
road
Cottonwood township gen,
road
Cedar township, gen
Poad
Diamond Creek township, general.
CITY FUNDS.
Normal Institute.
County school, unapportioned.
SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.
No. 4, general.
4, state.
6, general.
6, bond interest
6, bond sinking.
13, general.
14, general.
14, state.
14, general.
15, sond interest
14, sinking.
15, general.
15, bond interest
15, sinking.
18, general.
19, sinking.
19, general.
11, state.
11, sinking.
11, sinking.
12, sinking.
13, general.
14, sinking.
15, seneral.
15, sinking.
18, general. state.

24, bond interest (overp'd) \$19 65.
27, "sinking (overp'd) 29 89.
28, state
29, general State , general , state , general , state. , bond interest , sinking general bond interest , sinking (overp'd) \$82 46, general bond sinking state. 2, bond sinking. 99 51
3, state. 57 77
3, bond interest. 21 75
3, ' sinking 496 61
4, state 13 78
5, general 47 58
7, bond interest. 62 5
7, ' sinking 84 03
8, general 84 03
8, general 94 03
8, state 18 02
8, state 18 02
9, ' sinking 334 47
9, ' interest 66 25
9, ' sinking (overp'd) \$30 68
9, ' sinking (overp'd) \$30 68
9, ' sinking (overp'd) \$30 68
9, ' sinking (overp'd) \$31 16
15 15
15 15
2, state, 12 72

sinking (overp'd) \$31 16. bond interest..... sinking
state.
bond interest
sinking
interest " sinking... 60. state 60. bond interest 61. state 61. bond interest 61. sinking 63. state

os, state
Cash on hand unappor'd ... \$5.667 28
Fotal amount in Treas. ... \$26,772 16
STATE OF KANSAS

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County,
I, A. M. Breese, Treasurer of said County,
being duly sworn, say that the above and
foregoing shows the amount of money in the
Treasury of said County, and that the same
is correctly apportioned as he verily believes.

County Treasure.
Sworn to by A, M. Breese, and by him subscribed to before me, this 25th day of April,
1892.

M. K. MARMAN, County Clerk.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners, of Chase county, Kansas, constituted as a Board of Equaliza-Kansas, constituted as a Board of Equalization, will meet in compliance with section 74, chapter 107, of the General Statutes of the State of Kansas, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1892, for the purpos of equalizing the valuation of all property assessed in said county for the year 1892, at which neeting, or adjourned meeting, all persons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessment made and returned by the assessors, can appear and have the errors in the returns corrected.

K. Harman, County Clerk.

Not ce.

The Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas, will receive propositions on or before June 7th, 1892, from parties having a suitable piece of land in Chase county, with or without buildings, for County Poor Farm. Said propositions to state complete descriptions and price, and file the same with the County Clerk.

WARREN PECK, Chairman, J. F. KIRKER, J. C. NICHOL. Attest: M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe28-ti

THOS. H. GRISGAM WOOD & CRISHAM.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federal

Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS.

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

C. N. STERRY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS .: Practices in all State and Feder

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Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.

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What's the Rush? What causes so many to go to

PECK,

CEDAR POINT,

to purchase Machinery, Carriages, Wagons,

Carts. 11 13 and in fact almost anything that runs on wheels or runners? An inspection of goods and prices will explain the cause better than

the valuable medium of printer's ink.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

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Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF NUMBERS. CURES.

LIST OF NUMBERS.

CURES.

1—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations. .25
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. .25
3—Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness .25
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults. .25
5—Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic. .25
6—Cholera Morbus, Vomiting. .25
7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis. .25
8—Neuralgin, Toothache, Faceache .25
9—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. .25
10—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation .25
11—Suppressed or Painfal Periods. .25
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods. .25
13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness. .25
14—Salt Rheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions. .25
15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains. .25
15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains. .25
17—Piles, Blind or Bleeding. .25
18—Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes. .25
19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head .25
20—Whooping Cough .25
21—Asthma, Oppressed Breathing. .25
22—Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing .25
23—Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling .25
24—General Debility, Physical Weakness .25
25—Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions .25
26—Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding .25
27—Kidney Diseases25
30—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed. .25
31—Painful Periods .25
31—Painful Periods .25
34—Diphtheria, Ucerated Sore Throat .25
35—Chronic Congestions & Eruptions .25
25—Nervous Debility, Seminal Weak-

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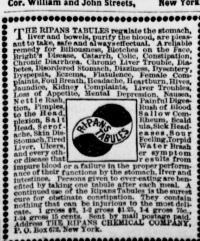
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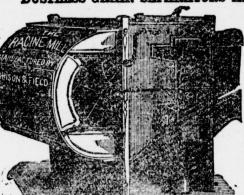


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Easily, quickly and permanently by Dr. Taft's ASTINMALENE You will admit after having taken a few doses that it is a ASTINMALENE specific for that terrible disease. Instead of flying to the door or window, gasping for as if each one would be your last, you have only to take a few doses of the ASTHMALENE when the spasm is broken, the breathing becomes easy, and you feel as if some angel of mercy had unloosed the iron grasp of the fingers of death, that had nearly deprived you of life.

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COTTONWOOD PALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms-peryoar, \$1.50 cash in advance; attertures months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

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1 year ... | 10.00 | 18.00 | 24.00 | 18.00 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 1



TIME TABLE.

BAST. NY.X. Chi.X MR X. KC. X. WY Cedar Grove. 10 37 12 57 11 54 10 13 11 27 Clements... 10 16 105 12 06am 10 23 11 50 Eimdale... 11 00 1 16 12 23 10 36 12 35 Evans... 11 00 1 16 12 23 10 36 12 35 Evans... 11 05 12 06 12 29 10 40 12 50 Strong... 11 14 1 26 12 45 10 48 1 26 Elitnor... 11 24 1 34 12 57 10 57 2 04 Saffordville. 1. 28 1 39 1 05 11 03 2 17

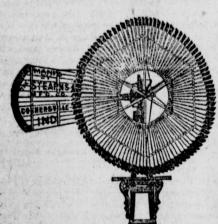
WEST. Pass, Frt. Bazaar Gladstone od Falls. Strong City ... 4 00am 8 30am 5 20 Evans ... 4 10 8 45 Hymer ... 4 27 9 16

POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the post office—whether directed to his name or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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o craue. We build all sizes of both power and pumping ills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds, nk work of every kind a specialty; goods are lly guaranteed.

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BOOHBACH, MODONALD & CO. 15 to 25 Whyshall St., New York.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS

Wood taken on subscription. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug

Residence property for sale. Apply at this office. aug6-if Perforated chair seats 10c at
HAGER'S. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug

J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, was at Emporia, Friday.

J. W. McWilliams was down Emporia, Friday. W. Y. Morgan, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Monday.

Hutchinson, last week. C. R. Simmons visited at Kansas City, one day last week.

Wm. Lacoss is now assisting John Doering in his tonsorial establishment.

Strong City, were visiting at Council Grove, last week.

Mrs. J. H. Mayville, of Emporia, visited her sister, Mrs. Thos. O'Donnell, of Strong City, last week.

Francis Perkins, of Matfield Green, is acting as one of the Deputy Sher iffs at this term of the District Court. J. G. Winters, of Strong City, will furnish the Santa Fe R. R. Co. ice, at the Strong City station, this summer.

Candy ten cents per pound at C. R. Winters returned home, last of life.
Thursday night, from Webb City,
where he had been for several months Matfield

in another column.

Mrs. Susan Palmer and child, of Denver, Colo., arrived here, Tucsday afternoon, for a six weeks' visit at her brother's, Willis E. Brace.

At a regular meeting of the U.S.

Wm. Bozman having resigned as night operator at the Santa Fe depot, Strong City, P. J. Roach, of Elmdale, is now filling that position.

The mail for Wonsevu now leaves this city on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and returns on Tues-days, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Wm. Heintz went to Cedar Point, last week, to assist in arranging the spring stock of goods just received at that place by E. F. Holmes & Co.

W. A. Randolph and Judge L. B. Kellogg, of Emporia; T. O. Kelley and Judge F. Doster, of Marion, have been in attendance at Court, this week.

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

Mrs. J. H. Doolittle and son, Dudley, went to Guthrie, Oklahoma, last Thursday, on a visit to Mrs. Doolit tle's parents, Judge and Mrs. T. S.

Two boys at Strong City received injuries in the face, last week, from ball bats, viz: A son of John Clay and a son of Sid Delate; though the wounds were not serious.

Post yourself on the fish law before you go fishing, as the County Attorhas been instructed by the Board

any merchant between Cottonwood Falls and Eldorado, defies competi-

Wm. Jeffrey and wife have moved back to this county, from West Virginia, and are now occupying the P. C. Jeffrey residence, at Elmdale, among which is the Courant, extend to him and his happy wild their most C. Jeffrey residence, at Elmdale, among which is the Courant, extend which place is the property of Wm. Jeffrey. P. C. Jeffrey is making his hearty congratulations, wishing them home with them, occupying the same much joy in time, and a blissful eterminant. room he did while his wife was alive, nity.

wrong on your paper or wrapper call in or send word and have it corrected.

One hundred and eighteen acres of first class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm. Address the owner,

FRANK M. BAKER, 827 Kent street, Denver, Col. About 5 o'clock, Saturday after-noon, it began to rain in this vicinity,

S. A. Breese, Jabin Johnson, G. K. Hagans, C. W. Jones, John Horner, Geo. Harlan and others, from this county, one day last week.

Wm. Lacoss is now assisting John Doering in his tonsorial establishment.

We will be a stablishment be a stablishment be a stablishment.

We will be a stablishment be a

Ex-Sheriff Tom Smith, of Marion, is in town, having arrived here, yesterday afternoon.

John E. Bell and Lawrence Gustin attended the Y. P. S. C. E., at Kansas City, last week.

H. K. Zimmerman and family, of Strong City, were visiting at Council. The following persons were granted H. Johnson, 83

Ed. R. Ferlet, of Greenwood county, arrived here, yesterday morning, on a visit to his parents.

Mrs. G. M. Patterson, of Matfield Green, is enjoying a visit from her mother, from Missouri.

Judge I. H. Moore, County Supt.

The preliminary trials of Joseph Geer and John Watchous, charged with the murder of Wm. Coulter, have been continued until Wednesday of next week. Last Saturday the Coroner and the County Attorney caused the body of the murdered man THEO. B. MOORE, County Supt. fore been supposed.— Eureka Messen-ger, May 5.

36 sheets of note paper 5c at nell, of Strong City, last week.

Mrs. H. F. Gillett, of this city, is enjoying a visit from her sister, Miss Alice Sherwood, of Medina, N. Y.

There was quite a heavy rainfall in this vicinity, early this morning, with considerable hail southwest of town.

Mrs. J. E. Duchanois and daughter are visiting Mrs. Duchanois 'parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. King, at Emporia.

Francis Perkins, of Matfield Green, is acting as one of the Deputy Sher, is acting as one of the Deputy Sher, is acting as one of the Deputy Sher.

Married, at Emporia, on Sunday afternoon, May 8th, 1892, by the Rev. J. W. Stewart, Mr. W. B. Hilton and Miss Ida B. Estes, both of Cotton-wood Falls, Kansas. Mr. Hilton is a member of the firm of Lee & Hilton, proprietors of the Corner Drug Store, and the happy bride is the daughter of Geo. W. Estes, Esq., of this city, a most estimable young lady who was reared and educated in this city. They are both to be congratulated on Your Money Than We have Ever BEEN ABLE TO They are both to be congratulated on

street. The COURANT extends to them its kindest wishes in their new state Thursday night, from Webb City, where he had been for several months past.

Judge L. B. Kellogg, of Emporia, and T. O. Kelley and Judge F. Doster, of Marion, attended Court in this city, last week.

Judge L. B. Kellogg, of Emporia, and T. O. Kelley and Judge F. Doster, of Marion, attended Court in this city, last week. city, last week.

The County Commissioners will meet on the first Monday in June, as a Board of Equalization. See notice in another column.

Ed. J. Raymond left, Monday night, for St. Louis, from whence he will go to Chicago to work at his will go to Chicago, to work at his yesterday, and have gone to house-trade, stone cutting.

At a regular meeting of the II.S. Grant Post of Elmdale, it was decided that the Post as a body attend the memorial services at the Elk schoolhouse, on Sunday, May 29, at 11
o'clock, a. m. Program to be furnished later. Also that all will attend regular decoration services at
Elmdale, as is our usual custom. All
or caldiars and acidem adjusted to adjust a disease to ex-soldiers and sailers adjacent to and within reach of Elmdale are cordially invited. Remember this is made a grand occasion at Elmdale, and her citizens always do themselves proud in the remember the sailers are cordially invited. Remember this is made a grand occasion at Elmdale, and her citizens always do themselves proud in W. H. Humphrey vs. Rovett Willers and sailers adjacent to and motion to correct journal; journal entry corrected by inserting "block fifting the sailers and sailers adjacent to and motion to correct journal; journal entry corrected by inserting "block fifting the sailers and sailers adjacent to and motion to correct journal; journal entry corrected by inserting "block fifting the sailers and sailers adjacent to and motion to correct journal; journal entry corrected by inserting "block fifting the sailers and sailers adjacent to and with fee of \$10.

S. E. Whitney possession of proposition of the land therein mentioned.

W. H. Humphrey vs. Rovett Will-Adolphus L. Adolphus L. making everybody welcome, her Sabbath schools and church organizations all come to the front. The Hon. A. L. Redden has been invited to speak. Posts meet this month Saturday the 21st. F T. Johnson, Adi't.

The Board of Trustees of Prairie Grove Cemetery met at the office of W. S. Romigh, April 23th, 1892.

Present, C. C. Whitson, President: to Kate Hands, or her assign, Mary W. S. Romigh, F. B. Hunt and J. P. Kuhl. On motion of W. S. Romigh, the Secretary was instructed to repair the south wall immediately. Secretary and Treasure. Chas. H. Filson, who is now at work on one of B. Lantry & Sons' railroad contracts, at La Junta, Colo., made his family, at Strong City, a week's visit, recently.

Mrs. James F. Hazel and child, who were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bonewell, the parents of Mrs. Hazel, returned to their home, at Kansas City, last Tuesday.

Two hove at Strong City received. journed as above, except that the Trustees will meet at Mr. Romigh's office at 10 o'clock, a. m., to settle with

Secretary and Treasurer. J. P. KUHL, Sec'y. Charles J. Lantry, the junior member of the firm of B. Lantry & Sons, of Strong City, big ranchmen and large railroad contractors. ney has been instructed by the Board of County Commissioners to prosecute all offenders against the law.

The livery stable firm of Atkinson & Co. has been dissolved, Mr. Coe retiring from the firm. J. G. Atkinson the senior member of the firm, will continue the business at the old staud.

B. F. Talkington, the general merchant, at Matfield Green, who carries the largest stock of merchandise of the largest stock of the largest stoc home, for a time, in Arizona, where B. Lantry & Sons now have a big railroad contract. Mr. and Mrs. James C.

If the date to which you have paid your subscription to the COURANT is wrong on your paper or wrapper call E. F. HOLMES & CO.

AS THE WARM WEATHER APPROACHES
AND EVERYONE IS THINKING OF A NEW
SUIT, A NEW HAT, THE NEW STYLE COLLARS AND CUFFS, NEW NECKWEAR, A PAIR OF FINE SHOES AND EVEN A CHANCE OF UNDERWEAR FROM THE HEAVY TO THE and it rained quite hard that night, and it rained quite hard that night, and on Sunday and Sunday night, and was cloudy all day Monday, and also on Tuesday, with a little sunshine occasionally, the weather being quite most

COMPLETE STOCK

Doering in his tonsorial establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, have gone on a visit to Chicago.

A. C. Cox has gone to Arizona, to work on the B. Lantry & Sons big contract.

Born, on Wednesday, May 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McManus, on Diamond Greek, a son.

The following persons were granted of which is Charles Curtis, Charles Curtis, of Topeka.

FOR SALE,—Some very fine Black Langshan Cookerels and eggs, also Silver Laced Wyandotte, Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorn, Barred and White Plymouth Rock, and Light Bramah eggs, from 50 cents to \$1 for 13, now that it is getting late in the season. Apply at this office.

The following persons were granted.

Business Suits and

Working Suits for

YOUNG MEN, EXTRA LARGE MEN, LONG, SLIM MEN

SHORT, FAT MEN,

YOUR MONEY THAN WE HAVE EVER BEEN ABLE TO

their choice of a partner for life. They returned from Emporia, that same afternoon, and went to house-keeping in the residence between R. L. Ford's and M. M. Kuhl's, on Plum street. The CAURANT extends to them. LEADING CLOTHIERS,

Cottonwood Falls, Kasnas.

Artistic Photographs.



ties as stated in the petition.

J. W. Griffis vs. J. C. Lyeth; [dis-J. R. Drake vs. Fred Pracht, for labor; judgment for \$10.64.

Central Loan and Debenture Co. vs.

W. M. Young et al. foreclosure; judg-ment against both Youngs for \$180. First National Bank of Dodge City vs. Emma A. Sitler et al., foreclosure; judgment for Belknap Savings Bank against Sitler and wife for \$4,-370, first lien; and sale without ap praisement; judgment for Peter San-boor against same for \$461.65, second lien; sale without appraisement George Storch vs. Gottlieh G. Miller

railroad contractors, a very well known sale without appraisement; also in fa-and a most popular young man in this vor of Gottlieb G. Miller against Barout appraisement; all other defendants barred and foreclosed. A fee to F. P. Cochran as guardian ad litem al-

lowed. Sarah S. Potwin vs. J. G. Morse et al., foreclosure; death of plaintiff suggested, and case continued in the ame of the executors.

Vanwick Brinkerhoff vs. H. S. Simmons et al., foreclosure; death of plaintiff suggested, and execution renewed in the name of Mary E. Brinkerhoff, executor.

Theo. B. Moore et al. vs. Board of

tinued. Lucy E. Crawford vs. E. S. Craw-

ford, divorce; dismissed witkout pre

In the matter of assignment of H.

Kansas Loan and Trust Co. vs. Sar-

missed without prejudice.

D. M. Davis vs. Olive H. Smith et al.; J. H. Murdock appointed receiver to collect rents, and case continued.

Wenzel, F.

All the above remaining uncalled for, May 26, 1892, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. BREESE, P. M.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS

Chase County.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,
April 12th, 1892

Notice is hereby given that, on the 12th
day of April, 1892, a petition, signed by
L. F. Bielman and 32 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid,
praying for the establishment of a certain
road, described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the northeast corner of section fifteen, township twenty-one, range
seven east, thence west along section line
south of stone wall to northwest corner of
section fifteen, thence north a latteral
branch one hundred rods, more or less, to
intersect Veberg road; thence trom the
northwest corner of section lifteen, town
ship twenty-one, range seven east, south on
township line between Cedar and Bazaar
townships, and Cedar and Matfield townships five miles to northwest corner of section ten, township twenty-two, range seven,
road to be fifty feet wide.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appennted the following name d
persons viz. J. Thompson Geo. Haves

missioners, appointed the following name d persons, viz: J. L. Thompson, Geo. Hayes and W. G. Patten as viewers, with inand W. G. Patten as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of beginning, in Bazaar township, on Monday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order at the Board of County Com-By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[L 8] M, K. HARMAN.

County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS

County of Chase,

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK,
April 12th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 4th day of January, 1892, a petition signed by J. A. Lind, C. E. Wilson and 42 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the northeast corner of section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine, thence south on the section line as far as practicable, thence along the left bank of Buckeye creek to a line running east and west through the center of the northeast quarter, section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine, thence on the south side of said line to the most practicable place of building a bridge, thence across the creek to intersect a public road running along the right bank of Buckeye creek, and to vacate the present crossing of the creek at D. R. Shellenbarger's, and as much of that road running along the east and south bank of the creek as the viewers may determine unnecessary for public use. Also to vacate a road beginning twenty feet west of the mortheast corner section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine, thence west to within twenty feet of the northwest corner of section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine.

Whereupon said Board of County Com-

tion fourteen, township himeteen, range nine.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm. Forney, O. M. Ellis and So'omon Varner as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo township, on Monday, the 29th day of February, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. S. STANLEY,

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[L. 8] County Clerk.

Now on this 12th day of April, A. D. 1892, the viewers aforesaid have made their report pursuant to said notice, which, upon being read, was decided by the Board to be illegal, and was, therefore, ordered to be set aside; and that said road be reviewed and resurveyed. Whereupon the said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz. John McCaskill, Wan. Harris and W. Guy McCandless as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo township, on Thursday, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS,

County of Chase, OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, April 12th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of Jan, 1892, a petition, signed by H. A. Riggs and 14 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners

to get yeur Photo's taken, when you can get them made in Cottonwood Falls.

The matter of the state style, and finish them in an arristic manner our worl before you go elsewhere.

The matter of the establishment of a certain road, get them made in Cottonwood Falls.

The matter of the state style, and the state style, and finish them in an arristic manner our worl before you go elsewhere.

The matter of the state style, and the state state of the state style, and the state style, and the state state of the state style, and the state state of the state style, and the state style, and the state state of the state of the state stat

M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk, [L.S.] ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.

In the matter of assignment of H.
B. Jackson, the report of the Commissioners was approved and the assignee discharged. A note signed by Fred Stack, for \$70.70, allowed to assignee, D. Y. Hamill, in full for services.

W. B. Rand vs. Elhanan Hicks et al.; sheriff's sale confirmed.

Kansas Loan and Trust Co. vs. Sar

Kansas Loan and Trust Co. vs. Sarah B. Hunnewell; sheriff's sale confirmed.

David H. Flock vs. M. Thompson et al.; sheriff's sale confirmed.

D. M. Davis vs. Elizabeth Porter; sheriff's sale set aside, and case dismissed without prejudice.

D. M. Davis vs. Olive H. Smith et al.; J. H. Murdock appointed receiver to collect rents, and case continued.

P. K. Dederick vs. M. C. Newton; writ of assistance granted.

J. G. Hornberger vs. Cyrus Wilson, appraisement set aside; all aone at cost of plaintiff.

Henry Brandley vs. Ada P. Whitton et al., foreclosure; judgment for plaintiff.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, May 12, 1892:

Carner, Gill.

Dulan, John. [eign Drummond, E. H. Jones, O. D. [for-Perry, P. T.

Shutz, Fred.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz. T. J. Corbin, C. A. Johnson and James Martin as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the place of beginning in Matfield township, or Thursday, the 2d day of June, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners

M. K. HARMAN.

M. K. HARMAN, County Cierk.

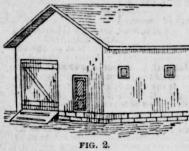
THE FARMING WORLD.

LARGE POULTRY HOUSE. Comparatively Little Material Is Required

to Build It. The henhouse which I describe is 12 feet wide and 30 feet long, and 8 feet high to square. For foundation a trench was dug 14 inches wide, 18 inches deep, and filled with broken stone. On this was placed a row of range work 12 inches high. The space inclosed was filled with broken stone level with the

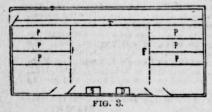


top of wall. This was broken very fine on top and pounded solid. The whole was covered with cement, which forms the floor of the house, floor being 12 inches above level of ground; 2x6-inch plank laid on the range stone flush with outside, make the sills. The corner posts are 5x5 inches; all the other studding, 2x5 inches; plates, 2x5 inches, Corner posts and studding are spiked to sills and spiked through plate; girts are 2x4 inches, set into studding and



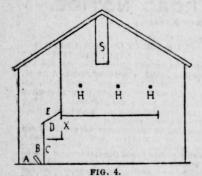
spiked. Partitions are all of wire netting.

The two ends are covered with shingles. The center is roofed one way and is covered with steel roofing. The siding is planed and painted; has 10inch projections and cornice, making a building which is rat and even mouse proof. By closing doors in partition (see Fig. 2) you can make three rooms; by leaving them open you have a floor space 10x30 feet. We clean this house



every week using plenty of air-slacked lime and are not troubled with lice or disease.

The following material is required: 85 feet range stone; two loads for filling trench and 14 loads for filling in foundation to top of wall; two barrels of cement (more would be better); 8 pieces 5x5 inches, 8 feet long; 18 pieces 2x5, 3 feet long; 18 pieces 2x3, 8 feet long; 10 pieces 2x4, 8 feet long; 6 pieces 2x5, 6 feet long; 84 feet plank 2x6 inches, sills; 84 feet plank 2x5, plates; 16 pieces 2x4, 9 feet, rafters for ends; 8 pieces 2x5, 14 feet, rafters for middle; 720 feet



lath, 1 1/2 x2 inches; 200 feet sheeting; 800 feet siding, 8 feet long; 140 feet cornice; 120 pieces battens, %x3, 8 feet. For nest boxes and finishing inside, say 300 feet more; 70 feet wire netting, 3 feet wide; 6 windows; 5 gallons of paint will give it one coat; 2,500 pine shingles and 2 squares steel roofing for covering; \$2.00 paid for surfacing siding and battens. As the cost of material varies so much I will not make any estimate of cost, but the above amount of material is all that is required.

EXPLANATION OF CUTS.

Fig. 1, front elevation and perspective. Fig. 2, end perspective. Fig. 3, plan of house. The hall or alley is at top of the cut, for feeding, gathering eggs, etc. T is the feed trough. F, wire partitions. P, perches. S, box for shells. D, dust box. Doors are indicated by oblique lines. Fig. 4 is the end view of frame. A, the alley or hall; B, the feed trough extending the whole length of building. Fowls reach through slat partition C, which is made of lath or slats 2½ inches wide and placed 3 inches apart. This size will do for smaller breeds, but should be larger for the large breeds. D, nest boxes, 14 in. square, 12 in. deep on back, 16 in. in front. There are 23 of them, reaching the entire length of building. They are 14 inches from the floor, and the hens enter them at the opening, marked X. E, hinged lids over nests, by raising which the eggs are removed from nests by the attendant in feed alley, without entering main room. F, partition reaching from top of nest to roof, made of wire netting. G, tight floor on level with top of nests, 30 in. high, to catch droppings. There are two of these, one in each end of building, as shown in Fig. 2. These floors are 8 ft. long and 6 ft. wide. H, H, perches over floors G. They are made of 2x3-in. scantling and are placed 12 inches above floors G. S, air shaft 6 in. square, reaching from within 12 in. of perches to ventilators in roof at each end of building (see Fig. 1). Nest boxes are independent of each other, and the boxes for setting hens are turned round so the opening faces alley, where hens can be fed and other hens cannot enter nest from main room .- Orlando Trotter, in Ohio Farmer.

Pick the geese regularly. The feathers are the principal source of profit.

SPECIALTY FARMING.

Changing Breeds During Depressed Time Is Not Profitabl

Too many stockmen lack courage to face adversity bravely. Years ago many wanted buyers for their sheep at any price. Now some of the same parties are buying sheep at very high figures. The same persons probably sold cattle, hogs or horses, too, at a sacrifice, in order to get into the sheep business again. The woolly tribe is paying its way handsomely in recent years, and, following the common inclination, all wish to rush into this line of work and, of course, they will break it down. The young man who has a special adaptaion for sheep breeding is fortunate in being able to begin at this time; but he is liable to be tempted to try some other kind of stock when reverses come. Several varieties of animals on the farm. with one as a specialty, is the safer policy, and when one's specialty is 'down" is a good time to improve by buying a better type of breeding females as well as the best sire one's means will warrant. The prosperous shepherd should now be hedging against a day of small profits, by securing some purebred cows, draft mares, etc., while they are cheap. The majority of farmers cannot afford to be specialists continually; neither can they afford to abandon, wholly, the kind of stock with which they succeed best. The one who was successful with driving or road horses ten years ago, and did not abandon their breeding and handling for the draft variety exclusively. is destined now to succeed with drivers more surely than he who now sells his draft horses or cattle and begins with the quick steppers. It is largely from experience in handling any variety of stock that profit is to come. If one is in any line of work but half the time (when the boom is on), he loses time in adapting himself to the work. Guarding against losses is difficult

even when one is familiar with the farm animals. The kind of stock one keeps from choice, and cares for zealously and wisely, will usually, if not always, pay better even in their depressed season, than other kinds about which he has much to learn. Nearly every farmer can keep a few hogs year after year profitably by giving heed to their needs. Many farmers, too, ean keep sheep in moderate numbers to advantage. Few men are not in position to keep two or more brood mares. and few have any good reason for not owning some cows. Know something about all kinds of farm animals and all possible about one or two varieties. I'wo or more neighbors can cooperate to advantage. Let one study and experiment on the breeding, feeding and diseases of cattle and swine; the other on horses and sheep. Each can be of much service to the other in the emergencies which will frequently arise from disease, accidents, etc.-Orange Judd Far-

FARM AND ORCHARD.

An exhibit of all the weeds grown in this country at the Columbian exposition is proposed, the object being to give more information regarding the pests, and to familiarize visitors with the appearance and characteristics of certain kinds affecting the different

WE are told that the farmers in the Palouse country, Washington, have straw roads, which are pronounced excellent. They take the straw after it is thrashed and scatter it over the roads. and after awhile, when it is settled, it makes a road like papier mache, smooth and dustless.

THE American Florist seems to have found an infallible remedy for the cutworm pest. It says use pyrethrum powder, making certain that it is fresh. Distribute it with a bellows at evening time, and in the morning large numbers of the worms will be found lying on the ground dead.

It would in many cases be an advantage if the orchardist would make a diagram of his orchard and give the name and position of each tree so that those coming after would know the name of the varieties set out. It would certainly sometimes prevent the confusion of the nomenclature.

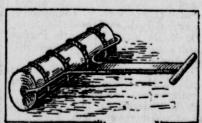
THE average agricultural mind is slow to appreciate the circumstances of environment. It takes a good deal of plowing, and subsoiling, and harrowing and warming by the sunlight of progressive thought and ideas before it comprehends that the procession is moving forward.-T. F. Abbott.

A STRANGE cross of fruits is reported from Baltimore. A fruit merchant of that city bought some apples and noticed one of a peculiar appearance. On investigation it seemed to have the texture and appearance of an apple, but inside it had the kernel of a peach, and the flavor of the fruit was similar to a peach.

ROLLER AND MARKER.

Tool Which Is Easily Made and Will Prove Very Useful.

This is an ordinary wooden garden roller, such as anyone can make of a piece of chestnut or oak log, three or four feet long, with iron pins driven in the center on each side, and a simple handle attached by means of two pieces of old wagon tire. Bore holes into the



ROLLER AND MARKER

face of the roller, one foot apart, and put in pins. To use this tool as a marker, make each of these pins hold a small rope, encircling the roller by driving the pins into the holes beside the end of the rope. More than one row of holes can be used to change distances if required for other vegetables. Strips may be tacked lengthwise of the roller to mark places in row for setting plants.-Greiner's New Onion Culture.

Land Values Without Labor

In the year 1626 the West India Co. acquired from the Indians, through Peter hattan island, which contained about twenty-four thousand acres of land, for the sum of twenty-four dollars, about pany did not sell the land thus acquired, but permitted anyone to select such as he wanted to use. The original members of this community were mostly traders, requiring for residence or store but small lots of land, which they selected without regard to uniformity other than that suggested by the forma-tion of the land itself. It was not till 1656 that there were any streets or other public improvements; yet as early as 1643 a lot thirty by one hundred and ten feet on what now is Bridge street was sold by Abram Jacobson Von Steenwyck to Anthony Jansen Van Fees for twentyfour guilders, equal to nine dollars and a half. In 1656 a survey of the city of New

Amsterdam was made, and the city laid down on a map which was confirmed by law "to remain from this time forward without alteration." After this time grants of land were made only to actual settlers on condition that they should be improved at once; and several per sons who were disposed to keep the lots which had been previously granted them in their original condition for speculative purposes, were ordered either to build on them or sell, and if they refused to do so, their lots were taxed.

Larger tracts of land in the outskirts of the town and beyond were granted to settlers for farming purposes, while other tracts were retained by the company for its own use as farms, one of which, by what is now Fulton and Chambers streets, and Broadway and the North river, has since become the property of Trinity church.

At a very early date a piece of land was set aside as a burial ground for the English, situated north of Bowling Green and west of Broadway, which in 1656 had become so full of dead men's bones as to make it desirable to close it up and select a site for a new one: but it was not till ten years later that this their date trees and unless he counterwas done, when the old gravevard was divided into four lots, each twenty-five by one hundred feet, and sold at auction, fetching a price, although no labor had been exerted upon them. The new site chosen for the English church was nearly opposite the head of Wall street, running from Broadway to the Hudson river, a part of which was set aside for a graveyard. It is on this land that the present Trinity church and graveyard are located, which together with other large tracts of land that have from time to time come into pos session of the English church, or practically the same organized body, that now forms the basis of the great wealth and power of the Trinity church corporation. The land between the old and new graveyards was at the time occupied by the gardens and dwellings of Mr. Vandegrist and Mr. Van Dyck which, as well as the old graveyard site, have since undoubtedly changed hands many times. But all the land described, whether it has changed hands or not, whether it has had labor expended upon it or remained a graveyard, has acquired an enormous value. The first Trinity church was built in 1696, and destroyed by fire during the revolutionary war, but the value of the land was not destroyed with it. Could this undestroyed value owe its existence to the destruction of the labor value of the church? If the present Trinity church and all the receptacles of the dead attached to it, and the accumulated remains of the dead that have been buried in them during the past two hundred years were to be removed from the land, the value of the land would not move with them, but would be enhanced: and if this land were to be sold at auction to-day, it would realize many millions of dollars; and it will And as improvements would not be hardly be claimed that these millions represent the result of the labor that as been expended upon it. There are at the present time parts of the island from which all evidence of individual then become possible for the industrious labor has disappeared, and upon which little, if any, communal labor has been exerted, that when sold command enormous prices. One illustration will suffice. In 1884 Vice-President Morton people's health and morals. bought a piece of land in the upper part of Manhattan Island, containing four hundred city lots, for which he individual or communal, has been ex-

and was sold for a price. In common cannot produce land, therefore he can not rightfully sell it, and as no labor had been exerted on this land it could not have been the results of labor that was sold. What was sold? The privilege of using the land. What gave value to this privilege? The presence of population and the existence of communal life. What caused the existence of the community? Manhattan Island being favorably located for trade and surprises are in store all over the councommerce, it was a natural opportunity which men could use to great advan-Did man create Manhattan Island? No. How then can he right- owners of valuable land who have fully sell it? Men produce wealth fooled the farmers about as long as which is their property, communities they can.

which can not have exceeded \$30,000.

It will hardly be claimed that the pay-

it had paid to Mr. Morton except the

expenses of the sale.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT, create land values which is their prop erty; respect on the part of each for the other's rights will secure the rights of both in the land.

I think it will be conceded that the value of the lot which was sold in 1642 Minuit, the right of possession of Man- was the value of the privilege of using it, the value of the good will given to it by the community, so to speak; and if it was true of this lot, it must have been one-tenth of a cent per acre. The com- of the old graveyard, and of the present graveyard attached to Trinity church, and it must also be true of all land that has any value; for no matter how costly the improvements may be that are attached to the land, their value is always additional to the value of the privilege of using it. The selling price of the bare land alone, without improvements, represents the capitalization of the untaxed value of the privilege of using it, which, were it wholly taxed, would totally destroy the selling price of the land. The single tax is the means by which

the rights in the land of both the community and the individuals who compose it can be equitably adjusted, as it will discriminate between what is rightfully the property of the land owner and the property of the community. The individual will retain as secure possession of the land he uses as he does at present; nay, more so, because he will hold it honestly, and also of his property, because the community will then support itself out of its ground rents, not out of the property of its members, as it now does.—John Filmer.

A Plea for a Single Land Tax.

It is said that a certain ruler of Egypt imposed a tax upon date trees for the purpose of raising a revenue to meet his large household expenses, and, incidentally, a few expenses of state. This wise man reasoned that since dates were a profitable crop in the valley of the Nile he could calculate upon date trees as a permanent source of revenue. Besides, his minions could go about and count the producers' trees and easily fix their tax rates, and easily collect them, too, for no light penalty was to be visited upon the delinquent.

Shortly after harvest, however, when the worthy ruler set his governmental machinery to work to grind the taxes out of his date growers, he learned with dismay that they were cutting down manded his orders quickly there would be few date trees left in Egypt. So the good man countermanded his orders, but too late, however, to turn off the heavy blow that fell upon his country.

It seems to me that our system of taxation is not very much unlike the Egytian ruler's, though not so noticeably disastrous. His was a positive check on personal enterprise in regard to date tree culture; ours is a preventive cheek on personal enterprise in regard

to improvements of nearly every kind. Now, there is one commodity only that a community can tax without hampering production, and that commodity is land. Taxation on land will never make any less land, but taxation on im-

provements tends to curtail them. The taxation of land only would be both just and economical. Just because incomparably more than in anything else does society create value in land. One need only to look about him to see a piece of land, originally unimproved meadow, where the owners have acquired great wealth through no efforts of their own, but simply by the value which a growing community has given to it. Society, therefore, has a right to tax this value it creates; but it manifestly has not an equal right to tax improvements, which are the pro-

ducts of individual efforts only. A single tax on land would also be taxes on land would discourage the holding of it in idleness, as at present, for speculative or other selfish purposes. When the concentration became complete men could not afford to monopolize several times so much land as they would be able or willing to utilize, thus opening up a chance for the disinherited millions to secure sites for future homes. taxed, as at present, capitalists would be encouraged to vie with one another in the beauty and grandeur of the structures they would erect. It would ones among the tenants in the large cities to secure homes in the country or in the suburbs, thus relieving our cities of that congestion so destructive to our

Those who work the land, while being discouraged from holding more land than they could profitably manpaid \$400,000. In 1890 he sold these lots age, would be encouraged in cultivating for \$1,000,000, and during the time they and improving that which they could were in his possession no labor, either utilize. By reason of the great and permanent stimulus that would be erted upon them. The only labor Mr. given to production, the industriously Morton performed in connection with inclined among the unemployed could them has been the payment of the taxes, easily find employment, or they could become landed proprietors themselves. And, as this easy access to land not in ment of such taxes has caused the land use by others would serve as a safety to more than double in value in six valve in relieving the severe pressure years. Three weeks or so later the syn- of competition for employment among dicate that had bought these lots from wage earners, the question of hours of Mr. Morton again sold them for \$1,500,- labor and of wages would happily ad-

000, at no cost to it over and above what just themselves. In short, instead of a nation of landlords, speculators and sharpers, with What has brought this immense value | their victims-tenants and tramps-we into existence? It has been shown that should become a nation of homes where shortly after the West India company the greatest possible incentive would located on the southern extremity of be given to the production of wealth of Manhattan Island, and before any pub- every kind; where the food and railic improvements had been made, a cer- ment of one man need not depend on tain lot of land upon which no labor the nod of another; where the need of had been exerted, had acquired a value honest labor might fall upon soil that would not produce the tares of wage parlance we say the land was sold, but slavery, of poverty, of hopelessness to this is only apparently true, for man spring up and choke it .- D. J. Hayes, in Boston Globe.

Progress in lowa.

The local press in Sioux City is surprised to find that so many farmers here are in favor of the single tax. The fact came out at a meeting of the local Alliance, where the question was discussed, and a large proportion of farmers expressed their sympathy. Similar try. Farmers are beginning to learn that the single tax does not fall upon farmers or their business, but upon the

"PROTECTIONIST" HEAVEN.

The Chosen Few That Dwell Therein and the Host Outside the Gates.

We have but to take the census in which the various occupations of our people are sorted, and the number of employes in each industry is given, and the tariff which shows how many of these industries are protected against a possible foreign competition.

As the census of 1890 is not vet complete and available I will take that of 1880, for it will be found that the relative number will be the same in both, and I will use the results worked out by so great a statistician as Mr. Edward Atkinson, whose methods and calculations have been submitted for test and verification.

In the year 1880 one out of every three of our population, or a total of 17, 400,000 people, were engaged in gainful pursuits. They were engaged in round numbers as follows: In agriculture, as farmers or laborers, nearly 8,000,000; in professional and personal service 4,000,-000: in trade and transportation nearly 2,000,000, and in manufacturing, mechanic arts and mining not quite 4,000,-

Of all these workers, Mr. Atkinson, after careful examination, finds that the number employed in producing things which in some measure might be competed with by a foreign product imported into our country is only 1,200,-000. On the other hand, taking the whole number engaged in agriculture and manufactures, and comparing our exports of both with our entire product, he finds that there are 1,400,000 in agriculture and 200,000 in manufactures; 1,600,000 in all who depend wholly on foreign sales and the export of the products of their labor for their suste-

The remaining 14,600 of our workers for gain are subject to no direct influence by the tariff, except as consumers. There is nothing fanciful or recondite about this calculation. Any man familiar with our multifarious industries can work it out for himself. I have followed the guidance of one recognized everywhere as a master in statistical analysis.

The most striking fact about the whole thing is that the number of our people to-day wholly dependent on forign markets is larger than the number of those employed in the protected industries. Yet gentlemen on the other side call their tariff a system to protect American labor, and to build up and support American industries, as if the making of good wages, even conceding for the moment the most groundless of these pretensions, for 1,200,000 laborers could draw after it good wages for the other 1,600,000 and 14,600,000.

But, sir, I have stated the proposition far too favorably for the other side. The 1,200,000 laborers in the protected industries are not the direct beneficiaries of the tariff. The tariff does not keep out the foreign article that competes with what they have to sell. There is and always has been free trade in labor. The tariff taxes the foreign product that competes with what the employers have to sell. It is, therefore, the employer, not the laborer; the capitalist, not the workingman, who is the direct beneficiary of protection.

So when you subject the whole system to a rational and accurate analysis you find that the real beneficiaries of a protective tariff are not American laborers generally nor American consumers, but the employers of some 1,200,000 of our workers for gain. Wages are no higher, they are frequently lower in the protected than in the other industries, and most not over 200,000, of our people dithe articles which the tariff seeks to shut out of our country or to burden with heavy fines-200,000 men representing in a large measure the corporate wealth of the country.-From Speech of W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia.

SHEPARD SELLS HIS SHEEP.

Wool Growing Unprofitable, Even Un McKinley's High Duties.

Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, is in gloomy frame of mind because Shepard, of Texas, has sold his sheep. Shepard is the person whom Lawrence brought to Washington when McKinley's committee was making the present tariff, and whose arguments concerning the duty on carpet wool were so entertaining to the minority members of the committee. The political wool growers of Ohio asked Shepard some days ago whether he would attend a meeting of the National Wool Growers' association if one should be called. In reply, Shepard said: "I have sold my entire stock of sheep in anticipation of wool being put on the free list, which I am almost sure will be done." Shepard appears to expect that the winners in the elections of November next will not be those who agree with him about the wool duties. His loss of confidence is a hard blow to Lawrence.

We suspect that the decline of the price of American wool since the higher | the lodge, the school house and even induties were imposed by the McKinley act was not wholly overlooked by Shepard when he began to think of selling his sheep. He has been disappointed. He was making money by raising wool on land which he leased at four cents an acre, with the help of herders whom he hired at 70 cents day. He wanted higher duties in order that he might make more money. Higher duties were imposed, but his profits have not been inereased.

Shepard told the committee that he produced 108,000 pounds of wool, and only 4,000 pounds of this was carpet wool. He had been urged by Lawrence to make an argument in support of the proposition that the duties on carpet wool should be largely increased. It was his plea that all the coarse carpet wool used in this country could be produced here if the "protection" should tariff question; and politicians have had be "sufficient." Here is a part of his testimony:

Mr. Carlisle-What do you consider "sufficient" or "proper protection?" Mr. Shepard—Sufficient protection to make it as remunerative to us to raise that class of wool as to raise fine wool.

Mr. Carlisle-What rate of duty do you consider a sufficient protection?

Mr. Shepard-Enough to make the

price of this wool equal to the other Mr. Carlisle-In other words, you want a duty which will make your grade of wool sell for as much in the market as the best wool. If I am producing an article worth \$2 a pound and you are producing an article worth 10 cents, you want to put on a duty sufficient to make your article sell for as much as mine?

Mr. Shepard-I think it is the duty of the government to protect me in that industry and make it equally remunerative as all other industries.

Shepard was before the committee as the chosen representative of the National Wool Growers' association, to whom the association had assigned the task of making its argument concerning that part of the tariff which relates to coarse carpet wool. The average value of the carpet wool imported-and substantially the entire quantity consumed is imported-is about 11 cents a pound. Shepard and the association asked that the duty should be made so high that the small quantity of carpet wool grown in this country could be sold at the price of fine clothing wool, or for three times its real value.

The committee discovered that he owned \$128,000 worth of sheep and land. The duty upon wool similar to the greater part of his clip was 10 cents a pound. Some of his remarks about protection have been published by the committee as follows:

Mr. Mills-You say the tariff protects you to the extent of advancing wool 10 cents a pound?

Mr. Shepard-I look at it in that Mr. Mills-Precisely. That 10 cents a pound is coming out of somebody's

pocket and going into yours? Mr. Shepard-I reckon so. Mr. Mills-The people you are employing at \$15 a month are contributing

that 10 cents a pound? Mr. Shepard—Yes, sir. Mr. Mills—You are taking that

amount from these poor people, who are not worth \$500 a year. You are asking and requiring congress to levy this 10 cents per pound upon these poor people in your favor, who are worth \$128,000?

Mr. Shepard-It is merely to have my business equal in remuneration with

other businesses. Mr. Mills-You are worth \$128,000; do you think it is right for you to require us to take these 10 cents from these poor people, which they pay on the goods they wear, and put it in your

pocket? Mr. Shepard-I think it is just. The committee increased the duties on carpet wool from 241/2 and 301/2 per cent. to 32 and 50 per cent., respectively, but this addition was not enough to raise the selling price of Shepard's 4,000 pounds of carpet wool to the price of fine merino. The imposition of such a duty as Shepard wanted was discouraged by the American Protective Tariff league, which asserted that "from 500 to 1,000 per cent. of protection would be required," and remarked that "such conditions of protection would make the business an absurdity." Lawrence undertook to hold Shepard by increasing the duties surreptitiously by means of tricky clauses inserted in the schedules, but the desired "equality remunera-tion" could not be attained. Indeed, the prices declined in spite of all the political wool growers could do, and now Shepard has sold his sheep. We must think that he has deceived himself as to the real cause of this sale. It was not so much his expectation that wool would be put on the free list if we allow ten employes to one em- as it was his dissatisfaction and disapployer we should have only 120,000, at pointment because McKinley and his rectly engaged in making and selling enough to make the selling price of his coarse carpet wool equal to the price of

EDUCATING THE PEOPLE.

the finest clothing wool.-N. Y. Times,

April 27, 1892.

What Four Years Have Brought About in Educating the People on Economic Questions.

Four years ago, when President Clevelend sent his message to congress, recommending a reduction of duties to a strict tariff for revenue basis as the best means of checking the then large and constantly growing surplus and of relieving the burdensome taxes on the farmer and laborer, only the most vague ideas prevailed among the masses of the people, in regard to the tariff. Not one voter in ten knew how the general government got its revenues, and not one in fifty could distinguish between a "revenue" and a "protective" tariff. The ordinary newspaper printed but little on the subject of taxation because most readers were unwilling to pay for such "dry" matter. The books on this subject were mainly by professors, were largely theoretical and philosophical, and were read by but few except economic students. The, discussions, begun in 1888, start-

ed thought on economic questions among thinking people. Discussion extended into all the large papers, to to the church and home; the demand for economic literature grew; the people wanted to read and hear both side protectionists and tariff reformers were called upon to give facts; press bureaus were established to supply tariff matter to weekly country papers in all parts of the United States; speakers were sent out by both parties, not merely during campaigns to assist the fireworks and brass bands in entertaining the voters. but during the whole year at school houses, town halls and county fairs.

What a wonderful change was wrought! Most intelligent men now know that our government is supported mainly by duties on imports; they have gotten many ideas and have collected a few hard facts; nearly every farmers' and every laborers' organization contains men able and ready to debate the to post themselves or make room for those who have studied the needs of the people in this direction. It is safe to say that the tariff discussion could not be stopped by any political trick or turned aside by any other issue. It has come to stay. The people demand a set-tlement, and one that shall be final, on this most vital of questions.

GOING TO CHURCH. Some folks go to church—as they should— To learn to be humble and gould,

And every word From th' preacher is hord By those who love spiritual fould. Some go there to strut up the aisle And show their new clothes in the staisle; These folks always wait

Until it is lait And go only once in awhaisle.

Some go just to hear from the choir Free concerts they meanly desoir: These fill the best pews And always refews To chip in for music or foir.

Some go there to sing every hymn With old-fashioned singing school vymn; When done is the psalm Their tune books they pslalm And sit down exhausted and prymn

Some go there to capture the beaux And others to lay off and deaux: To everything said These last nod the haid, But the parson each one of them kneaux.

Some go to make business great And some to catch votes in the steat; Till big trade is won Or election is don These toss dollar bills on the pleat

The women love church, as we know But men to please wives only kgow, Or else from their awe Of mothers-in-lawe-We wish this sad fact wasn't ksow.

-H. C. Dodge, in Detroit Free Press.

THE GOLDEN NUGGET.

A Miner's Narrow Escape from a Terrible Fate.

At one of the hotels in this city is a man who has been hunter, trapper, miner and what not, always on the outskirts of civilization, and has no doubt passed through more startling scenes than almost any man in the country. He still lives in a quiet nook among the mountains not many miles from Denver, and has settled it with his own mind that he will wander no more. His shyness and modesty make it difficult to win any of his stories from him. but it chanced that the other evening several of his old friends who knew him back in Virginia before he became a wanderer met him here and spent the evening with him. He unbent to them, and the reporter, chancing to be present, caught this story among

"Oh, yes, I've lived mostly to myself. You know, Dick, I used to be fond enough of company; but I hadn't been out on the border long before I was more solitary than ever. Something happened the first year that cured me of whatever longing I might have had for companionship, and if you don't mind I'll tell you about it. I have never told it to anybody else. People who tell queer stories about their own experiences are rarely credited, and this is a queer story. I was out among the mines, but all of us were having desperate bad luck. It just seemed that everything was dead against the gang of us that went out there. Right where other men had taken out any quantity of pay dirt our men couldn't find enough, week after week, to pay ex-

"One day a couple of shrewd Yankees came in there and prospected around a little, and offered to buy a couple of The door of the cabin was made of claims. They were snapped up too quick by two of our fellows, who were glad of money to get back home with; but the strangers hadn't dug down six inches before they began to turn out gold, and I'll give you my word they took two good-sized fortunes out of those two holes. Meanwhile our bad luck went straight ahead. The rich find of the two strangers had put the others into better spirits, but it took the heart right out of me. I determined not to strike another lick there. When the men saw that I was determined to go further up into the mountains, they traded me a pack-mule for my claim, and I loaded up and started off. I had gone about three miles, I think, when I was overtaken by Jasper Mills, a young man belonging to the gang. He had another pack-mule, and was in every way as well fixed as myself. 'Well, Deane,' he shouted, cheerily, when he came within hailing distance, 'I just concluded I'd go with you. That camp's hoodooed, if ever a camp was. Seems to me we'll have better luck up the

"I couldn't tell, just at the first minute, whether I was glad or sorry. I never had been quite certain whether I liked Jasper or hated him. But he was a good-natured kind of a fellow, and after a little I decided that I was glad he had come. So we jogged along very socially until we reached a point away up among the mountains where the indications were promising, and there we decided to make a trial It was at least fifty miles from the camp we had left, I should think, and a wilder country no mortal ever saw. I believe with all my beart that we were the first white men that had ever seen that country. We found a kind of shelf on the mountain side, though, and made a rude hut of poles and leaves, using our tent for a roof, and having finished that we went to work, determined never to give up until we had explored all that country

"Well, from the first I had good luck. I never saw things turn out better. Every day my little sack of dust got fuller and rounder. And, strange to say, right while I was having such success, Jasper was finding almost nothing. He seemed to work hard, too. I never could understand it. He began to grow moody and silent; though he need not have done it. I told him over and over again that it was share and share alike between us, but he indignantly refused any part of my earn-

"One day I was digging away at a side hill, just above the little noisy mountain torrent, when I uttered a cry of joy and fell on my knees, digging the treasure out with my hands. I had come upon a 'pocket,' and there were three good-sized nuggets, besides the quantity of shining dust it contained. As I held up the nuggets Jasper turned away, scowling fiercely.

"'Well, what of it?' he cried. 'There's no need of crowing over it, is there?"

me think that perhaps poverty was really pressing, and with all my heart I urged him to take half of what I had found up to this time. I am satisfied that I did it cheerfully and cordially, and he must have seen that I meant what I said. He seemed to grow in a better humor then and protested that he needed nothing and would not consent to a division. He expected to strike it rich himself some of these days, he said. It was about three days after that I made another find. It was one that almost frightened me when l looked at it first, it seemed so impossible, so unreal. I am satisfied it was the largest nugget that has ever been found. I could not believe the evidence of my own senses, and stood there, holding it up and looking at it in a dazed sort of way, until Jasper called

"'Hello! But that's something worth while!

"I was pleased with my good fortune, but after all I didn't think of it and go crazy over it as some men would. I had never slept sounder in my life than I did that night, with my treasure under my head. But at last, even in my sound sleep, came an uneasy dream that something was crawling under my pillow, and after awhile I waked with a start to find some one bending over me and a hand under my pillow, stealthily feeling for my hard-won treasures. With a cry for Jasper I sprang up and grappled with the robber. With an oath he pushed a pistol against my breast and fired. By the flash I saw that it was Jasper himself, and then all was darkness and I knew nothing. How long I lay there unconscious I never knew. When I woke I was lying in a pool of blood that had flowed till it could flow no more, and had coagulated and finally dried. I was utterly unable to stir. The wound was giving me agony, and I was suffering the most intolerable thirst. I saw nothing before me but to lie there and die by inches, for I was sure that Jasper had fled and I was all alone in this solitude. It was daylight, broad daylight. I had been there twelve hours at least-perhaps twentyfour. And now, boys, began one of the most horrible experiences of my life. I have never been able to look back on it without a shudder. There come times to some of us, you know, when we grow old in a little while. That was one of the times.

"I was lying there, half dead and wishing I could die the other half, when I heard a step. I thought at first perhaps it was Jasper, and I felt sure he would finish killing me and that would be a good thing. Then I wondered, idly, if it were some of the boys who had wandered from the camp below. And then, all at once, I became conscious that it was not a man's step at all, but the step of some animal. Around and around the house it went. Whenever it passed the wall near which I was lying it stopped and sniffed at the cracks. Everything was so deathly still that I could hear its heavy breathing. And I lay still while that horrible, unseen creature went around and around the cabin.

"But, after all, I didn't have to wait so long. It merely seemed long because small poles, riveted together with wooden pins. It had been drawn shut but not fastened. Slowly it began to move. Something was pushing against it from the outside. Directly it gave way and came open with a jerk, and in the doorway appeared the head and shoulders of a grizzly bear. I had made up my mind to die, but not in that horrible fashion. The mere thought of it almost made me swoon; but I did not swoon. I lay there instead, while the bear, the largest one 1 have ever seen, slowly drew itself into the cabin and walked about the floor, sniffing here and there as it went, and mounting upon its haunches to drag down a piece of meat from a shelf and quietly devour

"It seemed an age before it noticed me; an age during which I endured more tortures than ever went into similar length of time before. But at last it turned and came toward me, and I closed my eyes. I can scarcely tell you about it. My heart almost stops beating when I think of it. That huge muzzle, nosing over my face and neck, that hot breath on my cheek, the whole ponderous form stepping over me and smelling and nosing from the other side. And at last came the supreme moment. He grasped my arm and was just starting to drag me to the door, when there arose the sound of voices a little way off.' Never in all my life had I heard such blessed sounds. The grizzly dropped his prey and rushed out at the door. Twenty shots were fired into his body, and he fell in full sight of where I lay.

"The next moment they came pouring in, the boys from the camp, and they were all about me, and I was crying like a baby and could not say a word It all came out then. Jasper had gone down to the old camp with both the pack-mules, and had told them that the indications were fairly good up our way, but that I had taken the fever and died, and he couldn't bear to stay. When he went on, saying that he was off for Denver, the boys packed up and started for our camp. Just in time. It wouldn't be here to-day. I had hard work pulling through as it was.

"Jasper? Oh, he was killed by Mexican before he got to Denver. The Mexican disappeared and the nugget with him, and no one knows where i is now."-Denver (Col.) Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

-A Sensible Husband - Paterfam ilias (furiously)-"You scoundrel, why did you elope with my daughter?" New Son-in-Law-"To avoid the insufferable fuss and nonsense of a society wedding." Paterfamilias (beamingly) -"Thank heaven, my daughter has got a sensible husband, anyhow."-Yankee Blade.

HOGS-Good to choice.

FLOUR-Good to choice.

WHEAT-No. 2 red.

CORN-No. 2

OATS-Western mixed. -Impossible-"I hear Cholly Slimpate is sick. Have you had any intelli-BUTTER-Creamery gence from him?" "Not a gleam."-"The bitterness of his manner made | Chicago Tribune.

COLOR AS A PROTECTION.

The Highland Clans Not the Only Things Dressed for Concealment.

Where lichen-covered tree stems are common we find lichen-colored caterpillars, moths and other insects. A pretty moth (Cleora glabraria), not unis he? common in the New Forest, is white, dusted with black, and its larva, which feeds upon lichens, is of the same color. Some years ago while collecting insects in that locality I found in the same tufts of lichen & small black and white spider just as closely resembling the It is supposed that these various color

Texas Siftings. resemblances have been brought about by the need for concealment. A caterpillar frequenting lichens or a bird living among leaves would be greatly advantaged by a color resemblance to their several surroundings; hence variations in the required direction have escaped destruction, and there has been through long ages a gradual perfecting of the resemblances. This is the most generally received explanation. It accounts also for the coloration of animals like the spider, to which I have referred, which do not so much need protection from their enemies as a disguise with the help of which they can steal upon their prey. We must, however, guard against

taking generalities for granted without a careful examination of the several cases. Many years ago Messrs Kirby and Spence called attention to the resemblance between lichen-feeding insects and their food: "Many of the mottled moths, which take their station of diurnal repose on the north side of the trunks of trees, are with difficulty distinguished from the gray and green lichens that cover them. Of this kind are Miselia aprilina and Acronyeta psi. The caterpillars of Bryophila a careful examination of the several psi. The caterpillare of Bryophila algae, when it feeds on the yellow Lich juniperinus, is always yellow; but when upon the gray Lichen saxatilis, its hue becomes gray. This change is probably produced by the color of its food." The last sentence contains a most noteworthy suggestion which may help us in explaingestion which may help us in explaining many similar cases of coloration in a much simpler way than by natural selection or natural elimination. It is well known that the pigments which well known that the pigments which are often the cau se of the colors in animals and always, except in the case of white, of plants, are extremely resistant to chemical action. Some of these pigments will pass unscathed through the strongest acids and the most powerful alkalis. It is quite conceivable, then, that they will be equally unaffected by the che mical action of an ani-

mal's digestive juices. theory upon this point; it has been shown to be the case in several instances. Dr. Eisig found in the Mediterranean a species of worm living in the interior of a sponge. The sponge was a brilliant yellow, the color being due to particles of a peculiar pigment deposited in its tissues. The worm was also yellow, and it might be supposed that this harmony had been brought about by the necessity for concealment. An inquisitive fish poking its nose into the interior of the sponge, in search of the various small creatures which contains and all nervous trembling sensations quickly cared by Beecham's Pills, 25 cents a box. stantly take up their lodgings in such a spot, would pass over the "protectively colored" worm, and select one that was

obvious on account of its different colors. It was found, however, that the color of the worm was merely due Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. to particles of the coloring substance of the host, which had passed out of the intestine of the worm into its skin.—

Blackwood's Magazine.

He-I love you madly. She-Who could blame you?

"I want you to be my wife." "I hear you."

"My family would welcome you with open arms.

"That would be nice." "We would make our lives a contin-

ual honeymoon." "Splendid idea."

"I am rich."

"My darling!"-Jury. Limited Facilities.

School Trustee-Your class in physiology doesn't seem to be up to the standard, Miss Birch.

Teacher-I've done the best I could with the charts that I found here, Mr. Small. School Trustee-Um-er-what did

the charts consist of? Teacher-Six views of a whisky stomach .- Puck.

MARKET REPORTS.

•			1			
1	KANSAS (CIT	Y.	Ma	v	9.
3	CATTLE-Shipping steers 8	3	50	@		
	Butchers' steers	3	70	0	4	00
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-	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	3				
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	OATS-No. 2		283	4@		30
3	RYE-No. 2		663	40		
7	FLOUR-Patents, per sack					
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	HAY-Baled		50			
-	BUTTER-Choice creamery		24	@	٠.,	3)
2	CHEESE-Full cream		9	0		10
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н	LARD					814
3	POTATOES		50	0		75
8	ST LOUIS.					
1	CATTLE-Shipping steers			0		
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1	HOGS-Packing		60	60		
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i	FLOUR-Choice		50	@		
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1	CORN-No. 2		39	0		391/2
1	OATS-No. 2		30	40		30%
1	RYE-No. 2		73	0		74
3	BUTTER-Creamery			0		27
а	PORK CHICAGO.	10	37	1200	10	50
8						
ı	CATTLE—Shipping steers HOGS—Packing and shipping	4	40	0	4	60
	HOGS-Packing and shipping	3	75	0		60
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4	40	90		
3	FLOUR-Winter wheat			0		
-	WHEAT-No. 2 red		85	1200		86

RYE-No.+2...

BUTTER-Creamery PORK NEW YORK

CATTLE-Common to prime ... 4 00 @ 5 00

9 6) @ 9 6216

96%@ 99% 53 @ 53% 34 @ 57%

20 @ 29 9 50 @11 50

Dashaway-He has just got a position as snake-charmer in a dime museum.-Judge.

Waiter-What will you have, sir? Guest-A beefsteak, but not a little bit of a steak. Bring me a good-sized one. Every little trifle worries me.-

How's This:

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

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We the 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 obligations 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 directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

An athletic record is the only thing that improves by breaking.—Binghamton Re-publican.

Faint Shadows of a Grim Colossus

It is a rapid musician who can beat time

The Only One Ever Printed-Can You Find

the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places.

Oddstick calls his girl Revenge because she is so sweet.—Boston Transcript.

white, of plants, are extremely resistant to chemical action. Some of these pigments will pass unscathed through the strongest acids and the most powerful alkalis. It is quite conceivable, then, that they will be equally unaffected by the chemical action of an animal's digestive juices.

There is, however, no need at all for theory upon this point; it has been in the day of the point in the point; it has been in the point in the point; it has been in the properties of the benefit your Bradycrotine has been to the benefit your Bradycrotine has been subject to the most dreadful headaches, usually several times a month. She has tried doctors from Maine to California, but none could prevent these spells running their course. Bradycrotine has been subject to the most dreadful headaches, usually several times a month. She has tried doctors from Maine to California, but none could prevent these spells running their course. Bradycrotine has been subject to the most dreadful headaches, usually several times a month. She has tried doctors from Maine to California, but none could prevent these spells running their course. Bradycrotine has been subject to the most dreadful headaches, usually several times a month. She has tried doctors from Maine to California, but none could prevent these spells running their course. Bradycrotine has been subject to the most dreadful headaches, usually several times a month. She has tried doctors from Maine to California, but none could prevent these spells running their course. Bradycrotine has been subject to the most dreadful headaches, usually several times a month. She has tried doctors from Maine to California, but none could prevent these spells running their course. Bradycrotine has not failed to effect a cure in a single instance, one dose usually being sufficient. Oscar F.

"I'D scorn the action," as the soldier said when he ran away.—London Answers.

For strengthening and clearing the voice. use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward

When a buckwheat cake is not done up brown it becomes a flat failure.

A WEIGHTY consideration—the salary of

Cure your cough with Hale's Honey of

It is easier for a ship-carpenter to spar a vessel than it is for him to box the compass. TRY the "A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" made by the American Brewing Co. of St. Louis. It has the pure Hop flavor.

The man who is shadowed is necessarily under a cloud. - Washington Star.



In the place of a woman who's weak, ailing, and miserable, why not be a woman who's healthy, happy, and strong? You can be. You needn't experiment. The change is made, safely and surely, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pre-

scription. It's a matter that rests with you. Here is the medicine - the only one for woman's peculiar weaknesses and diseases that's guaranteed to help you. It must give satisfac-tion, in every case, or the money is promptly returned. Take it, and you're a new woman. You can afford to make the trial, for you've nothing to lose.

But do you need to be urged?

You don't want size in a pill -it means disturbance. You want results. With Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, smallest, cheapest, easiest to take, you get the best results. Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

BUNTING

When you buy Flags you want the best. Government Standard is the best; the largest flag dealers in the U. S. are G. W. SIMMONS & CO., Oak Hall, Boston, Mass. Dealers in Military Uniforms. Write for a Flag Catalogue.

Dashaway—A friend of mine came over from Europe the other day who had never tasted a cocktail until I introduced him to one.

Cleverton—Great Scott! What a curiosity. I should like to see him. Where

injure the system. Man's first in high spirits and next in the gutter.—Galveston News.

One may screw up his courage and have als attention riveted.—Texas Siftings.



Routs Rheumatism.

MR. CHARLES LAWRENCE, of Ashland, Neb., says that Swift's Specific cured him of SEVERE KHEUMATISM of which he had suffered for over six months, with vain efforts to get relief. He recommends it to all sufferers from Rheumatism.

After suffering untold agonies three years from Rheumatism, having had much treatment without relief, I decided to take Swift's Specific. Eight bottles

-CURED ME ENTIRELY-

and I wish other sufferers to know of the value of your great remedy for Rheumatism. JOHN McDonald, McDonald's Mills, Ga. Send for free Treatise on the Blood and Skin.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

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

German Syrup"

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

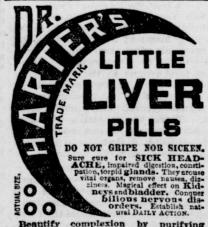
Scott's Emulsion of codliver oil is an easy food—it is more than food, if you please; but it is a food-to bring back plumpness to those who have lost it.

Do you know what it is to be plump?

Thinness is poverty, living from hand to mouth. To be plump is to have a little more than enough, a reserve.

Do you want a reserve of health? Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE. Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.



Beautify complexion by purifying blood. Publix Yeverable.
The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains \$2, carried in vest pocket. Bike lead pencil. Business man's great convenience. Taken easier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent."
Send 2-cent stamp. You get \$2 page book with sample. DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.



EWIS' 98 % LYE POWDERED AND PERFUMED

(PATENTED)

The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is, the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks. waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc. PENNA. Solt M'F'G CO.

Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

BUGGIES CARTS and at 1 PRICE
We Cut the Prices and sell

Kennedy's **Medical Discovery**

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels. Liver, Inside Skin.

Driving everything before it that ought to

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, ROXBURY. MASS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa from which the excess of oil has been removed,
Is absolutely pure and
it is soluble.

No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more eco nomical, costing less than one centa cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY

DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalidates well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Improved Taxas Tower's **SLICKER** ALL Improved Solickers have beside the Fish Brand TRADEMARK ON EVERY COULD Stick is Guaranteed
Absolutely Water. atch Watch Out! Collar.

A J. TOWER, MFR. BOSTON, MASS. Catalogue "OSCOOD" U. S. STANDARD Warranted. Best and Cheapest on the Market. Live AGENTS Wanted in this County. OSGOOD & THOMPSON, Binghamton, N. Y.

Patents! Pensions Send for Digest of PENSION and BOUNTY LAWS. PATRICK O'FARRELL, - WASHINGTON, D. C.

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15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal
remedies. No starving, no inconvenience
and no bad effects. Strictly confidential.
Send fc, for circulars and testimorials. Address Dr.
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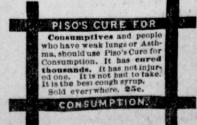
LADY CANVASSERS
Wanted in Every Town. Pleasant work.
Good pay. Address with STAMP and reference
The Natural Body Brace Co., SALINA, KAN557-SALI 11115 FAFFER every time you write.

HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR for sale very cheap, particulars address Cookson Manufacturing Co.

PENSIONS Due All Soldiers & disabled. 22 fee for increase, 26 years experience. Laws free.

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SPNAME THIS PAPER every time you write.



A. N. K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this Meeting of the State Convention at Hutchinson.

Ingalls Heads the Delegation to Minneap olis-George T. Anthony Nominated For Congressman at

Large.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., May 6 .- John Smith, secretary of the Republican central committee, called the convention to order and introduced Rev. H. W. Everest, pastor of the Christian church, who offered prayer. Judge Graves, of Emporia, introduced the temporary chairman, Judge Bassett.

I. A. Brown, of Greeley county, and A. J. Buckles, of Grant county, were elected temporary secretaries. Committees of one from each congressional district were appointed on permanent organization, order of business, credentials and resolutions.

Temporary Chairman Bassett called the convention to order at 2:30 o'clock. The report of the committee on perorganization, naming J. K. Cubbison for permanent chairman and Tell Walton, of Lincoln county, for secretary, was greeted with applause.

The committee on resolutions report ed as follows:

Mr. Chairman: Your committee on reso tions desire to report as follows:
First—We hereby express our sorrow at the loss which has been sustained on account of the death of Senator Preston B. Plumb; a the death of Senator Preston B. Plumb; a loss not only to his family, near friends and fellow citizens of this state, but also to the people of this nation. He was a statesman in the highest and best sense of that term. He labored to advance the public inter-est not only of his immediate constituents, but of the whole American people. He was the of the whole American people. He was the product of American institutions. By his own un-aided efforts he grew from a poor and obscure boy on the frontier prairies of Kansas to be one of the most eminent statesmen of his time. We proudly commend the great success of his life to the young men of this nation.

to the young men of this nation.

Second—We are in favor of such legislation by congress as will enable the people of western Kansas by scientific methods to subject that portion of the state to the production of profitable agricultural products and favor such appropriations of public funds as are needed for that purpose.

Third—The republicans of Kansas demand such amendment of the inter-state commerce law as will forever prohibit the discrimination in freight rates now being practiced by the great railroad corporations against the merchants and consumers of this state and in favor of the merchants and consumers of other states.

Fourth—That we urge the passage of such faws as will increase the coinage of silver looking to the coinage of the production of our

ing to the coinage of the production of our own mines as soon as it can be done without injury to the business interests of the country. And that we approve the efforts of the present administration in seeking the co-operation of principal commercial na-tions of the world in bringing silver to a parity with gold as the currency of the world.

Fifth—That we reaffirm our adherence to the declaration of the platform of 1883 in favor of protection to our American industries and American labor and invite the closest scrutiny of the workings of the present tariff law. Sixth—That we heartily indorse and commend

the clean and strong patriotic administration of President Harrison, especially its vigorous efforts to promote our commercial interests abroad and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation, and note with great satisfaction and pride the beneficent effects of protection and eciprocity.

renth-That as President Harrison's adseventh—That as President Harrison's ad-ministration has been eminently sound and able, and has so strongly commended itself to the business interests of the country that the republicans stand united for his renomination

A delegate from Ellis county objected to the resolution regarding western Kansas. It was stricken from the resolutions and the remainder was adopted.

The nomination of candidates for congress was declared to be in order and Timothy Stover, of Allen county, responded by presenting the name of Gen. J. C. Caldwell; C. R. Mitchell, of Cowley county, presented the name of Ed Greer; Judge C. B. Graves, of Leavenworth, nominated S. B. Bradford: J. L. Bristow, of Saline, was George T. Anthony's champion. N. B. Pearsall, of Bourbon county, seconded Anthony,s nomination. G. A. Huron, of Topeka, seconded Bradford's nomination. Balloting commenced, the first one resulting: Anthony, 284; Greer, 203; Bradford, 155: Caldwell, 76. Second ballot: Anthony, 839; Greer, 191; Bradford, 117, Caldwell, 70.

On the third ballot Hon. George T. Anthony received the requisite number of votes and upon motion of A. S. Morse, of Sedgwick county, the nomination of

Anthony was made unanimous. As soon as the cheering over Anthony's nomination had subsided a delegate nominated Ingalls as a delegate to the national convention. At the mention of his name the convention went wild. The nomination was made by at least a dozen delegates, and one finally caught the eye of the chairman and moved that Ingalls be elected by acclamation. This was done without a

dissenting voice. At this point in the proceedings George T. Anthony arrived at the convention hall. He was escorted to the

stage and addressed the convention. The election of the remaining delegates to the national convention was then continued and resulted in the election of C. C. James (colored), of Lawrence; Calvin Hood, of Emporia; L. A. Bigger, of Hutchinson; E. C. Little, of Abilene, and A. H. Ellis, of Beloit. Sim Bear, of Topeka, was defeated by eight votes.

The electoral ticket is as follows: William Hamilton, of Topeka; Rudolph Hatfield, of Wichita, and D. W. King,

of Weir City. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to the Minneapolis convention not to vote for any man for national committeeman who now holds a federal position. The convention then

Good Showing For Kansas. WASHINGTON, May 6 .- Census statistics now being compiled showing products of cereals in Kansas for the year ended May 30, 1890, show the average yield per acre in bushels was as follows: Corn, 35.49: oats, 30.49; barley 23.01; wheat, 19.21; rye, 14.65, and buckwheat, 90.72. The following counties show the largest yield for the cereals named: Jewell, corn, 8,400,338 bushels; Sumner, wheat, 2,701,456: Sedgwick, oats, 1,807,819 bushels; Barton, rye, 210, 660 bushels; Doniphan, barley, 18,312 bushels, and Smith, buckwheat, 4,889

KANSAS CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

econd Day's Proceedings of the Society— District Reports — Reunion — Song and Praise Service.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 7 .- The Christian Endeavor convention again convened yesterday and committees were appointed by the president, Rev. G. S. Sweazey.

Reports were read from the fourteen districts into which the state union is divided. They all showed an increase in membership and a wonderful advance in the work in the society. The report of the state corresponding secretary, George P. Stitt, of Hutchinson, showed the work of the state union for the last year. J. Calvin Jones, of Emporia, the state secretary, was absent, but his report was read by Prof. D. S. Kelley. The rural district fund has \$70.70, and the state contributions amount to \$320.08, with expenses amounting to \$344.20. There is a balance on hand of \$46.64.

The next thing on the programme was the question box, by Rev. F. E. Clark, who read a number of humorous and instructive questions and answered them. L. L. Roby, of Topeka, followed with a short talk on the local union and the district work of the society. Rev. E. R. Drake, of Manhattan, Kan., then led the prayer service, following which was an appeal for money to defray the expenses of the ensuing year by Rev. J. B. Thomas, of Topeka. A collection was taken up at the conclusion of his remarks. The morning service closed with reports from the missionary committee by George Foster, of Lawrence; from the calling committee, by Miss Gertrude Hawley, of Peabody; from the flower committee, by Mrs. Lida Rodgers, of Hutchinson, and from the literature committee, by Miss Mary B. Brown, of Reserve.

In the afternoon the fourteen districts held reunions, lasting half an hour. The special feature of the afternoon, however, was the "free parliament," led by Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, of Indianapolis. Questions were asked and answered by individuals in the audience, and discussion followed each question. Rev. J. P. Barber, of Lyndon, delivered an address on "The Daily Conduct of Christian Endeavorers," which was followed by prayer service, led by Rev. W. H. Rob inson, of Wichita. S. A. Voorhees spoke on the national convention, after which the pastors' conference was held. The afternoon programme closed with a social reception to the delegates.

The evening session opened with song and praise service, followed by devotional exercises led by Miss Ida M. Pierce, of Salina. Miss Lillian M. Kreiser rendered a solo, after which Mrs. Helen E. Moses, of Topeka, delivered a missionary address. A solo by E. M. Smith preceded the closing address by Rev. J. H. Brooks, of St.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CLUB.

Composed of Members From Kansas and FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 7 .- The Social cience club of Kansas and western Missouri closed the twelfth annual neeting of the club in this city last night. The meeting has been eminently successful and largely attended. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected yesterday: President, Mrs. Laura E. Scammon, Kansas City, Mo., vice Fort Scott; second, Mrs. Judge Honk, Hutchinson; third, Mrs. D. E. Cornell, Kansas City; fourth, Mrs. M. L. Ward Ottawa; fifth, Mrs. Dr. Roby, Topeka; sixth, Mrs. George Winants, Junction City; seventh, Mrs. C. H. Cushing, Leavenworth; secretary, C. Wilder, Manhattan; treasurer, Mrs. H. S. Turner, Paola; auditor, Mrs. George Kingsley, Paolo. The session closed last night with a banquet.

A Half Million Dollar Fire. New York, May 7 .- At 2 o'clock this morning flames were discovered in the packing house of Swartzchild & Sulzberger, covering two blocks from Forty-fifth to Forty-seventh street, from First avenue to the river, and in addition having a large new building on the river front. At 7 o'clock the fire was under control. Loss probably \$250, 000. There was a strike of about twenty-five employes last evening, but it is not believed that the strikers are in any way to blame for the fire.

Rewards for Kansas Outlaws. TOPEKA, Kan., May 7.-Gov. Humphrey has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of Dave, alias Jack, Sprague, the notorious horse thief who has three times broken jail at McPherson, and a similar reward for the arrest of Noah Hosfelt, who also escaped from the McPherson county jail Sprague is under sentence of eight years in the penitentiary for horse stealing and Hosfelt for two years for passing counterfeit money.

Kansas Homeopathic Officers. WICHITA, Kan., May 7.-The State Society of Homeopathists elected the following officers: Dr. E. R. Tuttle, of Salina, president; Dr. E. K. Thompson, of McPherson, vice-president; Dr. A. J. Boutin, of Abilene, recording secretary; Dr. C. A. Bozarth, of Herington, corre sponding secretary; Dr. D. P. Cook, of Clay Center, treasurer.

The Kampant Kaw. KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 7.-The Kaw river rose to an alarming extent yesterday. Some damage was done in Argentine and Armourdale. At Argentine the electric light power house was surrounded by water and boats had to be used in going to and from the building. Several houses in North Argentine were inundated and families were forced to move out.

A Colorado Hanging. CANON CITY, Col., May 7 .- Thomas Lawton was legally hanged inside the penitentiary walls at 10:20 o'clock last night, there being present only those persons allowed by the law. The time set for the execution was not generally known, as in compliance with the Colorado laws the hanging was private. An hour or more delay was caused by Lawton breaking down completely and being unable to mount the scaffold. Time was granted him to gain his composure and then the hanging was proceeded with without any other demonstration. He was hanged for killing Jehn Hemming. CROPS IN KANSAS.

Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. TOPEKA, Kan., May 6.—The following

crop report was issued yesterday by Secretary Mohler of the state board of

agriculture: The conditions throughout the state for the month of April as reported by the correspondents of this board, while unfavorable to the prosecution of farm work and to the rapid development of plant life, are nevertheless encouraging. The soil throughout the entire state is in most excellent condition for rapid growth of all kinds of vegitation as soon as warm weather comes. The frequent and excessive winds throughout the state greatly delayed out sowing and corn planting and the low tempera-ture prevailing during the month and alwost continually cloudy skies have all combined to oduce a late backward season, indicating a

late harvest.

While conditions were unfavorable to the rapld growth of winter wheat, the cool, wet weather which prevailed during the month strengthened the roots of the plant and greatly promoted stooling, so that our correspondents re port an improved condition of three points over a month ago. In each of the three belts of Kansas improved condition of the plant is reported. In the eastern belt the condition is reported at 70 per cent.: in the central belt at 23 per cent, and in the western belt at 98 per cent. The condition of wheat for the state is

raised from 85 to 88 per cent.

The acreage sown to spring wheat this season as compared with that sown in the spring of 1891 is reported by the correspondents at 30 per cent. increase, or an increase of 45,575 acres, which makes a total spring wheat area for this year of 197,496 acres. The condition for the state is reported at 92 per cent.

Notwithstanding the continued wet weather the area sown to oats this year, our correspondents report, is about the same as that sown a year ago. Corn planting has been much delayed by wet weather. In the southern counties of the state from 79 to 90 per cent. of the area to be planted to corn is reported planted

April 30. In the eastern belt 40 per cent is re-worted planted. In the central belt 33 per cent and in the western 23 per cent Summary—The winter wheat condition com-pared with the average, 88 per cent; spring wheat, 92 per cent; rye, 91 per cent; tame grasses, 93 per cent; prairie grass, 87 per cent;

ruit, 83 per cent.

Hessian fly is reported in early sown whea Hessian By is reported in early sown wheat in the following counties; Riley, Geary, Barton, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Harper, Kingman, Lincoln, McPherson, Ottawa, Rush, Saline, Sedgwick, Stafford and Sumner.

While these counties report Hessian fly, yet up to date but little damage is reported. A few wheat fields in the central belt are reported turning vallow, but the cause seems to be up.

turning yellow, but the cause seems to be un-known. Some new insects are reported in dif-ferent portions of the state, but as yet they are doing no damage. The wheat straw worm, which appeared last year and which it was claimed did considerable damage in some locali-ties, is reported in some counties in central Kansee as quite numerous, having harbored in the straw stacks of last year. Many farmers, when the worm was discovered, took the precaution to burn the straw. Chinch bugs are re-ported very scarce except in a few counties. If weather conditions continue to be favora-

ble no one anticipates any serious damage from

ble no one anticipates any serious damage from noxious insects of any kind.

While the continued and in some cases excessive rainfall during April and the low temperature prevailing has greatly retarded farm work and plant growth, yet the subsoil of Kansas throughout every portion has an unusual amount of moisture stored away to be drawn upon during a period of any procrastinated precipitation which is liable to occur, and the conditions generally throughout the state have ditions generally throughout the state have never been more favorable at this date for an abundant harvest in every portion of the state.

KANSAS RATE MUDDLE.

Amendment Filed By the Symns Gro cer Company, of Atchison, Kan. ATCHISON, Kan., May 6.—The Symns Grocer Co., of Atchison, has filed an amended petition in the suit brought to enjoin the state board of railroad commissioner from putting into effect the somewhat celebrated freight rate order

of March 5, 1892. In the amended petition it is charged that the commissioners have disregarded the statute, in that they have made a difference per 100 pounds between car-load and less than car-load lots of from 19 to 34 cents, while a reasonable and just difference could not exceed five cents. It is claimed that the effect of the commissioners' order is to preclude wholesale dealers on the river from selling to retail dealers in the interior of the state, and to restrict such retail dealers to the market in their immediate vicinity, thus building up a monopoly for the small wholesale dealers in the interior. The order, it is claimed, would not have the effect of securing to the consumer or retail dealer goods at any less cost, but simply gives to the wholesale dealers an unjust advantage.

THE LEAP OF A MANIAC.

He Sprang From the Rear End of a Train When It Was Running at a Speed of Forty-five Miles an Hour. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 6 .- C. V. Noyes, a well known resident of Keywood, was a passenger on the night express train on the Ontario & Western railroad from New York to Oneida the other night. Noyes became suddenly insane as the train was running down the mountain grade near Franklin at a speed of forty-five miles an hour, and, efore he could be prevented, sprang off the rear end of the train. He fell a distance of forty feet down an embankment, but fortunately landed on a clump of underbrush. The train was stopped, and he was found after an hour's search lying in a small stream at the foot of the mountain. He was barely alive, and was suffering with a fractured shoulder and numerous cuts.

Kansas Christian Endeavor. KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 6 .- The convention of the Kansas Christian Enleavor union began at the Presbyterian church in Kansas City, Kan., yesterday afternoon. Although not nearly all the delegates were present it was found necessary to hold overflow meetings at the Washington Avenue Methodist church and the Seventh Street Methodist church south. The attendance is very large. The addresses were indispersed by some beautiful songs, rendered by a large chorus. The evening excersises were opened by Prof. S. D. Kelly, of Emporia. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Rondthaler and President E. E. Cook, of the national union, who arrived from Boston.

Awoke to Find Her Husband a Corpse READING, Pa., May 6.—When Mrs George W. Frantz, wife of a merchant tailor, awoke yesterday morning she found the body of her husband hanging to the bed-post. He was subject to fits or despondency and had made several attempts to commit suicide.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 6 .-- Work on the Hennepin canal has been commenced The right of way is being cleared for grading. Bids for material will be let in a few days and work actively cora-

menced by June.

METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE.

reedings of the Twenty-fourth Quadrennial Conference of the Metho Church at Omaha, Neb.

THE twenty-fourth quadrennial conference of the Methodist church met at Omaha on May 3 with all the bishops of America, representa-tives from every conference in the United States and many from abroad present. The meeting of this conference every four years is a great event in the history of the church and it usually remains in session several weeks. A bishop presides each day, and the conference is composed of the history and clorical and lay ed of the bishops and clerical and lay es. This body legislates for the entire church and its proceedings are of unusual interest. The conference was called to order on the first day by Bishop Bowman, who presided for the day. Dr. David S. Monroe was chosen see retary. The proceedings were entirely preliminary, the status of lay delegates only being THE second day's session of the quadrennia conference (May 3) was presided over by Bish op Merrell. Soon after the journal was read a

dispute arose over the seating of delegates. Some of the seats that had been set aside for the lay delegates, who wished to be seated apart

the lay delegates, who wished to be seated apart from the ministers, had been taken by ministerial delegates and a heated discussion arose over the question of compelling the ministers to vacate. This discussion caused the postponement of the quadrennial address by Bishop Foster. At the afternoon session Bishop Fost presided and the report of the commission on constitution was heard. Among other things suggested by the commission was a change in the arrangement of the discipline. No material change was recommended in the rules or in the wording of the discipline, but the commission ing of the discipline, but the commission thought the book could be arranged to much better advantage. The report also recommends that no annual conference should be organized with less than thirty traveling min isters and that the concurrent vote of three fourths of the delegates of all the annual con-ferences be sufficient to authorize the general conference to make changes in the organic law of the church A committee consisting of one from each annual conference was appointed on

from each annual conference was appointed on temperance and the overthrow of the liquor traffic, and a committee of equal size was appointed on the Epworth league.

At the morning session of the Methodist conference on the 4th Bishop Warren presided. Bishop Foster delivered the quadrennial address. After referring to the fact that during the past quadrennial none of the bishops had died or had suffered permanent disability, he reviewed the work in foreign lands, showing that it was in excellent condition all over the that it was in excellent condition all over the world. No schisms, no dissensions had appeared in the past four years. Since the last general conference fully 442,000 members have been added, a greater growth than has ever been known in the history of the church. The total number of communicants is now 2,292,614. The churches of communicants is now 2,292,614. The churches have increased 264 in number with an increased valuation of \$18,321,321. Contributions to all missionary societies have increased \$334,135. The address recommends higher education in the ministry; discountenances the continuation of foreign languages and customs in the country: deprecates the legislation by congress to exclude the Chinese, and declares that the union of the church north and south is drifting closer together. Upon the admission of women to the general conference, the result was given as folgeneral conference, the result was given as fol lows: Laity-For 235,668, against, 163,843; min-isterial-For, 5,609, against, 4,944. The report

gave an exhaustive review of every branch of the church work and recommended that great care be exercised in procuring ministers. BISHOP WALDEN presided at the session of the Methodist quadrennial conference on the 5th. Immediately after the ending of the devotional exercises the reports of the western book agents and the board of trustees were re-ceived. Dr. Moore, of Cincinnati, offered a resolution asking for a committee of fifteen on judiciary to consider all appeals and laws Dr. Moore asked that the committee be appointed by the conference instead of by the bishops. He made the point that it is not good law for a court of appeals to be appointed by a body whose acts are to be reviewed. Dr. Moore's action caused a sensation and a sharply con tested fight was the result. Dr. Buckley al-leged that the position of Dr. Moore was falla-cious and defended the present manner of ap-pointing the committee. Dr. Pullman, of New York, emphasized Dr. Moore's points. "We are often accused," he said, "of being under the government of a hierarchy, or aristocratic government, and we must do something to disabuse the public mind of such accusations." Dr. Pull-man said that the church instead of ruling members of the Episcopal board are but twenty one pastors and four laymen, and the others draw salaries as officers of the church. Thes eight-eight consist of presiding eiders, bo agents and others, non-presiding officers, over ninety per cent of the board. Dr. Lec ard, of Nebraska, further supported D Moore's substitute. He considered the degates the peers of the bishops. After further debate the resolution was amended to mest ob jections. A motion for the appointment of a special committee of one clergyman and one layman from each district and three laymen at large to consider the equality of representation in the conference was adopted.

In the Methodist conference on the 6th Bisho In the Methodist conference on the 6th Bishop Mallalieu presided. The order of the day was the report of Bishop Thoburn, of India and Malay Asia. The Methodist church, he said, was teaching and preaching the gospel in India and Malay Asia in thirteen different languages. Bishop Thoburn's report gave a detailed ac-count of the work done in the three annual concount of the work done in the three shinks con-ferences, the district conferences and the wom-an's conference in India. It stated that the work in India was in excellent condition, but the need was great. The working force from America had fallen off some, but the work had continued to grow. The membership had increased nearly 30 000 during the quadrennial. The Methodist Sunday schools of India now have a membership of over 55,000, an increase of 15,000 during the four years past. In the day schools the church had 23,000 native pupils of India. People by thousands were giving up India. People by thousands were giving up their idols and the native ministry was rapidly increasing both in numbers and efficiency. The report warmly recommended the work of women in the missions of India. The Chinese estion was then debated at some length and e discussion at times became quite warm. Dr. Edwards, of Chicago, said it was a political measure. The bill, he added, was sop to the steerages now unloading at Battery park, New York. It was rushed through a democratic house, passed by our noble senators and signed by our well nigh unimpeachable president sole-ly for political effect. Dr. Payne, of Cincinnati, said the church should show that it was not controlled by any partisan bias and that no po-litical party manages it. He believed the conference should show that it does not approve such political measures. Dr. Leonard de-nounced the president and congress and said that the Chinese had the same right here as any other foreigners. He believed this confer-ence should take action in no uncertain tone in relation to it. Dr. Buckley nounced all reference to politics, saying that the man who would try to build up one party or tear down another in this conference is nothing but a demagogue. Finally the matter was re-ferred to a special committee. The afternoon was given up to committee work. BISHOP FOWLER presided over the deliber-

ations of the Methodist conference on the 7th. The secretary complained of the manner in which resolutions, etc., came to him and said it would be well for delegates to learn how to write such. Bishop Taylor, of Africa, read his report, which showed the condition of the church in that country, and the need of missionary work in that land. The report was lengthy and very interesting. The conference adjourned until Monday.

The Italian Cabinet Resigned. Rome, May7. - The marquis de Rudini, the prime minister, has tendered to King Humbert the resignations of all the members of the cabinent, due to the refusal yesterday of the chamber of deputies to adopt a vote of confidence in the government's financial policy, which included a heavy reduction in the credits to be devoted to military and gaval expenditures.

The Kansas state shooting tourna ment will be held at Council Grove, Kan., May 17 to 20, 1892, and promises to be the largest gathering of the kind ever held in the state. A VAST DIFFERENCE.

Characteristic Qualities of the Two Lead-

It is often said that "the tariff is the only point of difference between the two great parties," but it shows great ignorance of human nature to say so. Parties in this country and every other represent tendencies of human nature. The democratic party in America is an expression of the tendency to seek progress through the greatest possible liberty of individual action. Its impulses are all in the direction of the fullest possible expression for the good in human nature. Its fundamental belief is that as men are made freer they will make themselves better. It takes full cognizance of the evil in human nature and holds that the sole justifiable purpose of government is to check it. But it relies on the good, and believes that the evil can only get and keep the upper hand in any man or in any number of them when they are made irresponsible by some process of repression; of oppression, under which, being held as irresponsible, they have been made so

The intelligent democrat sees that human nature is capable of any baseness, but he sees, too, that it fulfills its greatest capacity for baseness only where it is degraded into irresponsibility by external circumstances, chief among which has always been oppression by government.

All that intelligent democrats ask rom government is the maintenance of liberty through justice-or, if they do

quent. But he has been as vague has grandiloquent. eulogy has covered the whole past of the party as with a bestific blanket; but he has never by any accident alluded to any part or share of Blaine or Harrison. or of the latter's administration, in the party's glorious past. He has been so conspiciously silent on these heads that his hearers have been driven to the conclusion that it cannot be mere accident; and his hearers are undoubtedly right. Mr. Reed is evidently doing it "a-purpose."

This is not quite kind or reciprocal in the ex-speaker. One can appreciate lies hostility to Blaine, who has always been jealous of him since he began to loom up as a "ezar" in the party and in so doing to threaten the plumed knight's supremacy in the state they both adorn-more or less. But the exspeaker should bear in mind that Blaine is not Harrison and that the friends and followers of the latter have been quite eulogistic in their praise of him. In the party orations on the stump last fall and two years ago he divided with McKinley the honors and the glories. Whenever the author of the iniquitous tariff act was referred to as one of the promoters of republicanism the quorum-counter came in for his full share. He is indebted, therefore, to the Harrisonians for a good deal of unctuous adulation; and the least he can do, unless he is himself a candidate for nomination at Minneapolis, is to make return in kind by taffying the president whenever he mounts the stump. That he fails to do this not expect justice, through the mini-mizing of injustice. They believe that creates an uneasy suspicion that the



A BACK-BREAKING BURDEN.

-FROM PUCK.

all government help to individuals degrades the individual and destroys liberty by producing dependence and the irresponsibility that always characterizes dependents. To be free, men must be responsible, and responsibility decreases as dependence increases. To democrats it is an axiom that those who depend on government must be oppressed by it and must oppress others. It is believed that men, when unforced by government, have good enough in them to help each other, and that the result of government help to individuals is to prevent them from helping themselves, to prevent others from helping them willingly and to prevent them

from helping others. "The best pos-

sible government at any given time is the least government at that time possible." That is American democracy. The parties which have opposed democracy all had the same governing impulse—that of distrust of the capacity of the individual to become respons ible; to govern himself; to help himself. This impulse can and does exert itself benevolently, but always repressively or oppressively. When it tries to help one forward it sets another back. To put one at the head of the class it must wews. send the rest towards the foot. If you believe that unless men have some sort of a government ball and chain on their legs they will go to the devil at once; if you think that to enlarge freedom is to increase crime; if you believe that men will not help themselves or each other without being forced to do so by law; if you think that the only use they will make of greater liberty will be to inflict greater wrongs on each other, then you are surely a republican, no matter what ticket you vote. For a republican is one who believes that men will never grow better; will never help themselves or each other, unless they can be forced to do so by law, by police clubs, and by bayonets.

There are thousands of democrats in the republican party, thousands of republicans in the democratic party, but in the long run the impulse of each party can be relied on to take each and all of us where we belong. Every now and then there comes some issue which drives out of each party those who belong in the other, who have been democrats or republicans without knowing it or reasoning it out. Such a period of party realignment is coming in this country and coming soon.-St. Louis Republic.

REED OUT OF LINE.

He Does Not Enthuse Over the Present Administration.

There is a good deal of comment at the east over the significant silence of ex-Speaker Reed concerning the meritortions phrase it-of Harrison's adminisstump speaker, in the most grandilo- degrades,-Chicago Times.

boasted harmony in the ranks and among the leaders is an empty boast; and surely it is the duty of the exspeaker to at least keep up the appearance of harmony. - Detroit Free Press.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

-Now ex-Speaker Reed is out for the presidency. In some directions the ezar is a strong man, but his forte is in the manipulation of minorities and he will have another chance of showing the world how it is done.-Detroit Free Press.

-The republicans in several quarters are making wry faces over another dose of Harrison. But what is the use in resisting the inevitable? They are in for it and may as well close their eyes and take him down. He isn't very big.-N. Y. World.

-Harrison must make terms with Platt and Quay. The former controls the delegates from many of the congressional districts in New York, and Quay has chosen a delegation from Pennsylvania which squints toward Blaine. The price which Platt and Quay will ask will be high.-New Haven

-Ex-Speaker Reed has a vaulting ambition to preside over the Minneapolis convention. This is not good news for Mr. Harrison. Reed is understood to be opposed to the president's renomination, and as a presiding officer Czar Reed generally has things to go the way he wishes them to go.-N. Y. Ad-

-Commissioner Raum understands the policy of silence. He knows better than to attempt an explanation of his financial dealings with the chief of pension sharks. The law does not oblige an accused to give evidence against himself, and Mr. Lemon is out of the country for his health pending the investigation.-Chicago Times.

-It is noticeable that a good many conventions on both sides of late are doing more indorsing than instructing. The republicans commend Harricon and Blaine, but leave an opening for the delegates to select their man. The democrats in Indiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Nebraska and other states drop a proviso about expediency. -St. Paul Globe.

---Plenty of whitewash will be used for Mr. Raum. Not every republican is willing to condone the offense proved against this pet of the Harrison administration. When the head of the pension bureau stoops to intrigue in order to "put up a job" on a congressman engaged in investigating in admitted frauds in his department he has sunk below the contempt of decent voters. But Mr. Raum if pheld by his party ious record--as most republican conven- organs because he wears the title of a republican office holder. If he should tration. The ex-speaker has been do- be dismissed the people would be treating stump duty both in Vermont and ed to the same, amount of tardy rebuke Maine, and has "pointed with pride," of a faithless official as was wasted as is the custom of the reputation when Tan aer left the office Raum now