

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1892.

NUMBER 31.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The senate has passed a bill granting to California 5 per cent. of the net profits of cash sales on public lands in the state. The amount is \$700,000.

The senate on the 19th, in executive session, ratified the convention providing for the renewal of the existing *modus vivendi* in Behring sea.

GEN. STANLEY, commanding the department of Texas, has reported to Gen. Schofield that the grand jury of Duval county, Texas, has ignored the charges made against the United States troops and state troops in connection with the Garza campaign. The grand jury reported that they had investigated the charges and found absolutely nothing in them.

This pension payments from the 1st to the 30th of April amounted to \$10,500,000 and that of the refund of the direct tax to over \$1,000,000. The consequence was that the treasury balance fell to \$29,800,000.

The treasury department is informed that 540 Chinamen were landed at Victoria, B. C., on the 20th, the majority of whom are presumably bound for the United States. Orders were accordingly issued to immigrant inspectors and custom officials along the Canadian border to look out for these people to prevent their entering this country in violation of the law.

The American government has refused to reduce the transportation charges on New Zealand mail by the way of San Francisco, on the ground that it already pays out more than it receives.

The president has nominated Nathan O. Murphy, of Arizona, to be governor of Arizona, vice John N. Irwin, resigned.

A DELEGATION of colored men waited on the president the other day in regard to lynchings in the south.

The house judiciary committee have discussed at some length the resolution offered by Representative Watson, of Georgia, for an inquiry as to the methods followed by the Pinkerton detective agency. The resolution was recommended to the subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Oates, Broderick and Wolverton.

The national silver committee has decided to call a national bimetallic convention to meet in Washington on Thursday, May 20.

REPRESENTATIVE BRYAN, of Nebraska, has asked the house committee on appropriations to grant a hearing to a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic posts of Nebraska in opposition to the appropriation of \$100,000 for the entertainment of the Grand Army of the Republic at the encampment at Washington. Hearing will be accorded.

THE EAST.

The republicans of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania met on the 20th and elected delegates to Minneapolis.

By the flooding of a colliery seven miles from Minersville, Pa., eight men lost their lives.

The British consul at Philadelphia claims that some one shot at him through his window.

A FATALITY followed a riot between striking longshoremen and Italians in New York on the 20th.

A PITTSBURGH paper is authority for the statement that within a very short period there will be inaugurated a fight which means the "survival of the fittest" insofar as the American federation of labor and the Knights of labor are concerned.

The New York assembly has adopted by a vote of 67 to 58 the majority report of the Maynard investigating committee which indorses Judge Maynard's action in the contested election cases. The senate has adopted the report by a party vote.

JAMES PALMER has been arrested in New York by a Central office detective, charged with the larceny of \$50,000 from the firm of Tiffany & Co. on Union square. Palmer was captured at his apartments, 13 West Seventeenth street, and when he learned that his misdeeds had been found out he exclaimed, "O, my God, I wish I had shot myself." He acknowledged his guilt to Inspector Steers at police headquarters.

MME. FRANCISCA DE BARRIOS, widow of the president of Guatemala, was married the other day to Senor Jose Martinez de Roda, a Spanish nobleman, at the magnificent residence of the bride, 855 Fifth avenue, New York. The ceremonies—for there were two, both civil and religious—were witnessed by only a few of the intimate friends of the bride and groom and yet it was one of the most brilliant weddings that has occurred in New York for years.

McGUIRE, the murderer of Mrs. Gregory, at Newburg, N. Y., has been sentenced by Judge Bartlette to suffer death by electricity in Sing Sing state prison some time in the week beginning June 6.

CHARLES D. SMITH, a wealthy resident of New York, was found dead in his room in the Palace hotel, San Francisco, having shot himself during the night. It is supposed he committed suicide on account of despondency, from the remarks which he made at various times.

COL. GEORGE GRAY, for many years general counsel of the Northern Pacific railroad and one of the leading members of the New York bar, is dead of paralysis.

ELEVEN cases of trichinosis were reported in Boston, caused by eating raw pork.

THE WEST.

The Indiana delegation to the democratic national convention will vote for Cleveland for president.

HARRY HILL, better known as Oklahoma Hill, was shot on the 20th at Watongo, Ok., by Ted Grimes, in a running fight between the Texas delegation and Kansas boomers. Hill is the cause of the disappointment at Watongo, county seat of C county. The Indians from Smith Paul's valley are favoring the Hill faction, and they and the Texas delegation are at sword's point.

A NATIONAL convention of colored people is to be held at Cincinnati this summer. At a mass meeting of citizens held there on the 20th a committee was appointed, consisting of D. A. Rudd, S. J. Hunter and W. M. Porter. The committee has decided to ask the colored people of the United States to send delegates to a national convention to be held in Cincinnati July 4 and 5, 1892, for the purpose of taking effective steps to enlist the sympathies of all civilization in behalf of justice. In its call the committee says: "It is needless to recount here the outrages and difficulties that are heaped upon the race and that we must meet at every turn in life."

Each state will be entitled to one delegate for every 10,000 of its colored population or fraction thereof.

JAMES COCHRAN, of Des Moines, Ia., shot and killed his divorced wife and W. T. Davis, her lover. He then committed suicide.

INDIANA democrats in convention have endorsed Grover Cleveland and made Gray the second choice.

DR. ALBERT H. CARLE, a physician of Dayton, O., who has been addicted to the opium habit, committed suicide by shooting, the other day. He was unmarried and a protege of the late Mrs. Thomas Ster, sister of the late Gen. George Crook.

JUDGE CLAIBORNE, of St. Louis, says suit clubs are lotteries.

CINCINNATI carpenters and bosses have settled their difficulties for the coming two years.

PROF. SCHURMAN, professor of philosophy at Cornell university, has been offered the presidency of the university of California at Berkeley, Cal.

REV. JOHN CURTIS BURROUGHS, who for ten years was assistant superintendent of the Chicago city schools, is dead. Dr. Burroughs was born in Stanford, N. Y., in 1818.

ONE of the Wyoming cattlemen held as a prisoner wrote a letter to a friend in which he said that it cost over \$3,000 to kill Champion and Ray, and that hired assassins were to receive \$3 a day and \$50 for every man killed.

CHARLES MILLER, the eighteen-year-old boy who while tramping across the country over a year ago in company with Ross Fishbaugh and Waldo Emerson, of St. Joseph, Mo., murdered his companions in a box car in Cheyenne for a few dollars, was hanged the other day.

The Chicago racing association's summer meeting commences June 4 and ends June 23. There will be seventeen days' racing, with five races on each day, including a stake event, with the exception of June 21.

A GIANTIC trust of trunk manufacturers, including the greater establishments in Milwaukee, Racine, Chicago, Oshkosh, Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Louisville and other cities in all portions of the United States has been effected. The big combine is known as the National Trunk Co., and its headquarters are in Chicago.

THE SOUTH.

The anti-lottery democratic ticket, headed by Murphy J. Foster was elected in Louisiana on the 19th.

MARTIN IBONS, well known in connection with the great southern strike six years ago, was arrested the other day at Newport, Ark., for living with a woman not his wife.

A NUMBER of drivers of trotting horses have taken the preliminary steps toward the organization of a National Drivers' association. A committee has been appointed to draft a call for a meeting of trotting horse breeders of the United States and Canada to meet at Lexington, Ky., May 28.

The Olympic club, of New Orleans, has received news from Hall accepting the \$12,000 purse offered for the fight with Fitzsimmons in September and asking that articles of agreement be forwarded at once. The articles will call for \$2,500 forfeit from each man as a guarantee of good faith.

A CYCLONE of fearful velocity struck near Gladwater, twelve miles west of Longview, Tex., on the Texas Pacific railroad, on the 20th and demoralized everything in its path.

The government lot sale at Hot Springs, Ark., is over. The sale realized \$74,720.

Great destitution is reported in the counties of Starr, Hidalgo, Eneinal, Zapata and Duval in southwest Texas, owing to severe drought.

EUGENE H. COWLES, eldest son of the late Edwin Cowles, for years the editor of the Cleveland Leader, died at El Paso, Tex., where he had gone for his health. Mr. Cowles was 38 years of age.

EUGENE KAUFMAN, postmaster at Reisel, Tex., was assassinated by two negroes. He was investigating a noise near his store when he was confronted by two negroes, who shot him dead and then fled.

The counting of the votes polled in New Orleans at the general election held on the 19th has been completed and is as follows: For governor—McEnery, 18,701; Foster, 11,786; Leonard, 5,670; Breaux, 2,716; Tannehill, 74.

GENERAL.

MR. GLADSTONE has written a pamphlet in which he gives his reasons for opposing the enfranchisement of women.

SMALLPOX has prevailed to an alarming extent in San Salvador.

BARON SCHLAFFER, once Austrian minister to the United States, died recently.

A TERRIFIC storm causing the death of six persons and the destruction of much property prevailed on the 20th in Trent, Austria, a city in the Tyrol on the Adige river. The roofs of houses were lifted, trees uprooted and signs, shutters and other articles were torn from their fastenings and sent flying through the air. As far as known six persons were killed by falling debris, while a large number of others received fatal injuries.

SEVERAL dynamite outrages, attributed to anarchists, were reported at Madrid, Spain, on the 20th. One of the points selected for an attack was the town of Herrera de Rio Pisuerga, in Old Castile. A quantity of dynamite was exploded at a bridge, completely destroying it. Other explosions occurred in Orense, in Galicia, and one in the town of Ergobia. No fatalities occurred.

JOHN HARTNUP, the astronomer at the Mersey harbor observatory, was killed by falling from the observatory.

NEWS from Matte Crosse, Brazil, is to the effect that revolutionists intend to offer determined resistance to the government troops. All the steamers on the Panama river have been seized by the insurgents.

OWING to the difficulties that have been encountered in reconstructing the Italian cabinet, all the members of the ministry which resigned, with the exception of Signor Colombo, minister of finance, met and decided to withdraw their resignations and remain in office. It was also decided to largely reduce the military expenditures and the expenditures of the colonies.

A FIRE in a three-story tenement at St. Petersburg caused the death of twenty-four persons.

FUSHNAGEL, of Bochum, has commenced a suit against Prince Bismarck, asking damages for alleged libel. The action arises from expressions used by Prince Bismarck regarding the charges Herr Fushnagel made in 1890 against Bismarck, director of the great iron and steel association of Bochum. It was proved that the charges were unfounded and on June 19, 1891, Fushnagel was imprisoned and sentenced to five months' imprisonment. The expressions then and afterward used by Prince Bismarck concerning Fushnagel afford the basis for the present action.

KING HUMBERT has accepted the resignation of Signor Colombo, minister of finance, and has temporarily filled the place of finance minister by the appointment of Signor Luzatti, the minister of the treasury.

ACCORDING to private advices from Costa Belle Queen Victoria is now in excellent health and has quite recovered from the depression due to the death of the duke of Clarence, which caused intimate friends of her majesty the greatest anxiety.

THE LATEST.

IN the senate on the 25th the substitute for the house Chinese exclusion bill was passed. In the house nothing of general interest was done.

The man who assaulted Mrs. Taylor at Sedalia, Mo., some time since, was identified by the lady at Houston, Texas, where he is in jail serving a sentence for burglary. He is a quadroon and is known as Charles McMillan.

Gov. FLOWER, of New York, on the request of the superintendent of state prisons, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$2,500 for the capture and return to the custody of the New York state prison authorities of Thomas O'Brien, who escaped from Officer Buck at Utica on the morning of April 20.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TRACY has decided that none but American citizens shall be appointed to places in the civil forces at the different navy yards, and the foreign born men who have found places must either become naturalized or declare their intention of taking out papers.

SENATOR McPIERSON has introduced an amendment intended to be proposed to the Springer free wool bill, providing that after January 1, 1893, all sugars, tank bottoms, drainings and sweepings, syrups or cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, glucose and grape sugar shall be admitted free of duty.

A RESOLUTION was adopted by the senate recently obliging on the secretary of war for information as to whether the Kansas City and Memphis Railway & Bridge Co. had complied with the requirements of the act authorizing the construction of the bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis, in providing for a wagon way across the structure. Secretary Elkins in reply says that the bridge has not yet been opened, but the work had been in accordance with the plans approved by the war department which provide for a wagon way as well as a railway.

Two widely known Chicagoans, Louis Wahl and H. B. Bryant, died recently. Mr. Wahl was a wealthy glue manufacturer who has been prominent in politics, and Mr. Bryant was one of the proprietors of the Bryant & Stratton business college.

SECRETARY BLAINE estimates that the cost to the United States of carrying out the Behring sea sealeries arbitration treaty will be \$150,000 and he, through the secretary of the treasury sent to the house of representatives a request for the appropriation of this sum.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The corner stone of the Wesleyan university at Andover was laid the other day under the auspices of the colored Methodists.

Nicholas Kriebs and Miss Christina Weingard, both of Beatrice, Neb., were married in Atchison the other day by Probate Judge Bean. The groom is 72 and the bride 26.

The democratic delegates to the national convention have organized with George W. Glick as chairman, B. J. Sheridan, secretary, and Thomas G. Fitch, treasurer. Committee on railroad transportation: William C. Perry, W. Sapp, Thomas W. Morgan and W. H. L. Pepperell.

J. P. Pomeroy, of Boston, has sold a large body of land that he owned in Graham county to a company of Russians. There is already a prosperous colony of Russians in that vicinity and they are interested in the project. The first colony will occupy probably one hundred quarter sections.

John Edwards, alias Anderson, was captured the other morning while in the act of robbing the residence of Mr. Ettenson, a Leavenworth merchant. When arraigned for trial he pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary and larceny. He is a hard criminal and will no doubt serve the state for some time.

The second district republican convention at Fort Scott elected Eugene F. Ware, of Fort Scott, and Col. O. E. Learnard, of Douglas county, delegates to the Minneapolis convention, with John McCaslin, of Anderson, and E. C. Owens, of Johnson, alternates. B. S. Smith, colored, of Wyandotte county, was chosen for elector for the district.

In the district court at Leavenworth the other day a divorce was granted Mrs. Anna B. Halderman from her husband, John A. Halderman, ex-United States minister to Siam. Mrs. Halderman is the daughter of the late Gen. Dorris, of St. Louis, and is reported to be worth \$500,000 in her own right, much of which is real estate at St. Louis, embracing some of the best business blocks in that city. They have three children, daughters, all about grown.

At the request of the convention recently held at Salina, the Democratic state central committee met and changed the place of meeting of the democratic state convention to nominate a state ticket from Pittsburg to Topeka. The convention will, therefore, meet at Topeka July 6. The apportionment of delegates is the same as the Salina convention, viz. one delegate for each 300 democratic votes cast at the last election and one delegate at large for each county.

There were two fires at Atchison the other morning which came near resulting in the loss of life. The house of a colored man named Johnson burned. When discovered the house was in full blaze, and Johnson and his family were yet asleep in it. They awoke barely in time to save themselves. The other house was situated on the "island," a strip of land extending into the Missouri river just outside the city limits, and occupied by Asa Boyd and family, colored. The inmates escaped in their night clothes.

Gov. Robinson's new book, "The Kansas Conflict," has made its appearance and is well worthy of perusal by all Kansans, especially those who were present or are familiar with the stirring times that characterized the early settlement of Kansas. The work gives a complete history of the struggle between freedom and slavery in the territory, and introduces evidence to show that some of the actors on the stage of that drama were not the heroes that some local historians had painted them. The book is written in the forcible style that is known to characterize the writings and speeches of the war governor of Kansas, and will be found to be extremely interesting to those who may wish to read up on early Kansas history.

Dr. Wiley, who has charge of the government sugar experiments, has addressed a letter to congress calling special attention to the sugar experiments at the government station in Kansas and asking for a liberal appropriation for continuing the work. He says the station at Medicine Lodge is established for a continuation of the experiments and the development of the sorghum plant and to illustrate a new method of manufacture which has already given indications of success. He says the soil and climate of that section, and extending into Oklahoma, Indian territory, Arkansas, Texas, etc., is well adapted to the successful growth of sorghum and with proper management will develop a profitable industry. He asks for an additional appropriation of \$20,000.

A delegate convention of the people's party of Kansas, is called to meet in the city of Wichita, on Wednesday, June 15, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to elect twelve delegates at large to the national convention to be held in the city of Omaha, Neb., on July 4, 1892, and also to nominate ten electors and candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, attorney-general, auditor of state, state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction, and one congressman-at-large. The basis of representation is one delegate for every 500 votes or major fraction cast for the combined vote of J. N. Ives for attorney-general, and J. F. Willis for governor, in 1890. The convention will consist of 563 delegates. It is recommended that county conventions be held on Saturday, June 11, 1892, to elect delegates.

PARIS ANARCHISTS.

They Continue to Terrorize the People By an Explosion.

RESTAURANT PROPRIETOR KILLED.

The Fact That He Delivered Ravachol to the Police Caused His Place of Business to Be Wrecked, While He Died From Injuries Received.

PARIS, April 26.—The restaurant of M. Very, who on March 30 delivered Ravachol, the anarchist, into the hands of the police, was utterly wrecked at 4 o'clock yesterday by a bomb explosion. The force of the explosion was terrific and widely felt and an enormous crowd quickly gathered about the shattered building.

The police found M. Very lying on the floor of the restaurant in the midst of heaps of debris groaning with fright and pain. One of his legs had been broken and he was sent to a hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate his leg. He died at the hospital soon after the amputation.

A granddaughter of M. Very was also injured and two ladies living in rooms over the restaurant were badly shaken and bruised.

Very's wife was not injured but she has lost her senses owing to the severity of the shock she suffered and is raving like a maniac.

At the present time firemen are clearing away the ruins. Fortunately the damage done is almost entirely confined to the building in which Very's restaurant was located. A detachment of troops is keeping clear the roadway before the ruined cafe.

It is the general opinion that the explosion was perpetrated mainly to terrorize the jurymen who will be on duty at Ravachol's trial. The police think the bomb was thrown into the basement through a grating. A policeman who was on duty just outside the restaurant when the explosion occurred was thrown to the pavement by the shock. He states that he saw nothing suspicious.

M. Loez, the prefect of police; M. Geron, chief of the municipal police, and M. Raymond, secretary of the ministry of the interior, arrived on the scene soon after the explosion.

A quantity of goods lying exposed in front of an adjoining shop were destroyed. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murderous affair. One of them shouted "Vive l'anarchie" on being taken into custody.

The news of the explosion quickly spread throughout the city, creating consternation, especially on the boulevards, where exaggerated reports of the affair were current. Detachments of police hurriedly formed a cordon in the boulevard Magenta, on which, at the corner of Rue Lancry, Very's restaurant is located.

The cafe is an utter wreck and not a vestige of a window is visible in the entire structure. The pavement in the vicinity of the place where the explosion occurred is completely strewn with shattered pieces of charred wood and other portions of the ruined building and with the debris of furniture which was hurled from the cafe by the awful force of the explosion. The destruction was complete and the place presents a most appalling appearance.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

A Circular Which Has Been Sent to All of the Railroads in the State.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 26.—The following circular was sent by the board of railroad commissioners to all the railroads in the state:

Your attention is called to the provisions of sections 2327, 1874 and 2328 of the revised statutes, 1882 in relation to the blocking of switches, frogs and guard rails. It has come to the knowledge of the commissioners that the law in regard to this matter is not generally complied with, and the object of this circular is especially to call the attention of all the managing officers of the several railroads of the state to the provisions of section 2327A (session acts, 1891, page 81). The penalty provided by section 2327 is a severe one, and a prompt compliance with its requirements may save both trouble and expense.

By order of the railroad and warehouse commissioners. JAMES HARDING, Secretary.

Killed By a Mob.

DEXTER, Mo., April 26.—Masked men went to the home of David Sims, a negro at Clarkton, Dunklin county, about 1 o'clock Friday night and riddled him with bullets. It is supposed that the mob came from the neighborhood of Malden or New Madrid, as he had formerly resided at those places, moving to Clarkton about six months ago and had had no trouble whatever since then. There were seven in the crowd and they were tracked seven miles north toward Malden. So far nothing has been developed to show why he was killed.

Monday's Baseball.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 13; Baltimore, 0.
Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 3.
New York—New York, 3; Boston, 4.
Washington—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 9; Louisville, 2.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Kansas City—Kansas City, 14; Columbus, 5.
Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 9; Milwaukee, 10.
Omaha—Omaha, 1; Toledo, 3.

IDENTIFIED AT LAST.

The Man Who Assaulted Mrs. Taylor at Sedalia Found—The Lady Recognized Him.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 26.—The fiend who so brutally assaulted Mrs. Charles Taylor in Sedalia last February in the presence of her husband has been identified. He is in jail in this city awaiting removal to the penitentiary.

Some time ago a quadroon giving his name as Charles McMillan was arrested here for burglary and theft. He received sentences aggregating twelve years and is now waiting for his transfer to the penitentiary. His description answers to the fiend wanted in Sedalia, Mo., for outraging Mrs. Taylor, and officers there were telegraphed these facts.

A few days ago Mr. Taylor and Detective Kinney came to Houston and returned to Sedalia satisfied that McMillan was the man they wanted.

Yesterday they returned with Mrs. Taylor. On sight of the fiend who outraged her Mrs. Taylor fainted and had to be removed. It is at last settled that McMillan is the man so badly wanted in Sedalia and for whom such a vigorous search was made. Sheriff Ellis of this county effected his capture.

The series of crimes culminating in the assault on Mrs. Charles Taylor was committed on the night of February 24. Early in the night the negro broke into the house of Mrs. Moore, an aged woman living on South Missouri avenue. He threatened her with death and would have sacked her home had not the woman outwitted him and locked him outside. Then the fellow attacked P. H. Buckley and Miss Mattie Gilkes, who were returning from a church fair. He was frightened away by two men.

A few minutes later Charles Taylor and wife passing along Broadway, near Ohio street, returning from a party at the home of Superintendent Clark, of the Missouri Pacific, were accosted by the negro. He flourished a great knife, and by threats drove the frightened couple to a desolate spot in the outskirts of the town. Here the wretched husband was bound hand and foot and the wife led away into the darkness and most brutally assaulted. The negro then loosened the husband's bonds and with horrid threats kept the man quiet until he had fled.

The news was not spread about Sedalia until nearly morning, and then the whole male population turned out to hunt the brute. The systematized search was kept up for days, and many suspects were arrested, but no good clew to the wanted man was found until he was located in Texas.

REDUCING POSTAGE.

Efforts Being Made to Reduce Postage From Two Cents to One Cent.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A strenuous effort is being made by persons interested in the passage of the bill recently introduced in the house by Representative Post, of Illinois, to reduce letter postage from 2c to 1c an ounce. A circular has been distributed broadcast and has been received by nearly every member of the present congress, stating that 104 members have promised to vote for the bill, and urging non-committed members to support it. The circular has been sent to the people in all doubtful congressional districts, asking that their representatives be instructed to vote for the measure. In response to requests from the house committee on postoffice and post roads as to the effect of one cent postage, Postmaster General Wanamaker has answered that the estimated revenue from domestic mail matter of the first class chargeable with postage at the rate of two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof, mailed during the year ended June 30, 1890, was \$38,068,197, which amount was equal to 62.3 per cent. of the total revenue of the department. There has since been no change in the rates of postage or conditions affecting the revenue, and it may be assumed, he believes, that the proportions of the different classes of matter shown will apply at the present time. The total estimated revenue of the department for the current year has been \$73,777,150, of which amount \$45,485,719 has been received from first-class matter. The reduction of the rate from two cents to one cent would, in the opinion of the postmaster general, be followed by a corresponding loss of \$22,742,859. Mr. Wanamaker thinks that while it may reasonably be expected that the stimulus of lower rates would result in something more than a normal growth of the business, it is not probable that the revenue derived from the extra business would, at the present time, compensate for the loss incurred through a reduction of rate. The postmaster general is in favor of the reduction of letter postage at the proper time, but he does not believe it has yet arrived, and he will consequently oppose any contemplated change on the ground that it is impracticable.

OVER 150 Cows and Horses Burned.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Fire started in one of the outbuildings of the Cheshire Improvement establishment in Parkville, L. I., early this morning and spread rapidly to three big barns, in which were stabled 250 or more head of cattle and horses. The barns burned like tinder, and the engine which arrived, played upon them with little or no effect. Overstreet Stretch of the company and a lot of the employes worked hard to save the cows and horses, but despite their efforts it is reckoned that 150 or more perished. The total loss is \$75,000; insured.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

INGENIOUS MR. JONES.

Now Jones he wrote a story of a blamed superior kind—
In fact, a stronger story would be pretty hard to find;
He read it to his friends, which the same it greatly moved;
In private Jones himself admitted it couldn't be improved.
But with the periodicals his story seemed to fall,
Each time it came a-riding back on the next returning mail;
And the editor of "The Monthly Snore" turned up his nose in scorn,
And sent a note advising Jones to stick to hoeing corn.
Then Jones, he cursed these worthy men in a way that was a sight,
He freely charged they'd not the brains to last them out of night;
And of "The Snore's" conductor he took occasion to assert
That the critter didn't know enough to ache when he was hurt.
Yet still the story wouldn't sell, though offered far and wide,
But Jones was not the fellow long to stand upon his pride;
"She's perfect, but I'll alter 'er," the rising author said;
For a literary man, Jones has a decidedly long head.
So Jones he tossed aside his coat and trousers pulled up his hair,
Pulled off his cuffs and got his pen and dopped into his chair,
Yanked down his perfect story from its place upon the shelf,
And rewrote it in a dialect he couldn't read himself.
Then to the brilliant "Monthly Snore" he sent the same as new;
Within two hours these glorious words were spread in Jones's view;
"Dear Mr. Jones, we greatly like 'Ol' Rob's'n's Jimp'lecks,"
And beg that you herewith will find enclosed our cashier's check."
Yes, Jones he wrote a story—and he kept on writing more
Till he's got the job of editing the able "Monthly Snore";
But he keeps 'em all in dialect that never can be read;
For a literary man Jones has a decidedly long head.
—N. Y. Tribune.

AN ILL WIND,

And the Fortune It Blew to Forrest Marsh.

Denhard's Roman Circus, Greek Hippodrome and Oriental Caravan started out very much handicapped in the spring. There was a legacy of debt hanging over it from the previous disastrous season, and it had been prophesied that it would never move from its winter quarters; but it did, contrary to general prediction.

Denhard was a manager of rare ability, but circumstances had conspired to make his past season a losing one. The incoming of the gigantic railroad shows had eaten up the territory and drawn the patronage of the crossroads by their system of excursions to the centers.

He had hesitated to take to the rail himself when he was able to do so, and had listened to the advice of his principal adviser, an agent of advanced years, who had spent a lifetime in the routing of wagon shows. The veteran of the road could not care to the newer method of transportation, and had a hearty contempt for all shows moved by rail.

So it was that Denhard adhered to old methods until he had reduced his bank account to an alarming condition, and was barely able to pay off his company and agents and winter his show. The manager was now brought to a position where he must leave the turnpike and travel by train.

The sale of his surplus stock of horses and extra wagons helped him out, and a printer, whom he had patronized for many years, gave him a limited margin of credit. The reader is here put in possession of all the facts of the unfavorable circumstances under which Denhard's tent show started out in the spring of 1876.

Forrest Marsh, the press agent, was one of the advance men who remained in Denhard's employ, not so much from choice as from necessity. No offers for his services had reached him from other managers, and, being broke, and, more than that, in debt, he made the best of things as they were, and remained under the old banner.

The writer of puffs and hurler of adjectives had had experience enough to feel shaky about the future of the show, still he did not worry much about his foreseen impending fate; he was too much of a Bohemian for that. If he had a place to sleep and a full stomach he allowed the morrow to take care of itself, and gave no heed to the future.

From the start things did not go well with Denhard. The people of the town felt little interest in the show from the fact of its wintering there, and the less because they knew to the smallest boy in town that the manager was in financial straits. The spring was a late one, and the snow clung to the ground with no warming sun to melt it, and when the thaw did come the breakup of winter was brought on by long and heavy rains.

The receipts at the opening were next to nothing, and Denhard looked glum. It would be tedious to detail the movements of the show for the first month, but it moved, but salaries and remittances to the printer were omitted. The manager did manage to keep his advance corps moving and hold his company together.

When the weather improved other causes served to interfere with prosperity. The people had seen the great big shows and no longer cared to patronize the more modest outfit; then the route agent had oversize the caliber of his show and placed it in several of the larger western cities which should have been avoided.

Denhard saw these errors of judgment when the bills came in and the local expenses wiped out the receipts. The show has anything unusual happen to it in the way of misfortune it is a show in distress.

The mishaps were so numerous that it was a frequent remark that there must be a Jonah in the organization, but who the ill-starred individual was was never satisfactorily arrived at.

In justice to the advance of the show it must be said that they worked as hard as men ever worked to create success. At times they grew faint-hearted and seemed to realize that the show was doomed, but professional pride would come to the rescue and the elder of the agents would recall seasons of the past in which they had under like circumstances pulled through and won the banner of victory in the very teeth of defeat.

Bad news travels fast, and even as the men were billing towns they heard that the show was not doing well, and it seemed as though it must suffer collapse at no distant day. Still it moved because Denhard was a master at his trade, and all he had in the world was invested in his show.

For nearly three months the manager stood the strain with a bold front, but the anxiety was telling on him, and when he received a visit from the printer, who was importunate for funds, he felt that the end had come. And it was near.

The arrival of the printer caused dismay in the dressing-room, and the musicians discussed the situation in more languages than ever heard before since Babel.

Denhard talked long and eloquently to the printer, but he was importunate, and said:

"Denhard, you have my sympathy, but self-preservation forces me to protect myself. I cannot ruin myself to save you."
Then came to an end Denhard's Roman Circus, Greek Hippodrome and Oriental Caravan, and all of the agents in advance were notified of the disaster by wire.

Philosophic and Bohemian Forrest Marsh was shaken when he received the news, as he was penniless and awkwardly placed. Ten days before he had arrived at the little Mississippi river town, when at the hour of his expected departure he had received a telegram from the general agent in advance instructing him to "wait orders." And he had waited without hearing further from his superior.

It was a dull place to be hanging about in for ten days. The majority of the inhabitants were Germans, and the hotel at which he was stopping was combined with a brewery, the proprietor of which was a gruff old fellow with the voice of a basso profundo, and very much of a tyrant in his way.

The only person about the premises who seemed to have control or influence over the brewer and landlord was his pretty blonde daughter, Lena, and when he got into one of his guttural tantrums she would wind her plump arms about him and lead him captive.

On occasions the ruler of the tavern and brewery had an interval of good humor, and at such times he would invite his order-stayed guest to join him in a beer, and frequently Lena, too, would take a kliner.

Forrest Marsh was quite skilled at the piano, and when the old man was in good humor he would thump out a German waltz as Lena tripped about the room.

The writer of circus literature whiled away the time as best he could trying to preserve his patience and wondering what was up. Perhaps they were going to "take up the stands" ahead; but what was the use of conjecturing? He was obeying orders and had nothing to do but make the best of the situation.

Forrest Marsh had another annoyance besides the delay. On his arrival his finances were in a low state, and when the telegram from his manager arrived informing him of the end he was bankrupt.

No matter how many times he read over the telegram, the fact remained, he was stranded, but he would return to the show.

He examined his railroad pass and made a discovery which quite took his breath away. It did not call for a return trip. It should have done so, for it is often necessary that the principal agents of a circus have the privilege of passing up and down the line.

Marsh's long stay at the hotel had been a surprise to its proprietor, but the show was billed, and other agents and the bill posters and programmers had come and gone, else the landlord would have long before called on the sojourner for an explanation or a settlement.

When the press agent did make an explanation, as he was forced to, the German fairly exploded and filled the air with a mixture of oaths rarely heard, even in the tavern or the brewery in his wildest moods, winding up by denouncing his guest as a "swindler."
And when he yelled "swindler!" you could have heard it half over the town.

Denhard's misfortune had bequeathed as a memory a good big bill for the entertainment of his advance, and the fury of the loser was visited upon the head of the unfortunate Forrest Marsh.
In his rage the old man might have done the young man violence but for the opportune arrival of Lena, who exercised her wits, and, when he had cooled down a bit, said:

"Papa, you are unreasonable. Poor fellow, you can't blame him; it is not his fault."
"Vell, if it isn't his fault," returned the father, "he had not petter not go away from here."
As Lena led him away he turned and thundered:

"You stay right here! Don't you dare go away!"
Marsh had expected to be turned out of doors, and the command furnished some satisfaction, even though it was uttered in anger.

The next day the circus man in distress was put in a small room under the roof and became a handy man about the premises instead of a guest. There was plenty to do about the hotel and the brewery, and the way that the proprietor kept him hazing was wearying.

But the prisoner had a place to sleep and enough to eat, and there was so no consolation in that. When the victim

was not too tired he would laugh to himself at his dilemma. By the end of a week the old man had experienced a change in his temper and even deigned to address the captive graciously.

As the boss' good humor grew, Forrest Marsh gained in the stern, old Dutchman's good graces, and, being ready and willing and apt besides, he proved so useful to the jailer—not employer—that one day he heard the father remark to the daughter:

"Dot fellow is a pretty smart fellow, Lena, tear; so he ish, p' jiminny."
As the retained and detained guest won favor in the eyes of the father, he, too, grew in the esteem of the fair-haired daughter.

It was not long before it was Forrest here and Forrest there all over the place. Forrest could do everything; everybody wanted him, and never was there a more willing helper than the factotum.

One night over his pipe and beer the stern old fellow unbent as Lena and the young man sang to the latter's accompaniment, and when the little festivities came to an end, the ruler of the establishment broke out:

"Mister Marsh—"
He had never addressed the young man so formally before, and Forrest pricked up his ears to listen to what followed.

"When you was first come here and no pay your hotel bill, I was purty mad of you; put ven I got me over dot mad I say myself to myself dot was not your fault but dot fault of dot circus vot got bust up."
"Oh, that's all right," returned Marsh, deprecatingly.

"Nein, nein," protested the old man, "it was all wrong, put I makes dot right mit you; to-morrow we have some talk. Good night."
With that the old man tramped off to bed, leaving the young folks to chat until the mother's call of "Lena" warned them that the time was getting into the small hours.

On the morrow a very satisfactory arrangement was made with Forrest Marsh and he was at once placed in the position of a paid employee, and it was but a short time before the young man was "next to the throne" and the moving and active spirit about the double establishment.

The old man at this time passed lived more at his ease and gave less personal attention to his business, and at the end of a year all callers on business were referred to "Mister Marsh," with the added remark: "He's ter poss."

The hotel prospered and the product of the brewery sold to the limit of its capacity. Forrest Marsh hustled and the old man smoked his pipe and quaffed his beer with his cronies.

How were Lena and Forrest getting along? Why, Lena was teaching Forrest German; and what a willing pupil he was. And what young man would not have wrestled with a foreign tongue to have had such a teacher? But the task was not such an easy one, and when he failed to catch the pronunciation of a jaw breaker the pretty teacher scolded and stamped her little foot in well pretended anger.

The pupil persisted and aired his new accomplishment in the brewery until by practice he could, to the delight of his employer, converse readily in the language of the fatherland.

Lena was a great match, but none of the beaux or the swells of the little city by the river gained favor in her eyes, which were all for Forrest Marsh.

Lena's parents had not been blind to the growing affection of the young folks, neither did they object to it; they just remained passive and let events take their natural course, and events went tending rapidly toward matrimony.

So it was no surprise when the young man asked for the hand of Lena. The answer almost caused the lover to faint.

"How could my torter marry a fellow vot has got nodding?"
The next moment the old man broke forth in a roar of laughter at Marsh's glum visage, and then he said, reassuringly:

"My tear poy, I fix dot. I vos too old and too lazy to run ter pizness. You vos ter poss. I can't get along mit you any longer. I trust you mit my pizness and my money. You vos a nice fellow. You vos smart. You vos honest. Vot more would I want? Put my Lena must never marry a poor man. I fix dot. I give you Lena—all of Lena, and half the brewery, and half the hotel, and the biggest vedding vot was ever of this town since it vos born."
And the wedding was an event, and will ever be remembered in that locality and vicinity. Forrest Marsh by his affability had made himself exceedingly popular, and everybody declared he was a "lucky fellow," but the girls, in their view of the alliance, said "lucky Lena."

In after years, in his happiness and prosperity, Forrest Marsh looked back upon the circumstances which brought him to the spot. An event which impoverished Denhard and blasted his life had enriched him and crowned him with happiness, and at such times as he mused he was wont to repeat to himself the familiar adage: "It is an ill wind which brings no one good."—Charles H. Day, in N. Y. Journalist.

—A peasant woman, in the absence of her husband, sells two fat cows to a passing dealer. As he says he has no money with him, she is unwilling to let him have them without security. "Very well," he says, "then I will leave one of the cows for security." The woman agrees and calmly allows him to march off with the other cow.—Fliegende Blätter.

—At one of the grammar schools in this city the fourth-grade pupils were, not long since, reading the story of an important battle. The text read: "Both sides fought with dogged pertinacity." When the point was reached a boy in the back seats raised his hand and calmly inquired: "What kind of weapons are those?"—Buffalo Express.

—Winifred—"And so Emily Tension is going to be married! I hope she may be happy." Maud—"Well, at any rate, she'll have a chance to see whether she can be happy or not."—Funny Folks.

FARM AND GARDEN.

BUILDING FOR POULTRY.

A House with Accommodation for Two Hundred Fowls.

The illustrations herewith, a sketch of which was sent us by Mr. John H. Caughey, of Pennsylvania, give an idea of a complete poultry building ample for the accommodation of two hundred fowls. It may be extended on the same plan to hold more fowls, but it would be preferable to construct other buildings rather than to overcrowd the birds in one. Two hundred birds to a single building are enough. The building and runs illustrated provide what is required. It need not be an elaborate building, but the plainest in its construction can be made to serve the purpose admirably.

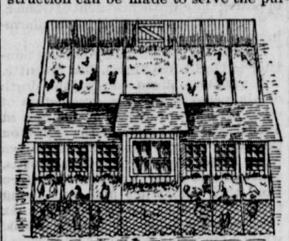


FIG. 1.—PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF COMPLETE POULTRY HOUSE.

The general view is given in Fig. 1. The ground plan, Fig. 2, shows how the building is arranged. Each wing has twelve pens, ten by ten feet, each opening into the runs outside to accommodate ten females and one male. Nests can be built, as shown in Fig. 3, with lids to open and close, making a secluded, quiet place for a hen to go to and lay. Each pen has nests and roosts for its occupants, and every comfort. The pens are entered from the hallway (a) in Fig. 2. The center building is twenty by thirty-five feet. It contains large feed bins (d), carpenter's bench (b), stove (c), coops for sick fowls (e) and such fixtures as a poultry keeper finds necessary to have at hand.



FIG. 2.—GROUND PLAN OF POULTRY HOUSE.

A number of coops in one part of the room make it possible to separate and treat ailing fowls when they become disabled from disease or otherwise. The height of the two wings need not be over fifteen feet at the peak. Some have buildings not over eight or ten feet. This will answer the purpose. The center building might be built twenty feet high, which would give an upper room in which the attendant could place a cot and sleep when necessary. It could be used as a pigeon coop and thus afford a very profitable and amusing pursuit in connection with poultry. Few farmers keep pigeons, and a building of this kind will afford an opportunity to do so and also to test their usefulness and beauty as pets.—American Agriculturist.



FIG. 3.—NESTING COMPARTMENTS.

Every horse that is expected to work on the farm during the spring and summer should have a collar and set of harness properly fitted to it. This will lessen the risks of galled shoulders.

When land will not respond to manure or good surface tillage the fault may be due to wet subsoil, which may be partly if not wholly relieved of its extra supply of moisture by the use of drain-tile.

BRAN contains more mineral matter than the ground grain, and for that reason it is one of the best foods that can be used for milch cows and growing stock. It can safely be used to supply a deficiency in nearly all kinds of rations.

HEAVY beef breeds of cattle only thrive well on farms that can supply abundant food, both in pasture and grain. They cannot forage over barren fields as nimbly as the smaller breeds and are not well adapted for steep hillsides.

KEEP no horse, cow or sheep with small, contracted nostrils. They are one of the best indicators of vitality and serviceability to be found. A large, full, open nostril is sure evidence of the free use of the lungs, and this means better blood and more of it.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Stockman thinks there need be no fear of overstocking the market for lambs, for they are being engaged in Kentucky for next year's delivery at five and one-quarter and five and one-half cents per pound. And the next year, during the Columbian exposition at Chicago, will consume all the several states can grow.

Mulching Young Trees.
A neighbor who had about an acre of young forest trees asked how to keep the weeds from growing up and checking the trees. I advised him to mulch the ground thoroughly two or three inches deep with straw, such as the cattle had tramped down about the straw stacks, for in the forest the ground is mulched with leaves, etc., which prevent the growth of weeds, and retain the moisture, thus assisting the trees to grow. The straw mulch does the same. He tried it the next spring, and I never saw trees grow as those did, and the ground was perfectly free from weeds. This method of culture requires but little labor, and straw or prairie hay for mulching is very easily obtained.—Cor. Orange Judd Farmer.

DAIRY PHILOSOPHY.

How to Make Cows Pay Their Own Way the Year Around.

Yes, sometimes cows of no breed will pay well in the dairy, but cows of that kind cannot be depended upon to transmit their good qualities to their calves.

The only way to be sure a cow has good milking qualities which can be perpetuated in her offspring is to be sure she has good blood in her.

Don't condemn a breed until you have given it a fair trial; don't let prejudice have any say in the matter.

In selecting cows of any of the breeds take those which have the characteristic colors of that breed.

Not that color indicates quality, but that an "off" color is not a sign of "inside" improvement and may be a sign of departure from the standard.

"Like begets like" within certain limits, but the certainty of results is only known at the pail.

Better to get rid of the poor cows before they go on grass; cheap feed warps the judgment.

Any little improvement in dairying that will cheapen cost of production will sum up the same as an increased selling price.

Don't believe any theory is correct until you have tried it, and don't try it in a wholesale way.

We must have our own particular routine of dairy work; what exactly suits our neighbor may not work out smoothly in our own dairy.

A routine way of doing things saves much time, but we must improve that routine when we can.

Don't depend too much upon breed; feed is breed's equal partner.

And the check of the firm of Breed & Feed is not good unless indorsed by the feeder.

A cow in her prime when she is from five to seven years old; with her second calf she ought to show what she will do when older.

If a cow does not prove to be a good one when she mothers her second calf she will likely be too expensive for any but a rich man to keep.

There are exceptions to all rules, but we can't (in cases of a cow) always afford to wait to see if our cow is an "exception."

If a cow waited until her third calf before she proved profitable, her heifer calves might wait until their fourth calves, and that would be ruinous.

Sometimes a cow "waits" because her feeder does not do his part right; we must not condemn a cow until all the evidence is in.

All cows do not like the same kind of feed, neither will they do so well as they would on some other kind.

If one or two cows in a herd do not seem to be doing as well as they should, try them on another kind of feed.

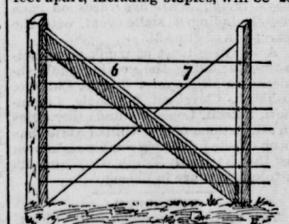
A change of feed will often improve the appetite; cows must be hearty feeders to do well at the pail.—Colman's Rural World.

THE ANIMAL'S FRIEND.

A Wire Fence That is Cheap, Durable and Eminently Satisfactory.

A reader wants to know what kind of wire fence is the best for sheep and colts. I would say the smooth wire, of course, as I would use no other on my farm, and I think those that have used the barbed wire will abandon it if they can find something better and cheaper. The kind of fence I want to build is a smooth wire, No. 10. It is cheapest, strongest and neatest. It will not blow down, shelter briars, injure animals, or shade growing crops. It can be made close or open, as required, to turn horses, cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry.

The cost of this fence, using 10 wires, making fence 4 1/2 feet high, pickets 2 feet apart, including staples, will be 25



cents per rod. Use any kind of pickets, 1/2 x 2 inches. It takes about 7 1/2 pounds wire, No. 10, for one rod of fence. Posts should be set 16 or 20 feet apart. End posts should be at least 6 inches square, set 2 1/2 feet in ground. Nail a board 3 inches larger than end of post on end that goes into the ground. Put in brace and wire as in cut; 6 is the brace for end post; 7 is a wire holding second post from giving. To make a perfect hog-proof fence, put two barbed wires at the bottom.—James Parks, in Ohio Farmer.

Does the Cow Need Rest?

About every so often somebody comes forward with the absurd idea that the cow needs rest; that she should be permitted to go over one year without being milked or having a calf. It is almost too absurd to notice, and yet, however ridiculous a notion may be, there are some who may be misled by it. Nature understands her business very thoroughly. It is not natural for the cow to rest and she is not benefited by doing so. Besides, if a farmer or dairyman was compelled to let his whole herd rest part of the time, where would the profits of dairying come from? The practical farmer and dairyman, though he knows little of science, knows that the rest doctrine is nonsense.—Farmer's Voice.

WHEN cuttings are being rooted by amateurs in small tin or earthen vessels, placed in sunny windows, the process can be forwarded by painting the receptacle black. The color absorbs the heat and imparts it to the sand or earth, thus facilitating the starting of the roots.

If the turkeys are intended to be marketed early it is important that the growth be pushed from the start.

Ducks should be allowed as much liberty as possible; they do not bear confinement anything like chickens.

When Traveling
Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

PRESSED INTO SERVICE—Baggy trousers.—Harvard Lampoon.



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The best thing to do is this: when you're suffering from Sick or Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, or any derangement of the Liver, Stomach, or Bowels, get something that relieves promptly and cures permanently. Don't shock the system with the ordinary pills—get Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

They're the smallest, for one thing (but that's a great thing), and the easiest to take.

They're the best, for they work in Nature's own way—mildly and gently, but thoroughly and effectively.

They're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

What more can you ask? But don't get something that the dealer says is "just as good." It may be better for him, but it's pretty certain to be worse for you.

"German Syrup"

Two bottles of German Syrup cured me of Hemorrhage of the Lungs when other remedies failed. I am a married man and, thirty-six years of age, and live with my wife and two little girls at Durham, Mo. I have stated this brief and plain so that all may understand. My case was a bad one, and I shall be glad to tell anyone about it who will write me. PHILIP L. SCHEEN, P. O. Box 45, April 25, 1890. No man could ask a more honorable, business-like statement.

Bullens, Moore, Emery & Co.

IF

You can't find a SUITABLE SUIT for your boy at your HOME STORE, send \$5.00 to us and we will express to you, CHARGES PREPAID, one of our celebrated "O. R. S." KNEE PANT SUITS, ages 5 to 14 years; made single and double breasted WITHOUT PLEATS of STYLISH ALL WOOL fabrics. Pants made with DOUBLE SEATS and KNEES, with PATENT ELASTIC WAISTBANDS; perfect in fit and would cost you \$7.00 at your HOME STORE. This offer to PREPAY CHARGES applies to THIS SUIT ONLY in order to introduce it to our out of town patrons. Find out your boy's size; mention color preferred (no solid colors) and send us \$5.00 and we will do the rest.

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SEND NAME THIS PAPER, WHY THE \$5.00.

The old saying that "consumption can be cured if taken in time" was poor comfort. It seemed to invite a trial, but to anticipate failure. The other one, not so old, "consumption can be cured," is considered by many false.

Both are true and not true; the first is prudent—one cannot begin too early.

The means is careful living. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is sometimes an important part of that.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING—free.

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Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do.

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FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN. "BOX TIP" SCHOOL SHOES.

FOR BOYS & GIRLS. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE FARGO SPECIAL SHOES.

If he does not keep them send us for the style and size you want. Illustrated Descriptive List furnished on application, also comic pamphlet. C. H. FARGO & CO., Chicago.

ON THE CREST OF THE HILL.

The breeze was sweet and the breeze was chill
On that far brown hill,
Where the sunset lingered long and late,
Like a smile of fate.

Many and many a time we stood
(Oh, the gods were good!),
We two, alone, on that lonely height
In the fading light.

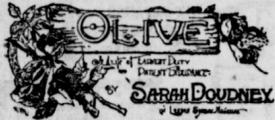
Like shadowy ghosts the sails swept down
Past the quiet town,
And over the dim, white harbor bar
Shone the first pure star.

Oh, sweet! . . . And I watched its splendor
Through the sunset glow,
With sometimes—not often—the bliss divine
Of your hand in mine.

And still the breeze blows over the hill,
And the faint star still
Shines through the dusk, and the boats go by
'Neath the darkening sky.

But the star and the wind and the dim, sweet
Are no more for me,
And no more for me is the hand I pressed
On the hill's brown crest.

—Madeline S. Bridges, in Leslie's Weekly.



CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

Lucy, with her proud, impatient nature, had wondered sometimes at Olive's sisterly feeling for the Challock girls. There was no one in the village who had not been surprised at the second marriage of Olive's mother, the widow Winfield. Why a woman with her natural refinement should have taken rough Tom Challock was a mystery indeed; and yet such mysteries are found everywhere. Tom was a widower with two daughters of his own, and the girls seemed to take more kindly to Olive than he did. For in his course way he let her see that he did not want her under his roof, and she secretly longed to find a shelter elsewhere. By and by, perhaps sooner than she dared to expect, Michael would have made a home for his promised wife; but, meanwhile, the waiting was as hard as Tom Challock could make it. And already Lucy Cromer had suggested that it would be



"ARE YOU LOOKING INTO MY FUTURE?"

better to go away and earn her own bread far off than live in her step-father's cottage.

"Have you said anything to Michael about my plan?" Lucy asked, after another pause.

"No," replied Olive, with a sigh. "The time was so short, you know; and if it came to nothing he would be disappointed. Ah! if it could only be carried out, how happy I should be, Lucy!"

"I believe it will be carried out," Lucy said, quietly. Her eyes were gazing through the little window at the bit of evening sky that could be seen under the heavy thatch. The sun had gone down, leaving that pure and peaceful light that belongs to the evenings of early spring, and Lucy seemed to gaze as if she could never have enough of its beauty. One or two slight tendrils were outlined darkly and delicately upon that clear background, and once or twice they trembled a little at the breath of a soft wind. Olive sat silently on her stool by the couch, her hands were clasped round her knees, her heart had gone out after her lover, traveling away through the dusk to the great city. She almost started when Lucy spoke again. What words were these her friend was saying?

"When you are in London, Olive, you will be glad that you once had a home in the country. You must not let anything come between you and your sweet memories. You must not drop your habit of watching the clouds and the changing lights and shades, even when you have lost your old green fields. Don't take the world into your soul."

"The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers."

It is often so with those who go to dwell in great cities, and earn their bread there; they lose all their early communion with nature, and forget how well they knew her when they were young. Some day, dear, you may be thankful to

Have glimpses that will make you less forlorn."

"But, Lucy, I am not going to London to be forlorn!" cried Olive, reproachfully. "Michael is there."

"Michael is there," Lucy said, calmly; "and for his sake, as well as for yours, I say again, don't take the world into your soul. Great artists tell us that if they paint a landscape without a glimpse of sky it depresses the gazer. Never let the sky be quite shut out of your life. It may soon be done, Olive; when we begin to build walls around us, we don't know how high they will rise; when we plant our groves we can't tell how thick they will grow. Always leave an opening through which you can see Heaven."

Olive looked at her, and was struck by the light on her wasted features. Lucy's life was widening at the close; her view of Heaven was broader than it had ever been before, and the glory that she saw was reflected on her face, which was "as the face of an angel."

"Oh, Lucy," she said, in a timid tone, "I know you are much wiser than I am, and I sometimes fancy that you can see farther into the future than others can. Are you looking into my future, and seeing things that you will not speak of plainly?"

"Do not frighten yourself about my forecasting, my dear child," Lucy answered very tenderly. "I can foresee no trials in your life that a brave spirit cannot live through. Only I would warn you not to part with the very portion of yourself which will enable you to bear those trials. Keep your old trust in a Power that is over all; listen to the voices that tell you of that peace which shall assuredly follow the strife. Do not let the world so blind and deafen you that, when sorrow comes, the true light may shine and the true voice speak in vain. Oh, Olive, it is not trouble that is to be feared; it is the loss of those qualities in us which help us to meet trouble bravely."

"But, Lucy," Olive's lips were trembling, "I shall have Michael by my side, and he is so strong! Think of all the difficulties he has conquered! Can I be afraid of anything while he takes care of me?"

Lucy was silent for a moment. It was true indeed that she saw things in Olive's future that she would not plainly speak of. It needed only a little knowledge of humanity to foresee that this girl's deepest suffering would come to her through the man she loved.

"I am afraid you don't like him," the poor child went on. "What has he said that displeases you? Ah! I am disappointed; I thought you would say I was the most fortunate girl in the world!"

Lucy bent forward and kissed her.

"Olive," she said gently, "I shall like him better when he thinks more of you and less of that great idol—success. I see that he is clever, dear—very clever in his own way; and so determined that he is almost sure to win the things that he is seeking. Only I could wish that he had eyes to see the treasures that he passes by while he runs the race. I wish that he would sometimes give a thought to those things that are not won by mighty effort, but given freely—given by a Father's bounty and love. Surely life need not be all striving, Olive."

"Oh no!" murmured Olive with a sigh. "I feel that it takes a very little to make me perfectly contented. But men are different, I suppose; they want far more than we do, and they must struggle till they get it. For my part, Lucy, I should love to live in a cottage with Michael, and be just myself. But he wants me to be more than myself. I daresay he is right; to him I must seem a very ignorant unimproved creature."

"You are not ignorant, considering that you are a village girl," Lucy answered. "The old vicar, who helped Michael so much, must have been your friend also. It surprised me, when I first came here, to find a girl who was a reader and a thinker. Take courage, my child; you are not as far behind Michael in the race as you suppose. And if—if our plan is really carried out—you will learn a great deal with your uncle Wake."

"Lucy," Olive said, looking up suddenly, "you have never told me how you came to know anything of my uncle Wake."

A slight flush rose to Lucy's face and was gone in an instant.

"Mr. Wake keeps a second-hand bookshop in the Strand," she replied quietly. "A friend of mine, who was very fond of books, used to take me there often, and your uncle talked as only those who read can talk. It was a pleasure to go to that shop; some of the happiest moments of my life were spent among those piles of old volumes, and Mr. Wake's cheerful voice and kind face can never be forgotten. That man understood everybody, and sympathized with everybody, I believe. He was a large man with a large heart. He gave people chances of snatching little bits of happiness. Oh, Olive, I think an old bookshop is one of the most delightful places in the universe. If you happen to be missed, no one thinks of looking for you in such a dusty, musty retreat. The most glorious fragments of life are often hidden away in dull spots where few can find them. Between the dingy covers of some of these ancient books one might come upon poems that sparkled and glowed with immortal light and beauty. Some of our brightest memories are shut up, I believe, in the dimmest nooks and corners of the world!"

Olive looked at her in silent surprise. The beautiful worn face had grown young again; the eyes were shining.

"But you love the country, don't you, Lucy?" she asked, after a pause.

"Yes," Lucy's face grew pale and still again. "Yes, it is good to be here. I feel that I am resting before I go to rest."

"I wish you would not talk so," Olive said, with tears gathering in her large brown eyes. "Lately I have thought you better, dear; and Michael told me that you were not as ill as I had led him to suppose. You could talk and laugh with him, and it made me happy to see you so bright."

"I would do a great deal to make you happy," Lucy answered, stroking the girl's smooth cheek. "And now that the spring has come, Olive, I shall begin to teach you my craft. You must go out to-morrow and gather

"Knots of flowers, and buds and garlands gay."

"My fingers have not lost their old cunning, and I know that I shall have a quick pupil."

Olive moved from her seat and sank down on her knees with her head on Lucy's breast.

"Do something else for me," she entreated. "Try to love Michael for my sake. Try to see him with my eyes and feel for him with my heart."

stumbled blindly on in utter anguish and desolation; but that misery, too, had passed away. All that remained to her now was peace; the end was near; the tired feet had only a little way farther to go.

She would not paint a blissful picture of Olive's future and so fill the girl's mind with false hopes; nor would she even promise to love Michael for her sake. And yet she talked in such a fashion that Olive forgot her dissatisfaction—a dissatisfaction which owed its origin more to Michael himself than to Lucy's lukewarm praise of him. She spoke of the right way of living one's life; of sympathies that throw one's tendrils and clasp other lives; of that unspoken calm which comes to those who are true and who love truth, even if their hearts are torn with suffering. And Olive, hearing her friend speak, seemed no longer afraid of anything. She took Lucy's hand and looked at her with grateful eyes.

"I shall never forget your words," she said. "You have made me feel strong."

CHAPTER III.

Mrs. Challock did not disapprove of Olive's intimacy with her next-door neighbors; but she was slow to believe that her daughter could really learn a useful art from Lucy Cromer. Peggy and Jane looked on in wonder and doubt while Olive wore her garlands, and Tom Challock laughed the whole business to scorn.

"So Olive wants to go to London and earn her living, does she?" he said, about a week after Michael's visit. "Well, I see no objection; but don't tell me there's a living to be made out of posy-making. It's natural enough that she should want to be running after that young man of hers, and keeping a sharp eye upon him. It's my belief that he's too high and mighty for Olive."

"But if he hadn't cared for her he would not have come here again," cried Jane.

Peggy sighed and shook her head. She was a young woman who was naturally disposed to see the gloomy side of life.

"I'm afraid father is right," she said. "He is very high, and I think he came partly to show himself off."

Just then Olive herself appeared at the open door, and there was a flush on her face which told that the words had reached her ears. Her mother, who sat sewing, gave her a quick glance and a little nod. She did not wish her daughter to pay any heed to anything that Peggy or her father might say. Mrs. Challock lived on the whole peacefully enough with her husband; but although she would not quarrel, she quietly resented his unkind speeches about Olive. How differently he had talked when he came courting the pretty widow! She was a weak woman, and she knew that her second marriage was a mistake, but she would not let the whole village know her secret.

"Oh, Olive, what have you there?" asked Jane, suddenly catching sight of the figure in the doorway.

"Come and see," said Olive, vanishing; and Jane threw down her needle-work and ran after her.

The two girls stood together outside the cottage, and Olive displayed a wreath of fern and moss studded with bunches of violets and primroses. Even Jane, inexperienced as she was, could see that the garland was the work of artistic hands; the flowers had been arranged as delicately as if a fairy had touched them; it was "an odorous chaplet," fresh from the kisses of April showers.

"And this is your doing," said Jane, admiringly, "and people could buy this thing in a London shop? Well, I am sure they would in spite of father's sneers. He knows nothing of great towns and their ways; old Fenlake at the inn is a good deal wiser than father!"

Olive smiled, well pleased with such simple praise. She was happy this evening; the light wind ruffled her thick hair and blew it into little curls and rings about her temples; her eyes were full of sunshine. The letter which had come that morning from Michael had made her very glad, and



already she had forgotten the words that Peggy had spoken a few minutes ago.

"The kingcups will be out soon," she said. "Lucy tells me that she has made lovely sprays of them for the ladies in town, and yet who thinks of them here? Only the children, who gather them by handfuls and throw them away. They last a long time with their thick stems and shiny yellow flowers."

"Your heart is in London, Olive," Jane remarked, keeping back a sigh.

"And yours too," Olive answered, hanging her wreath on a bush, and beginning to walk towards the garden gate. Jane followed, and they crossed the road, and stood looking across the field to the low hills. A fresh odor came from the damp grass, and from those white violets which grow profusely under the hedgerows in spring; and above the slopes drifted one or two fleecy clouds, touched with the first gold of the sunset. The undulating downs, with their soft curves rising

gently against the sky, are the chief charm of Hampshire. In this quiet country, haunted by the tinkle of sheep-bells and the bleating of flocks, there is no sternness, no rugged grandeur; it is a pleasant dreamy land of pastoral delights, where one half expects to meet Corydon and Phyllis, he with his oaten pipe, she with her "belt of straw and ivy buds," just as they used to be when the world and love were young.

"Olive," said Jane, resting her arm on the gate, and speaking in a low voice, "did Michael say anything about Aaron in his last letter?"

"No," Olive answered, with a pang of regret. "Michael has a great deal to think about, you know. His mind is full of plans, and he can write of nothing else."

"Yes," Jane said, with a patient little sigh. "I suppose all clever people are something like Michael, they are too busy with their own ideas to spare a thought for the dull ones. And yet,



OLIVE'S GAZE WAS FIXED UPON THE TREE-TOPS.

what good they might do if they did give a moment or two to those who are slow of mind! They were like brothers once—Aaron and Michael."

Olive's gaze was fixed upon the tree-tops, outlined darkly upon the pale blue of the evening sky; but, although her face was calm, the pain at her heart was sharper than ever. She would have given anything that she possessed if she could have truthfully contradicted Jane. Hers was a nature in which truth had taken such a deep root that it could never be uprooted. It was always there, the strong-consciousness of right, the sweet, stern sense of justice and faithfulness.

"Have you heard from Aaron lately?" she asked, after a pause.

"I had a letter this morning," Jane answered, still with the patient sadness in her voice. "It is a strange letter. It makes me feel as if he were a prisoner in Doubting castle. You remember reading to us about Giant Despair, Olive? Well, it seems that the giant has got poor Aaron into his power, and I am afraid he will make an end of him."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PUTTING DOWN CODFISH.

The Operation of Salting is Much More Delicate Than One Would Think.

The salting of the cod is done in the hold. Each "banker" brings from France its cargo of salt, an ingredient which, it is needless to say, plays a capital role in the fishing campaign. The salting is one of the most important and delicate operations. If there is not enough salt on the fish, it will not keep; if there is too much, the fish is black and moist. A good salter is just as valuable to the owner of a "banker" as a good captain.

Four men are generally employed to salt the fish in the hold. One, with a sort of curved trident, shovels down the salt to the level of the piles of fish already made; the other receives the fish that are thrown down from the deck, and passes them to the pier, who places them with minute care in close layers; finally the salter comes with his shovel in his hand, spreads salt over the layers of fish, and looks after the methodical and regular execution of all these processes. This work has to be done quickly and well. As soon as the fish has been washed it ought not to remain on deck, but to be stowed away as quickly as possible. Furthermore, if the codfish is not packed regularly, without the edges touching, and if the layer of salt is too thick or too thin, the salting is compromised, and the drying of the fish, which is done especially at Bordeaux and Certe, will give a cod of poor quality.—Harper's Weekly.

HIS MEANS OF SUPPORT.

A Cruel Judge Who Scorned a Good Husband's Plea.

"This makes the third time that you have appeared before me charged with begging on the streets of Atlanta," said the judge, "and although you are a woman I will have to send you up for thirty days."

"Please don't do it, judge," sobbed the woman. "I have a large family to support, and what would my husband and my children do if you were to send me up?"

"Your husband? Have you indeed a husband?"

"Yes, your honor," said a man stepping forward from the crowd. "I am her husband, and I want to ask you to be lenient with her. She makes out like she's too sick to work, but if you let her off this time I'll see to it that she works in the future and supports her family."

"I don't think you will," said the judge. "In fact, I am going to let the woman go and send you up for six months as a vagrant. You have no visible means of support."

And the man muttered as he was marched out: "No visible means of support? Good Lord! Ain't my wife in court?"—Atlanta Constitution.

A Sure Sign.

"Why, look at the Beach house. It appears to be on fire."

"Well, it isn't. What you see is cigarette smoke. The Pale college glee club has arrived."—Judge.

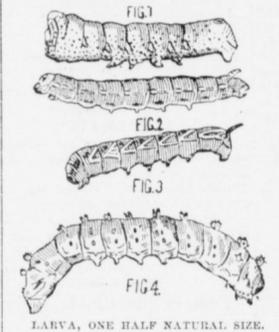
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Four "Worms" and Insects Familiar to Most Farmers.

Four of our largest "worms" are the larvae of *Phalampelus achemon*, the grape sphinx, Fig. 1; *Delilephila lineata*, the purplane worm, Fig. 2; *Pilegeothontius celeus*, the potato or tomato worm, Fig. 3, and *Platysamia cecropia*, the cecropia moth, Fig. 4. Rarely do any of these become serious pests. On account of their large size and the conspicuousness of their deprivations they can be readily seen, and fall an easy prey to their enemies—man, birds and insect parasites. The grape, purplane and tomato worms belong to the family Sphingidae which includes the humming or hawk moths. These moths are large, dusk flying insects, that, on a hasty glance might easily be mistaken for humming birds. The moths of *Phalampelus* come forth in the early part of July. They are grayish with the inner part of the hind wings pink. *Delilephila* emerges nearly two months earlier than this, or during the first two weeks of May, and may then be seen in the evenings hovering around the lilac blossoms. The food-plant of *Delilephila* is purplane.

Pilegeothontius transforms into a large gray moth. The pupa is of curious form, having its proboscis encased in a covering free from the body except at each end where it is attached something like the handle of a jug. This "hatched" pupa is often found in the earth during potato digging, where its curious form never fails to attract attention. Fig. 4 belongs to another family of night-flying moths,



LARVA, ONE HALF NATURAL SIZE.

namely the Bombycidae. The moth is very large and very handsome. The prevailing color is dusky reddish brown, ornamented with dull red, drab, black and white. The larvae will eat a great variety of vegetation, thus, perhaps, proving less destructive than would be the case if the attack were confined to one or two species of food plants. From their rapid growth and great size they require an enormous amount of food, soon stripping a branch of its leaves and even defoliating whole trees. In parts of Nebraska and Dakota they became, at one time, quite a serious pest.

Among the food-plants of cecropia may be named willow, apple, plum, box-elder, hazel, currant, mountain ash, hickory, cottonwood and maple. It is one of the easiest insects to rear, and has, perhaps, more than any other species, turned the thoughts of people to the beautiful science of entomology. The ground color of all of the above mentioned larvae is usually green, though brownish specimens of *Phalampelus* are not unfrequent. This last has six cream-colored spots on each side, in each of which is a spiracle or breathing pore. Innumerable tiny circles are scattered irregularly over the body, more thickly on the sides. The rings of the body nearest the head are enlarged and when disturbed it draws back its head until it is on a level with these segments. Its length is nearly three and one-half inches.

Delilephila has nine large spots on each side of the body and a horn at the rear end.

Pilegeothontius also has a curved horn and a series of diagonal lines on each side of the body, the lower ends joining a line that extends lengthwise just below the spiracles. Cecropia is larger than any of the preceding, being, when of full size, nearly four inches in length. It is ornamented with knobs or tubercles of yellow, red and blue which are studded with short points or spines. Unlike the preceding larvae, too, which enter the ground to pupate, cecropia spins a dense, firm cocoon of rather coarse silk on the stem or branches of the food plant from which it receives its nourishment.—Prairie Farmer.

PIG-PEN POINTERS.

It is quite an item to vary the rations so as to keep the hogs with a good appetite.

Under average conditions twelve hours is as long as slop should stand before feeding.

It is hardly good economy to buy a breeding animal from a man at a high price unless assured that he is perfectly reliable.

Hogs farrowed in March should always be ready for market not later than Christmas; good feeding will readily do this.

To secure the best results from an early-maturing breed, the pigs must be fed something in the manner used to establish early maturity.

The best plan of feeding roots of any kind to the hogs is by cracking and smashing them thoroughly and then mixing with wheat bran.

Because prices have been low and in many cases hogs marketed have returned little or no profit is no reason for quitting the business.

The main point with the American pork producer is to put the most healthy and wholesome meats in the mouths of foreigners. Cater to their tastes and we have them, which will compel a curtailment of duties and red tape.—Colman's Rural World.

ABOUT CULTIVATION.

It is Wise to Begin the Work Early and to Do It Thoroughly.

Cultivation is given to kill out weeds, to keep the soil fine and mellow so as to induce a good root growth, and to render plant food in the soil available for use by the growing plants.

Cultivation would, therefore, be necessary if there were no weeds, but it is an exceptional case when keeping down the weeds is not fully as important as keeping the soil fine and mellow.

Weeds are most easily destroyed when small and this is one of the advantages of early cultivation. In all soils there is more or less latent plant food that is not in an available condition to be used by the plants. Subjecting the soil to the influence of light and air aids materially to render this available and the finer the tith and the more frequently it is stirred the better the opportunity for this action.

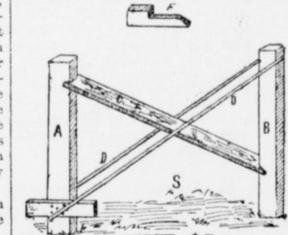
One very important item with all plants is to secure a vigorous start to grow. If in the early stages of growth the plant, from any cause, becomes stunted, too often treatment will entirely eradicate the effects. With a vigorous start a thrifty growth may be readily maintained early. Thorough cultivation is an important item in securing a vigorous start to grow. The object should be to keep the soil fine and mellow at the least outlay of time and labor, and the implement that will do this best is the one that should be used. Generally it is not necessary or best to stir the soil to any considerable depth. Taking one season with another deep plowing with shallow, level cultivation will give the best results, but in doing this it is important that the cultivation should begin early. If properly prepared before planting, it is less work to keep the weeds down and the soil in a good condition than to let the weeds get well started and the soil run together and then attempt to cultivate. Another advantage of thorough work at the start is that a much better opportunity is offered for root growth. The plants getting well established early will be in a much better condition to withstand a drought, should one set in later on.

No set rules can be laid down as to when the cultivation should begin, how many times it should be repeated, how long it should be kept up and what implement is the most economical to use. The season, the character and condition of the soil and the growth of the plants must largely determine this. What will be best at one time will not be best at another. But one rule can always be followed, and that is to begin early and do the work thoroughly.—St. Louis Republic.

BUILDING WIRE FENCES.

A Few of the Devices Used by a Man Familiar with the Work.

I have in the last fifteen months helped to build over 5,000 rods of wire fence. I will give a few of the devices I use. The important thing in all wire fences is the end or brace post. Have your post 9 feet long, 6x8 inches thick. Place in ground four feet. The figure shows how post should be framed before it is set. A represents front of post with plank 2 feet long, spiked on one foot from bottom of post. This plank should be 2x8 inches, and should be nailed across front of post. Cut notch in post, running clear across, to receive brace. Dig hole for brace post A, 4 feet deep and 2x3 inches wide. Ten feet from this and in line with row of posts, dig another hole 3 feet deep for



smaller post B, with notch to receive the brace. Now frame brace and put in. We now have the diagram represented in cut.

A, end post; B, smaller post; C, brace; S, surface of ground; D, four No. 9 galvanized wires running from top of small post to bottom of end post, which should be twisted in a cable. In this we have a brace post which will hold any wire fence. Try it.

After posts are set, string out wire. The best way to do this is to take two blocks 4x4 inches, 1 foot long. Saw in 2 1/2 inches, 4 inches from end. Block out long end and shape like F. Then take four slats 2x1, 6 inches long; nail one on short end of each block. Bore 1/2-inch hole through block and slat. Get bolt 9 inches by 1/2 inch. Raise wagon wheel until clear of ground, then bolt on blocks on outside of wheel, far enough apart to receive the roll of wire. Press blocks out firm against wire and tighten bolts; loosen wire, and you have the nicest way to spool off your wire you ever tried.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

Windows of a Poultry-House.

A large window admits more heat and light during the day, but it radiates the heat rapidly at night. One of the most essential requirements in a poultry-house is light, as the hens will abandon a darkened house during the daytime, no matter how warm it is. Instead of using large windows, there should be small windows, on at least two sides (or in front and at the ends), so as to render the house light and cheerful in every part. Another advantage of using a number of small windows is that they are cheaper than large ones, and the cost is increased but little. They also admit the sunlight from all quarters during the whole of the day, and aid in more rapidly drying the floor, should it be damp.—Farm and Fireside.

Do not expect to make hogs profitable unless pains are taken to make them comfortable.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Central Committee of the Fourth Congressional District held at Emporia on Monday, the 25th 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, Jr. six times as large in 1888, upon the basis of one delegate for each county in the district and one delegate for each 250 votes and fractions of 100 or more so cast. Theodore L. 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 o'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 the following representation in said convention:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Number of Delegates. Includes Butler, Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Shawnee, Wabasha, Woodson.

H. S. MARTIN, Chairman. CHAS. K. HOLLIDAY, Jr., Sec'y.

An exchange says there is more joy in a printing office over one sinner that pays in advance and abuses the editor on every possible occasion than there is over ninety and nine who borrow the paper and sing its praises, without contributing a cent to keep it out of the poor house.

The third party seems to be done for in Georgia. Congressman Livingston, who has just returned to Washington, is quoted by a press dispatch as saying that when he reached that State he found the People's party movement flourishing. He and other Democrats who took the stump against it, however, turned the leaders down in every debate and carried the Alliance people back to the Democratic party. He says there is no further need for fear, as the Democrats will carry every district.

The way it appears just now, Jerry Simpson is the only Alliance man who has a sure thing. He is not objectionable to the Democrats, and will likely get their support.—Oskaloosa Times.

Down here in Jerry's own district we are not so "cock sure" that Jerry will receive the Democratic support. If the People's party of the State persist in their "keep in the middle of the road" policy, the Democrats will do the same in the Seventh District. The fact that this is Presidential year also predisposes the Democrats to put a candidate in the field against Jerry. So the fight will likely be a triangular one.—McPherson Democrat.

In 1842 a Russian farmer named Bokareff conceived of the idea of extracting oil from the seed of the sunflower. His neighbors told him it was a visionary idea and that he would have his labor for his pains. He persevered, however, and from that humble beginning the industry has expanded to enormous proportions. To day more than 700,000 acres of land in Russia are devoted to the culture of the sunflower. The area devoted to the crop has nearly doubled in five years. Two kinds of sunflowers are grown, one with small seeds which are crushed for oil, and the other with large seeds that are consumed by the common people in enormous quantities, very much as people eat peanuts in the United States.—New York Sun.

There is a hint in the above to farmers of the Sunflower State that might work to their financial advantage.—Wyandotte Herald.

At a banquet of the Democratic editors of Kansas in Kansas City, Kansas, the Hon. David Overmyer said: "Jefferson not only purchased the land where we now live, but he was the draughtsman who framed the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson was the author of the provisions of the old Virginia laws guaranteeing religious tolerance and liberty, which provisions are incorporated into the laws of all the new States. Jefferson trusted the people. The people sometimes make mistakes, but if you meet them face to face they will get right again. Treat the people like they are your masters. It will be better for you if you will be honest and frank with them. Don't give corporations valuable franchises and privileges, thinking you are conferring a blessing on humanity. Don't give chartered privileges a tax. Ease your people. Don't give the swiftest horse in the race the best advantage. Stand by the doctrines of Jefferson, equal rights to all, and special privileges to none. Don't forget the humble, common people."—Salina Herald.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS? If you have, don't wait until the trouble becomes so aggravated that nothing can help you, when you can easily learn what will be of immediate and permanent benefit—to you, or any of your friends having pulmonary trouble—through reading a splendid paper on "The Consumptives' Clime," published in Demorest's Monthly Magazine for May. This article is handsomely illustrated with numerous views of health resorts and other beautiful places in Colorado, and will interest every robust person, as well as those seeking a congenial clime.

An illustrated paper on "The Grape Fruit" is reasonable, furnishing valuable information regarding this to many unfamiliar fruit, especially about its beneficial qualities, as an alterative in the spring. "The Paria's Palaces," with its many illustrations, gives a comprehensive idea of life in that beautiful clime; "Next Summer's Garden" is just in time to be of practical use; "The Voodoo Charm," and a "Decorative Day poem," "Our Truce," beautifully illustrated, besides other good stories; "Chat" tells about the latest fads, from "Home Art" you can learn "How to Frame Pictures" yourself, and all the other departments are running over with seasonable matter; and, besides three full-page pic-

tures, there are nearly 200 illustrations. Indeed, every member of the family is sure to find something of personal interest in every number of Demorest's Family Magazine, and it is published for only \$2 a year, by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York.

TO MY MOTHER.

[The following poem was written during the late civil war by a gentleman who was once a resident of this county, but who now lives in the State of New York, and after whom the post office of Birley, Chase county, Kansas, was named; and it was handed to us by his sister, Mrs. William Mauley, for publication.—Ed.]

Since I left my home dear mother, In the scenes of war to share, I have felt you, if no other, Would remember me in prayer.

And I know that God's kind blessings Others oft have asked for me; And my heart, its love expressing, Tenderly thanks to them and thee.

Scenes to which I was a stranger Now familiar have become; And I've passed through many a danger Since I left you and my home.

Heaps of dead were found me lying, Gory heaps on every side; Mangled, shattered, torn and dying, Rolling in their crimson tide.

But some unseen power preserved me In the wild and fearful fight; And a strength heroic nerved me As I struck for truth and right.

And my heart is still in keeping With my country's glorious cause; And until it ceases beating I'll defend her flag and laws.

And thy love I cherish, mother, Love of home and all that's dear; Still remember son and brother He thy name in every prayer.

W. H. BIRLEY.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April 28, 1892:

Brown, Miss Lou. Evans, Ed. Johnson, Mrs. John. Waddell, W. All the above remaining uncalled for, May 12, 1892, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

S. A. BREESE, P. M.

Remarkable Clubbing Rate

BUT A FEW MORE WEEKS IN WHICH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT.

By special arrangement with that greatest of all American weekly newspapers, "The Constitution," we are enabled to offer our paper with it for the remarkably low rate of \$2.00 for one year. "The Constitution" has a weekly circulation of 156,000 and is the model weekly newspaper of America. Bill Arp, Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus), Dr. Talmage, Betsy Hamilton, Sarge Plunkett and a number of other writers of national reputation contribute to its columns.

Its farm and farmers' department is the ablest of that of any American newspaper, and the women's and children's department is conducted with a special view to interest and instruct those for whom it is prepared.

This clubbing rate will not last after the 1st of June, as by an arrangement with "The Constitution" we cannot offer it after that time.

Every one of our subscribers have a splendid chance to get "The Weekly Constitution" and this paper for only a nominal sum. Our clubbing offer for the two papers is open to everybody, but the cash must be sent with every subscription.

Nobody can do without a complete newspaper for the next few months. Every important office in the country is to be filled, and "The Constitution" will give the most complete reports from every section of any Southern paper. The paper should be in every household, and we cheerfully recommend the acceptance of this remarkably low offer for your local paper, and the greatest American weekly newspaper—both at almost the price of one paper.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The Chase County W. C. T. U. will meet in convention, at Cottonwood Falls, on Monday, May 9th, at 2 p. m., with the following programme:

1:30, p. m.—Meeting of Executive Committee.

2:00, p. m.—Meeting called to order by the President, Mrs. E. W. Pinkston. Devotional exercises, led by Miss Jessie Shatt.

Appointment of Committee on Credentials. Three-minute speeches by members and visitors.

Reports of Committees on Plan of Work, Resolutions and Finance. Address and report of County President.

Reports of local Presidents, County Superintendents and fraternal delegates. Praise service, led by Mrs. S. M. Davidson.

Adjournment. 7:30, p. m.—Invocation. Music, by choir.

Address of welcome. Response, by Mrs. J. S. Shipman. Music.

Address, by Mrs. S. F. Grubb, State President. Benediction.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 10. 8:30 o'clock.—Meeting of Executive Committee.

9:00.—Meeting called to order. Devotional exercises, led by Mrs. J. S. Shipman.

Unfinished business. Election of officers. New business. Reports of committees.

12:00.—Noon hour of prayer. Adjournment.

The convention is composed of the County President, Secretary, Treasurer, Presidents of local Unions, delegate from each local Union, and one for every ten paying members; also County Superintendents of departments. Fraternal delegates from all temperance organizations, Sunday schools and churches are invited.

Citizens are invited to attend this meeting and give an expression of their opinions of the liquor traffic in our county.

Our able State President, Mrs. S. F. Grubb, will be with us. Mrs. E. W. PINKSTON, Pres. Mrs. W. A. MORGAN, Secy.

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 20c and \$1.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, at the High school building, Cottonwood Falls, Kan., on Saturday, April 30th, 1892, beginning at 8 o'clock, sharp.

THEO. B. MOORE, County Superintendent.

DO YOU WANT GOLD?

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

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 comfortably by taking the Santa Fe Route. Only line with no change of cars from Chicago, Kansas City and other principal cities to Florissant, nearest railroad station with daily stages to Fremont.

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

D. W. MERCER

always keeps the Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.

Try Him. Matfield Green. NOV 1917

HELLO, THERE!

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

PECK,

— AT — CEDAR POINT,

to purchase Machinery, Carriages, Wagons, Carts,

and in fact about anything that runs on wheels or runners? An inspection of goods and prices will explain the cause better than even the valuable medium of printer's ink.

PENSIONS.

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW. Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effect of army service, are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address

JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, Jettys Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

40 Page Book Free. Address W. T. Fitz Gerald, WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency,

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

— AND LOANS MONEY. — COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 408), will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

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

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

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

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. ly11-1

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

OFFICE, first private dispensary two doors north of Kansas, House Main St. Residence, east house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

R. C. HUTCHESON, C. N. SMITH, HUTCHESON & SMITH, DENTISTS. Permanently located. Office over National Bank, Gas, Revitalized Air and all known Anesthetics used to relieve pain.

No efforts spared to give satisfaction. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - Kansas. Tuberoses! DWARF PEARL! 4 for 25c. in 1 and 2ct. stamps, or 14 for 75c. postal note. Free by mail. I have a choice lot of these bulbs, each of which will produce from 15 to 25 perfectly double, deliciously scented flowers. Printed directions for culture sent with each lot. DAN S. LINDSAY, Record Office, Marion, Kansas. Please mention this paper.

THE MILD POWER CURES. HUMPHREYS' Dr. Humphrey's 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. 1—Fever, Congestion, Inflammation. .25 2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. .25 3—Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness. .25 4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults. .25 5—Stomach, Cramping, Bilious Colic. .25 6—Cholera Morbus, Vomiting. .25 7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis. .25 8—Whooping Cough. .25 9—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. .25 10—Dyspepsia, Bloating, Constipation. .25 11—Suppressed or Painful Periods. .25 12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods. .25 13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness. .25 14—Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Eruptions. .25 15—Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains. .25 16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague. .25 17—Piles, Blind or Bleeding. .25 18—Ophthalmia, 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, Eruptions, Skin Diseases. .25 24—General Debility, Physical Weakness. .25 25—Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions. .25 26—Sexual Weakness, or Eruptions. .25 27—Kidney Diseases. .25 28—Sore Mouth, or Canker. .25 29—Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism. .25 30—Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharge. 1.00 31—Discharge of the Heart, Palpitation. 1.00 32—Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance. 1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages), MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

SPECIFICS.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL THE PILE OINTMENT. For PILES—External or Internal—Bleed or Bleeding—However Inevitable or Long Standing, Always Giving Satisfaction and Prompt Relief. It is also the cure for Fissures, Fistulas, Ulcers, Hemorrhoids and Burns.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY, Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

THE RIFANS TABLETS regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant remedies for Biliousness, Bloating on the Face, Braggishness, Catarrh of the Bladder, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Liver Trouble, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Gout, Gravel, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Pimples, Puffiness of the Face, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Skin Diseases, Stomach, Throat, Liver, Ulcers, and every other ailment that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of its functions by the stomach.

Persons given to overeating are benefited by taking one tablet after each meal, continuing on to the Rifans Tablets is the surest cure for bilious constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross \$2, 12 gross \$12, 14 gross \$14. Address THE RIFANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, P. O. Box 672, New York.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE IS THE BEST. NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. CHICAGO, BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS, ST. PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C. FOR SALE BY E. COOLEY, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

"Seeing is Believing."

Advertisement for Rochester Lamp Co. featuring a lamp illustration and text: "And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see 'The Rochester' will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a 'wonderful lamp,' for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either. Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has not the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World. ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City. 'The Rochester.' YEARS OF VARIED EXPERIENCE and SUCCESSFUL METHODS, that we Alone own and Control, for all Dis- orders of MEN Who have weak or undeveloped, or diseased organs, who are suffering from PROSTRATION, and any Debility, or of MEN Who are nervous, and possibly the cause of their fellows and the contempt of friends and companions. It is so guaranteed, if they can afford a CURE! FOR A LIMITED TIME FREE! all patients, possibly be restored to health. There is, then, HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS. Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair. Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDROUS BOOK, which is sent sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TODAY. Remember, no one else has this method, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the recovery of our patients. SUCCESS. ERIC MEDICAL CO., 65 NICHOLS ST., BUFFALO, N. Y. 2,000 References. Name this paper when you write. W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS. JULIUS REMY, TOULOUSE ARTIST. SHOP ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

JOHNSON & FIELD CO.

RACINE, WISCONSIN. Manufacturers of "THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAMP ROLLERS.

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

They do the work more thoroughly, stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mills. Use four for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers use.

The Lamp Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices before buying. We can vouch for the reliability of our firm.—EDTORS.

FREE CRAYON PORTRAITS & FRAMES

To all our Subscribers for 1892. We, the publishers of "North American Homes," in order to increase the circulation of our journal throughout the United States and Canada, will spend this year over one hundred thousand dollars among our new subscribers in the form of an artistic Crayon Portrait and a handsome frame (as per cut below), to be made free of charge for every subscriber to "North American Homes." Our family journal is a monthly publication consisting of 12 pages, filled with the best literature of the day, by some of the best authors, and is worthy of the great expense we are doing for it. Eight years ago the New York World had only about 10,000 subscribers; to-day it has over 500,000. This was obtained by judicious advertisement and a lavish expenditure of money. What the proprietor of the N. A. H. has accomplished we feel confident are giving you will certainly give us the largest circulation of any paper in the world. The money we are spending now among our subscribers will soon come back to us in increased circulation and advertisements. The Crayon Portrait will have made for you a permanent member of your family; therefore this is a chance in a lifetime to get one already framed and ready to hang in your parlor absolutely free of charge.

Send us \$1.50, price for one year subscription to "North American Homes," and send us also a photograph, tintype or daguerotype of yourself or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you from some artistic half life size Crayon Portrait, and put the Portrait in a good substantial gilt or bronze frame of 2 inch moulding absolutely free of charge; will also furnish you a genuine French glass, looking and packing same free of expense. Cut this out and send it with your photograph at once, also your subscription, and we will send you the Crayon Portrait and Money Order, Express Money Order, or Postal Note, made payable to

NORTH AMERICAN HOMES PUBLISHING CO., References—Any newspaper publishers, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, World Building, New York, all mercantile agencies and banks in New York City.

44 VICK'S SEEDS.

"Brilliant" Poppy, packet, 15c. Garden Pea "Charmer," packet, 15c. Rome, Waban and Ingram, each for 50c. Potato "American Wonder," per lb., 30c. 6 Rare Chrysanthemums, each 50c. Pansy, our superb strain, look almost set, \$2.50. Pansy, extra choice, packet, 50c. 3 Choice Geraniums, each 25c. 1 set 1.00. Sweet Corn "Golden Nugget," packet 15c. Any one not now a subscriber can have VICK'S MAGAZINE one year free, who orders \$1 worth from us before May 1st.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE 1892. One writer says: "Stands at head of all other guides of its kind. Every person interested in Plants, Flowers or Vegetables, should have one. Price only ten cents, which may be deducted from first order. A packet of 40-1b. Oat FREE with each order when desired.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Chase County Court.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awo, no fofavt away, w to the line, let ho chips far wher: abay may

Terms: ... \$1.00 cash in advance, ad- of ... \$1.75; after six months \$3.00 For six months \$1.00 cash in advance

ADVERTISING RATES

Table with columns for ad size (1 in, 2 in, 3 in, 4 in, 5 in, 6 in, 7 in, 8 in, 9 in, 10 in) and rates for 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 4 months, 5 months, 6 months, 7 months, 8 months, 9 months, 10 months, 1 year.

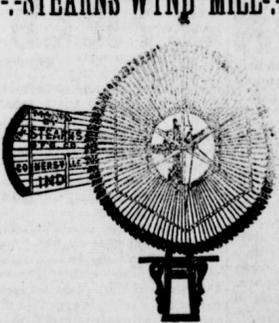
TIME TABLE

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST), station (Cedar Grove, Elm Dale, Strong, etc.), and time (am, pm).

POSTAL LAWS

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the post office...

THE STEARNS WIND MILL



The lightest, strongest, most durable, has been built and in constant use for years...

WOMEN WIRE

BEST STEEL FENCING WIRE WIRE ROPE SELVAGE

SAFE INVESTMENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS INDUSTRIAL STOCKS CORPORATION BONDS APPROVED BANK STOCKS

LOCAL SHORT STOPS

Rain, yesterday morning. Wood taken on subscription. It is cool and cloudy, this morning.

Residence property for sale. Apply at this office. Mrs. Jabin Johnson visited in Emporia, last week.

Robert Belton is now located at Riocon, New exi o. Mrs. Fred. Willy has had an addition built to her house.

George McGovern, of Strong City, has returned to Ponca, I. T. Mrs. Jas. C. Farrington, of Strong City, was at Emporia, Tuesday.

Messdames Frank Lee and Chas. M. Gregory were at Emporia, yesterday. A. M. Eldred is now postmaster at Cahola, vice William Doyle, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Quince Hollingsworth, of Strong City, have moved to Kansas City. Their new hall, over the postoffice, Monday.

J. W. McWilliams and Wm. Hillert were down to Emporia, Monday, on business. J. C. Davis was down to Emporia, Saturday, and he was at Topeka, also, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Shaft, of Clements, are the happy parents of a bouncing boy. Mrs. C. Fred Shipman, of Emporia, who was visiting in this county, has returned home.

David Rettiger has sown 600 pounds of alfalfa seed on his farm southwest of Strong City. "The Ladies' Reading Club" met with Miss May Jensen this week, Monday evening.

R. M. Ryan, of Strong City, is at Wichita, this week, selling his three fine road horses. W. J. C. Hansen has returned from New York, and will remain on the farm this summer.

The May term of the District Court will begin, next Tuesday, the jury to be on hand May 9. J. M. Kerr is putting in ten acres of alfalfa on his farm, the Pence place, south of town.

A Good Girl Wanted, at the Grand Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls. Apply at once. County Clerk M. K. Harman moved, Monday, into the house he recently purchased of J. H. Mann.

Mrs. Jackson, wife of the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Matfield Green, died, last Saturday, from consumption. Robert Sherb, brother-in-law of the Matti Bros., arrived here, Saturday, from his native land, Switzerland.

Perforated chair seats 10c at july16 HAGER'S. Messdames J. C. Farrington and H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, went to Kansas City, on Tuesday last week.

The hour of beginning evening services at the M. E. and Presbyterian churches has been changed to 8 o'clock. G. H. Burnett, of Matfield Green, returned home, Saturday, from Kansas City, where he had been with a car load of hogs.

Frank Maule, of Strong City, is now in the employ of Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., wholesale merchants, at Kansas City. County Superintendent T. B. Moore vacated the Sanders Bros. house, Monday, and moved into the E. B. Johnston house.

W. H. Holsinger is at York, Penn., visiting friends, among whom is Jake Rupert, well known here, who is now lying dangerously ill. Mrs. A. M. Breese leaves, this morning, for Manhattan, on a visit to her son, Prof. C. M. Breese, at the State Agricultural College.

The contract to carry the mail between Cottonwood Falls and Wauseon has been awarded to James A. Gauvey, he to begin Monday, May 2. 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.

If the date to which you have paid your subscription to the COURIER is wrong on your paper or wrapper call in or send word and have it corrected. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug Store.

Peter Shipman and Tom Quinn, Sr., of Strong City, have gone to Illinois, to work at their trade, stonemaking, until work gets more brisk at Strong City. Mrs. James M. Couch and children, of Strong City, arrived here, last Thursday, on a visit at Mr. and Mrs. John Shofe's, the parents of Mrs. Couch.

Sam Streiby and Dr. A. J. Campbell, of Council Grove, were in town, Tuesday, and Mr. Streiby, as he always does when here, gave the Count-ant office a pleasant call. Col. A. M. Flory, of Emporia, who filled the Presbyterian pulpit in this city during the past six months, will preach at Cedar Point and Florence during the next six months.

FOR SALE—Some very fine Black Langshan Cockerels and eggs, also Silver Laced Wyandotte, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs. Apply at this office. Louis Edwards, a brother of E. J. Edwards, of Strong City, arrived at that place, recently, from New York, to take charge of the baggage department at the depot in Strong City. I will sell at public sale, at my store, on Broadway, in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, April 30, a lot of household and kitchen furniture, also a millinery and notions. E. C. OLEY. B. F. Talkington, the general merchant, at Matfield Green, who carries the largest stock of merchandise of any merchant between Cottonwood Falls and Eldorado, defies competition, and don't you forget it. Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER'S.

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 CHANGE OF UNDERWEAR FROM THE HEAVY TO THE LIGHT WEIGHTS; IN FACT, A FULL TURN-OUT, WE COME TO YOUR NEEDS WITH THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, EMBRACING THE MOST DURABLE AND POPULAR STYLES, AS WELL AS THE BEST WEARING MATERIALS. WE ARE PREPARED TO SAY TO YOU, IN SHORT, THAT WE ARE FIXED TO PLEASE YOU. WE SHOW A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF

Fine Dress Suits, Business Suits and Working Suits for OLD MEN, YOUNG MEN, EXTRA LARGE MEN, LONG, SLIM MEN

and SHORT, FAT MEN, FOR BIG BOYS AND SMALL BOYS, NOT ONE HAS BEEN LEFT OUT.

WHEN YOU ARE READY FOR A SUIT FOR YOURSELF OR YOUR BOY, COME AND SEE WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU IN ASSORTMENT, QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICE. WE MEAN TO GIVE YOU BIGGER VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY THAN WE HAVE EVER BEEN ABLE TO BEFORE.

E. F. HOLMES & CO., LEADING CLOTHIERS, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

was listened to with deep interest by all present. The march by the children of the primary department, to the music of an organ played by Miss Stella Breese, and the beating of a drum by little Sidney Cochran, was gone through with in a manner that would have done credit to much older people, and reflects great credit upon their drill-master.

"The Modern Cain," was rendered in an easy, graceful and pleasing manner, and was listened to with great interest. "The Origin of Yankee Doodle," by Stanley Jones, dressed in a costume to represent Uncle Sam, was with the exception of being pitched in too high a key, well sung.

A recitation given by little Lillie Holsinger, and one by Miss Cora Howard, were listened to with marked attention and received hearty applause from both young and older members of the audience. The Clock Song, by the First Primary Department, was good. "The New World of To-day," an oration by E. Rockwood, was well given and was closely listened to.

"Farmer Boys," a song, by the boys of the school, ranging from 10 to 12 years of age, who were dressed as farmer boys and with hoes in their hands and were singing and whistling while hoeing corn or potatoes, just as we used to do when we were boys. "Columbus," a recitation, by Ethel Johnson and Mattie Majer, "Columbus," by Logan Robinson, the Wand Drill, by the Second Primary Department, "School Girls' Trials," a recitation, by Miss Sadie Forney, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," sung by the entire company, the music by the orchestra, the tableaux, Columbus before Isabella and Columbus' Return, the former given at the opening of the entertainment and the latter at the close, were all excellent, and reflect great credit upon both teachers and pupils.

The music by the Cottonwood Falls orchestra, with Mrs. J. H. Doolittle at the organ, was very fine, and would do credit to a metropolitan city. The net proceeds were \$18. 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 complaining are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on our druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is sold in 50c and \$1.00 bottles, and is sold by all druggists. THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION Send 50 cents to Bond & Co., 576 Hooker, 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.

Table with columns for name and amount, listing various individuals and their contributions.

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GENERAL AGENT WANTED AGENTS are making FROM \$75 TO \$150 PER MONTH. FARMERS MAKE \$200 TO \$500 DURING THE WINTER. LADIES have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only 65c. Sample to those desiring an agency \$5. Also the Celebrated MARY WHEELER'S Patent Sewing Machine. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars. LOVELL WASHING CO., 203 Huron Street, PA.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT

Mr. Morr Falls Upon the Single Tax.

The single tax theory is at last assailed by a man who has studied it. He is Roswell G. Morr, once a member of Congress. Nor has Mr. Morr studied the single tax in a merely casual way. It is a subject to which he has given "long and patient study." No one would suspect this after reading his criticism, which appears in the Tribune, but he says it is so.

By way of introduction, Mr. Morr informs his readers that "the single tax theory was proposed and advocated in Europe nearly one hundred years ago," and that, after examination, the financiers of Europe discarded it as visionary. He should be more explicit with his facts when hurling what he regards as weighty arguments. Having given the subject long and patient study he must be able to name the place more definitely than "in Europe," and the time more exactly than "nearly one hundred years ago." Who proposed, who advocated, who examined, who condemned, and when and where was all this done? Surely, Mr. Morr does not allude to the Physiocrats of France. This impost unique bore less resemblance to the single tax than a peach pit bears to a peach tree. Besides, as they flourished more than a hundred years ago, the statement that the theory was proposed "nearly a hundred years ago," coming as it does from a man who has given long and patient study to the subject, can not alone be presumed to indicate that he refers to them. Yet we are at a loss to guess his meaning if it is not to the Physiocrats that he alludes. It is of little moment, however, for few people will attach as much importance as Mr. Morr does to the conclusions of European financiers who flourished "nearly a hundred years ago."

Passing from history to political economy, our critic makes an exhibition of the kind of long and patient study that he has given to the subject, by repeatedly using the terms "land" and "real estate" as interchangeable. Lawyers, when dealing with legal problems, may do this, for legal principles distinguish property not according to its economic character, but as movable or immovable. But students of political economy may not do it without confusion; economic analysis logically resolves real estate into two classes of things—land and improvements.

Though his readers, especially those who rely upon his assurance that he has given long and patient study to the subject, are liable to be misled by confusion of these terms, Mr. Morr himself does not appear to have been. He really seems to understand that the single tax is intended to fall upon the value of land alone, irrespective of improvements. But he does not comprehend the subject despite his long and patient study. If he did he could not suppose that the single tax would confiscate improvements. On this point he objects that taxing the value of land irrespective of improvements would "necessitate carry with it the right to use and occupy the improvements," because "you can not separate a brick block from the land on which it stands without the entire destruction of the block itself." In the course of his long and patient study, Mr. Morr evidently neglected to confer with anyone conversant with real estate transactions. Nor does his study seem to have involved any very careful thought. Judged by the result, as exhibited in his criticism, it was more in the nature of a "erum" for examination than of a serious inquiry. Of course, no one supposes that we can separate a lot of land from the building it supports without destroying or at least removing the building; but neither does anyone, with the possible exception of Mr. Morr, imagine that the single tax proposes a physical separation of buildings from blocks. What it proposes is a separation of the value of one from the value of the other. That this can be done with substantial equity, almost any school boy knows; and that it is constantly done, any man familiar with real estate transactions could have told Mr. Morr before he exposed the deplorable effect upon his mind of long and patient study.

It should be said that when Mr. Morr speaks of the separation of farm land from farm improvements, such as ditching and fencing, he does disclose a glimmering notion that a separation of values and not a physical separation is proposed, for he remarks that the "two values are so interlaced with each other that no human ingenuity can separate the one without subordinating the rights of the other." But it is possible that Mr. Morr, after long and patient study of the subject, really believes this?

Let us put the question to any fairly intelligent farmer; whose farm lies in a well settled farming community: "If a fire were to sweep over your farm, burning your buildings, your crops, and your fences, and in consequence of the disaster you should abandon the place until the ditches choked up and a second growth had made new clearings necessary, would you have any more difficulty in determining the value of the farm after it had reached that condition than there was just before the fire?" It would insult his intelligence to even hint that he would. Even Mr. Morr could do it if he was familiar with real estate values in the neighborhood. And does Mr. Morr suppose it necessary that the improvements of a farm should be thus destroyed before its land value can be appraised? Is it not as practicable to appraise the land values of improved farms while the improvements exist as when they have disappeared?

This, however, is not wholly a question of what can or cannot be done; it is something that is done. Massachusetts, for the purposes of taxation, separately appraises the value of land and the value of improvements; and even in New York, where the two values are appraised together, it is a common method for the appraisers to first ascertain the value of the land and then the value of the improvements, and by adding the two to determine the

value of the real estate. Had Mr. Morr studied a little longer, and perhaps a trifle more patiently, or at least more intelligently, he might have learned this fact, together with a good many more of much use to him which he has overlooked.

It is not surprising that a man, whom long and patient study have led into such serious betrayals of ignorance and want of thought, should suppose that all other kinds of property, as well as land, are increased in value by the advances of civilization. Accordingly we find our critic asserting that products of labor would have but little value but for civilization, which gives value to land, also gives value to labor products, it is as unjust to apply the value of land to public use as to apply the value of labor products to such use. This is the familiar criticism that it is as unjust to make land common property as to make labor products common property. How weak the criticism is may be seen by reducing it to its lowest terms, when it would read: It is as unjust to make land common property as to make labor products common property. Mr. Morr's patience must have been exhausted and his long study ended before he considered the fact, the common and obvious fact, that advances in civilization constantly tend to diminish the value of labor products, while they tend to constantly increase the value of land. This tendency alone makes a distinction in justice between property in land and property in the products of labor. For by giving constantly to landowners something that they do not earn, without giving to the owners of labor products anything that they do not earn—indeed, taking away from them an increasing part of what they do earn, for the purpose of giving it to the owners of land—it produces a perennial confiscation of property of some for the benefit of others.

Neither could Mr. Morr have considered the fundamental truth regarding the difference between land values and other values, that labor products come to the owners either by right of production or by a title from the producer, while land does not come to the owners either by production or by purchase from the producer, or in any other way but by physical conquest or unjust laws. If he can not distinguish a difference in the right of enjoyment between the value of property to which the owners have no just claim superior to their fellows, and that of property to which they have the best of all titles—production, his case is hopeless. To study any longer, even with the patience of Job, would be to him a fruitless task, which he might better abandon in favor of protection fables and fallacies, which he is far more expert and quite as entertaining.—The Standard.

Canada.

Robert Tyson, in Progress, writing to the Standard from Toronto, says: It was a rousing meeting that gathered in St. Andrew's Hall upon a call of the mayor in response to a requisition signed chiefly by single tax men. Its object was stated to be "for the purpose of discussing a petition to the local legislature praying that municipalities be granted the option of relieving from taxation all buildings, machinery, crops, and other products of industry, and of raising their revenue by a tax on the value of land; or the option of raising their revenue in any manner they may deem best."

Alderman Carlyle, a good single tax man, presided. The meeting turned out to be chiefly a labor meeting. The Trades and Labor Council was represented by T. W. Banton, its president, and F. C. Cribben, its secretary. The district assembly of the Knights of Labor was represented by David Carcy, the president, and Robert Glackling, the secretary. Three of these gentlemen spoke heartily and well in favor of the main resolution, which was as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting is of opinion that it would be greatly in the public interest to grant to municipalities the option of relieving from taxation all buildings, machinery, crops, and other products of industry; and of raising their revenue by a tax on the value of land, or the option of raising their revenue in any manner they may deem best; and that this meeting heartily indorses the recent action of the executive committee of the Toronto city council, in conference with the local members of the Ontario legislature, asking legislative powers for the city of Toronto in the above direction.

Alfred Jury, Alderman George S. Macdonald, W. A. Douglas, S. T. Wood, Stewart Lyon, David Boyle and others spoke. The speeches were straight to the point, and elicited frequent applause. The resolution was passed amid rousing cheers and by a standing vote. The chairman had called for objectors, but no one spoke.

All the Toronto daily papers had good reports, and the temper of the meeting may be judged from their remarks. The World (Tory) said: "St. Andrew's hall was like an ice box, and the audience sat with top coats on, but nothing could chill the enthusiasm of the single taxers." The Empire (conservative organ) said: "After last night's meeting, there can be no doubt that the single tax question is a live issue in Toronto."

I should have mentioned that an event of the evening was the frank announcement of Alderman George S. Macdonald that he was a single taxer. He said he had come all the way from the other end of the city to tell it to the meeting.

Alderman J. G. Orr also sent a letter expressing himself in favor of the object of the meeting; also Rev. John Burton.

A deputation was appointed to wait upon the city council and the provincial legislature with the resolution.

—There is a deeply-rooted superstition in Scotland that May marriages are unlucky and are bound to turn out badly: Last April there were 2,055 marriages in Scotland, in May there were but 1,093, while in June the number jumped to 4,148—twice as many marriages in April as in May, and four times as many in June.

BOASTFUL REPUBLICANS.

Some of Their Alleged Triumphs of Diplomacy Reviewed.

In and out of season republican writers and speakers put forward the claim that the republican party alone is competent to deal with the international questions. During Mr. Cleveland's administration every step taken was criticised and censured with the utmost severity, and the invariable refrain was that democrats could not maintain the honor of the country in dealing with other nations. Under the present administration, on the other hand, it has been the fashion to denounce any criticism of our foreign policy as differing from treason only in degree, as evidence of a depraved heart and a preference for foreigners. Criticism of democratic diplomacy is patriotism; the expression of the least doubt of the wisdom of our present foreign policy is akin to treason.

While repudiating as scandalous all suggestions that any movements of the administration touching foreign affairs are intended for political effect, the republicans do not hesitate to appeal to voters for support on account of the triumphs of republican diplomacy. Secretary Tracy, in his address at Providence just before the Rhode Island election, enlarged upon the triumphant manner in which foreign problems had been solved by Blaine and Harrison, contending that the success achieved had no parallel in the history of the country. Among the specifications were the Samoan matter and the Behring sea controversy. In the former case, he said, our friend Malietoa had been brought back and established on his throne, by which we had achieved a triumph over England and Germany combined.

Now, this may be characterized as being thankful for very small favors. What is Malietoa to us, or we to Malietoa, that we should weep over his fall or rejoice over his return to power? A barbarian chief of a little squad of barbarians away off in the Pacific ocean has been reinstated on his insignificant throne, and the American people are asked to applaud it as a great achievement. Is it the business of the United States to set up kings over other countries? To most people such action appears an officious intermeddling with affairs that do not concern us, and a departure from the policy of earlier days, under which the country prospered. But even the boasted success of the Samoan negotiation is altogether problematical. News comes from Samoa that the old feud between Malietoa and Mataafa subsists and is becoming more bitter every day. Mataafa has started a rival government again, and his own partisans among the native chiefs are still true to him. Secretary Tracy's boast that the Samoan difficulty has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion is premature.

The Behring sea controversy, Secretary Tracy says, should have been settled five years ago. That takes us back to 1887, which was the year after it originated. If a democratic administration should have settled it in one year, how does it happen that Messrs. Harrison and Blaine have been working on it between three and four years? It is not settled yet, and it is but one step nearer settlement than it was in 1888. Has it been intentionally delayed, in order that the judgment of the court of arbitration may not be rendered before the presidential election?

It is altogether premature to boast of this Behring sea controversy, or the manner in which the administration has handled it. Very few people competent to judge expect anything but a defeat in the arbitration proceedings, because they have never believed that the United States had any case when it claimed to own a considerable tract of the Pacific ocean. The New York Sun, a paper very strenuous for a vigorous foreign policy, especially toward Great Britain, says that in four of the five points submitted "the judgment of the arbitrators is sure to be against the United States," and adds: "How much easier and less expensive it would have been to concede to Great Britain every point in dispute." The administration has already conceded the liability of the United States to reimburse the "poachers," if we lose the case, for the profits they might have realized. The chances are that we will have a big bill of costs to pay; but this will not be until after the presidential election.

It is going somewhat too far to undertake to shut off all discussion on the merits of our foreign policy, while the men who are controlling it go before the country and make it the subject of comparison with what the democratic party has done or is alleged to have omitted. The greatest triumphs of diplomacy in the history of the country have been under democratic administrations. The recent diplomacy of the republican party has been largely of a meddlesome character, tempered by occasional bullying of weak powers. The attitude of Secretary Tracy in the Barrundia case has been shown by men of his own party to be altogether indefensible. The refusal to recall from Chili an envoy declared to be persona non grata was directly contrary to the uniform practice of this and other civilized countries. Altogether, the claim that the diplomacy of this administration has been crowned with continual triumph must be characterized as an astonishing illusion.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ELECTION FIGURES.

A Review of the Probable Result Hoped for by Democrats.

In its discussion of "Topics of the Times," the April Century has an examination of the electoral table that has an interest for practical politicians. Various combinations are had of the votes of the states which are suggestive, but not conclusive. The electoral college comprises 444 votes, of which 223 must be had to elect. The problem with the parties, then, is to add to the states classed as sure for either party enough of the fluctuating to reach the 223. The vote has been enlarged by 43 since 1888 by the apportionment and admission of new states. The latter have 20 votes, all of which are conceded to the republicans except the three

from Montana. The republicans are also given 16 out of the 23 increase from the apportionment. They gain in the entire addition 33 to 10 for the democrats, a net gain of 23. On the basis of old figures, that makes the combinations in their favor somewhat easier. On the basis of the elections since 1888, the Century table gives the republicans 186 and the democrats 258 electoral votes. In this calculation Massachusetts, Iowa and New York are placed with the democrats, because they have carried them at the two latest elections. Indiana gave 20,000 at the election in 1890, and is also put on the democratic side. Michigan is divided, four for the democrats and ten for the republicans. This is less by one, at least, than the democrats will quite surely obtain, as they will have one of the two for the state at large. This compilation is not, however, conceded by the magazine calculator to be an index to the probable presidential result. In getting down to the basis of sure states he reduces the democratic column to the southern states, New Jersey and four from Michigan, 173 in all, and just fifty short of the indispensable 223. The republicans are given all the other states except Massachusetts, Iowa, Connecticut, New York and Indiana, with 186 votes. The combinations then suggested for the republicans are the 186 sure votes, and New York and Connecticut with 42, making 228. A second table adds to the 186 Massachusetts, Indiana and Iowa, with 43 votes, making 229. Then to the same states New York and Iowa, with 49 votes, would give 235. New York alone added to the 186 makes just 229, or a tie, with no election. In all the combinations Montana is given to the republicans, with ten votes from Michigan. The compilations on the democratic side involve much less strain upon the probabilities than the republican ones. As mentioned, the sure democratic vote comprises the 159 from the south, 10 from New Jersey and 4 from Michigan, 173 in all. Adding to these New York and either Indiana or Massachusetts, and the total is 224. Another table adds to the 173 New York, Iowa and Connecticut, making 228, or five more than a majority. A combination giving New York to the republicans swells the 173 with Massachusetts, Indiana, Iowa and Connecticut, and makes 222 with no choice. This would meet the needs of the democrats, as it would throw the election into the house. Indiana and Connecticut are a pretty fair reliance in such a case, but the late voting in Rhode Island is not very encouraging for its close neighbor that has always been a republican bulwark. Iowa is extremely hopeful, but it is not quite a reliance as yet. The lesson drawn by the Century from the review is that New York cannot be left out of the democratic table without making the task for the party arithmetic man exceedingly difficult, and that the four votes the democrats count on in Michigan may decide the election. This is an eastern view, and does not afford a satisfactory analysis of the western situation; but it may be conceded that New York is very important to the democrats, and, if they regard success as a high consideration, they will not allow the party to become the victim of the internecine feuds in that state.—St. Paul Globe.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

—Alger's Barrel is on tap in Michigan making a home industry which has plenty of protection in it.—St. Louis Republic.

—If the republican party doesn't see what it wants at Minneapolis, it will be obliged to take B. Harrison.—St. Paul Globe.

—In their more prosperous days our republican friends would have been ashamed to crow themselves hoarse over a victory in Rhode Island.—Buffalo Courier.

—Mr. Harrison had the goodness to sign the Vermont maple sugar bounty bill, yet Vermont's delegation goes to Minneapolis uninstructed.—Louisville Courier Journal.

—The president has discovered that Quay is not a fit man to associate with, but this discovery follows the knowledge that Quay is opposed to his renomination.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

—The Ohio republicans may cry peace, but there will be no peace until Foraker has gotten even with the Shermandites who sold him out in both his gubernatorial and his senatorial races. St. Louis Republic.

—Gen. Raum's counsel does not want any of Gen. Raum's private affairs to be discussed before the investigating committee. It is hard to tell where Gen. Raum's private affairs left off and the nation's affairs began.—Buffalo Express (rep.).

—Harrison's grandfather was beaten by Van Buren, and four years after beat the president. Benjamin will reverse the process. He beat the democrat who will beat him. It will not be a stupendous surprise if Cleveland beats him in the northern and western states.—Kansas City Times.

—The Oklahoma delegate to the Minneapolis convention will be a full-blooded Indian, who is a lineal descendant of Tecumseh, the Indian chief who was defeated by William Henry Harrison. It will be a dramatic event when my grandfather's paint and when my grandfather's hat.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

—Republican state conventions are indorsing the administration with a notable degree of unanimity, but declining to instruct their delegates to Minneapolis. The possibility for a stampede lurking amid this great mass of foot-loose delegates is likely to give President Harrison a haunting sensation of goneness in the region of the solar plexus.—Chicago Times.

—Texas grows more wool than any other state in the union, yet every one of her representatives voted for free wool. The sheep raisers of that great commonwealth know what the good of the country demands, and are not to be hoodwinked by the great confidence game which the millionaire owners of the g. o. p. are trying to play upon the people.—Detroit Free Press.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

The Aristocracy Grew Wealthy While the People Were Forced into Abject Poverty.

A very common but utterly erroneous idea prevails in this country that Great Britain only gave up the system technically called protection when by means of this system she had attained conditions of great prosperity and a substantial commanding position in manufactures and commerce.

The very reverse is true. The protective system was given up by Great Britain under the pressure of pauperism and bankruptcy in which it culminated in the years immediately preceding 1842, when Sir Robert Peel presented and carried his first great measure for the reform of the British tariff.

The origin of customs in England was in the time of Edward I. Thenceforward duties were added and multiplied, each rate being devoted to a specific purpose until in 1784 as many as fifteen separate duties were levied upon the same article. In 1787 William Pitt carried through an act of consolidation, without reducing the number of articles taxed; this measure left 1,200 articles subject to duty, and in order to bring the act into force 3,000 resolutions were required in the house of commons. In 1797, however, the laws relating to customs filled six large folio volumes unsupplied with an index. The great subsequent was rendered nugatory all Pitt's efforts to relieve commerce. Between 1797 and 1815 600 additional acts were passed and in fifty-three years of the reign of George III. the total number of acts relating to duties on imports was 1,300. At length taxes became so numerous that nothing was left untagged; even premiums offered for the suggestion of fresh subjects for taxation failed to stimulate invention.

In 1824, under the lead of Huskisson, several of the crude materials necessary to British industry had been put into the free list, of which the most important was wool. This change had worked great benefit to both wool grower and manufacturer; the price of domestic wool advanced, while the manufacturer was enabled to reduce the cost of goods through the opportunity given him by freedom from taxation on imported wool to buy, sort and mix his wool in the most effective manner.

The first decisive step in tariff reform was brought about by the appointment of a parliamentary committee at the instance of Mr. Joseph Hume. The condition of the country was then desperate. The most concise account of the case is given in Noble's "Fiscal Legislation of Great Britain," but all authorities—liberal and Tory alike—are substantially in agreement upon this point. It is written that "every interest in the country was alike depressed. In the manufacturing district mills and workshops were closed and property daily depreciated in value; in the seaports shipping was laid up useless in harbor; agricultural laborers were eling out a miserable existence upon starvation wages and parochial relief; the revenue was insufficient to meet the national expenditure. The country was brought to the verge of national and universal bankruptcy.

The protective system, which was supported with a view to rendering the country independent of the foreign sources of supply, and thus it was hoped fostering the growth of a home trade, had most effectually destroyed that trade by reducing the entire population to beggary destitution and want. The masses of the population were unable to procure food and had consequently nothing to spend upon British manufactures. Part of the burden of taxation rested either upon necessary articles of food or else upon articles which were necessary component materials in British industry.

At that very time when the protective system culminated in the desperate conditions of Great Britain in 1840 it will be observed that it was the end of a period of profound peace which had lasted over twenty-five years in which the personal wealth of the upper classes in Great Britain had become immense. When presenting his first measure of the tariff reform, Sir Robert Peel remarked, after stating the deficit and the financial difficulties, to be met, "you will bear in mind that this is no casual and occasional difficulty. You will bear in mind that there are indications among all the upper classes of society of increased comfort and enjoyment, of increased prosperity and wealth, and that concurrently with these indications, there exists a mighty evil which has been growing up for the last seven years and which you are now called upon to meet." This evil was the increasing poverty and destitution of the great mass of the working people. The remedy was sought in a re-distribution of the burden of taxation. The tariff then covered 1,300 separate subjects of taxation of which 17 yielded 94 per cent. of the revenue; the rest were petty obstructions to commerce imposed for the purpose of protection with incidental revenue. That purpose was not, however, avowed in these exact terms at that time, as it has lately in this country by the advocates of McKinleyism.

In the first measure Sir Robert Peel wholly abated or reduced the duty upon a consistent plan on 750 articles and also caused an income tax of 7d on the pound to be put upon classified incomes which is a fraction less than 3 per cent.—all incomes below £150 being exempt. From this income tax he anticipated a revenue of £3,770,000 in the first year. It yielded £5,100,000, conclusively proving that under the previous system while the poor had been rapidly reduced to pauperism the rich had become richer.

Like causes produce like effects. Under the pretext of protection to the miners of this country, and especially of Pennsylvania, a duty had long been maintained upon the import of foreign iron ores. It is now 75 cents a ton, which is precisely equal to the labor cost of producing a ton of iron ore in Pennsylvania, according to the sworn statements of the iron masters of Pennsylvania, by whom its iron mines are worked. The result of this system in the last census year, a year of the greatest activity known, was that 4,416 iron miners and workmen secured an income

of \$259 each, amounting in all to \$1,117,299. There are iron masters in the state of Pennsylvania whose single incomes in a single year have exceeded the whole sum earned by the protected iron miners.

The effect of the first measure of tariff reform in Great Britain—that of 1842—was not immediately perceptible, the evil effect of the previous conditions being very deep seated; but before 1845 the beneficial influence upon every branch of industry, agriculture, manufactures and commerce alike, had become so manifest that little opposition was met to Peel's second great act of tariff reform of 1845 by which 430 articles, consisting of the crude and partly manufactured materials which entered into the processes of domestic industry, were put on the free list; the duties on the lessening number of dutiable imports being at the same time reduced and adjusted to those new conditions. In 1846 the Irish famine forced the abatement of all taxes on food by orders in council, subsequently followed by the repeal of the corn laws.

In 1847 Sir Robert Peel left office, but the immense benefits to every branch of British industry rendered it a comparatively easy matter to bring the tariff substantially to its present condition in 1753, coupled with the repeal of the navigation laws under the lead of Mr. Gladstone. Since that date the people of the United States have been forbidden by their own acts to compete with Great Britain in the construction and use of ocean steamships; while the commercial flag of Great Britain dominates every sea under the beneficent influence of freedom from all restrictions and by virtue of the protection which is given by the exemption from taxation on all the materials used in construction and in the subsistence of the vessels.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

"THE GAME IS UP."

A Case of Plain Robbery—What the High Tariff "Manufacturer" Thinks of the Exactions Practiced by the Tariff Protected Sugar Trust.

The Philadelphia Manufacturer, the organ of the High Tariff Manufacturers club, of Philadelphia, has the following on the exactions practiced by the sugar trust under the protection given it by the McKinley tariff:

"Congress has provided that many millions of revenue heretofore obtained from sugar duties shall be diverted from the public treasury and be given to the people. The trust, under the shelter given to it by congress for a wise and fair purpose, proposes in turn to divert a portion of this money from the pockets of the people to the pockets of the members of the trust.

"Brethren, we say to you that if the protective system is to be employed for such purposes as this, the game is up. No champion of that system can succeed, even if he were willing to try, in commending to the people, at one and the same time, the protective system and the sugar trust. It is quite impossible to expect the nation to regard with enthusiasm, because it proposed to reduce the price of sugar, a law which enables the sugar trust to defeat that intention. What the purpose of the act is, consumers do not so much care. The thing that appeals most strongly to them is the actual fact that sugar prices have actually fallen; now, if sugar prices shall again advance under the manipulation of a protected conspiracy against the people, it will be useless to commend consumers to the purpose of Mr. McKinley. They will conclude, and rightly conclude, that if the whole benefit of the lower duties is not to come to them, it should go once again into the treasury of the United States. The opponents of the protective system will have placed in their hands, at the most critical moment in the history of American protection, a potent weapon with which to assail the protective theory; and we venture to say that there is small reason to doubt that the result will be overwhelming defeat for the protective system. Openly, in view of every man in the nation, there will be unanswerable demonstration that the free traders do not lack justification for their oft-repeated allegation that the protective tariff is used by manufacturers for the purpose of enriching themselves at the cost of their fellow citizens. The formation of the trust is, indeed, a challenge issued to the people. The latter, through their representatives in congress, have decreed that sugar shall be cheapened. The trust, on the contrary, declares that it shall not be cheapened. There can be no doubt of the conclusion of this conflict of interests if the people shall be thoroughly roused; but there is some reason for fearing that the consequences may involve other than the offending parties. The sugar trust places the entire manufacturing interest of the country in jeopardy by its action, and in behalf of that interest we enter protest against the course that it is pursuing.

"Protesting, however, is likely to be of small service in averting the peril in which protected industry has been placed by this combination. There can be no safety but in action, and it may be conjectured that there would be few expressions of grief from protectionists if a republican senate should join with a democratic house in sending to a republican president, just as soon as the sugar trust has made its monopoly complete, a bill placing all grades of refined sugar upon the free list. The protectionists who defend protection upon grounds of public interest have no concern to apologize for it when it is perverted to the interest of a few private individuals. In truth, such abuse of the system ought to encounter prompt resistance from the sincere friends of home industry, for the manner is a more dangerous enemy of the system than the most active of the apostles of free trade. The question for consideration would appear to be, shall the sugar trust be permitted to use protection for the overthrow of protection?"

—It will be noticed, by close observation of the daily list of wage reductions, that they occur mostly in the protected industries. How long will the American voter be a silent spectator of this farce of a high tariff to raise wages.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS.

Jefferson Day Celebrated at Michigan University.

The U. of M. Democratic Club Gives a Splendid Political Banquet—Eloquent Speeches by Prominent Politicians.

The banquet given by the U. of M. democratic club at Detroit, Mich., on Jefferson day was probably unparalleled at this educational center as a students' political demonstration. Little more than a year ago the club was organized for active work, and in this brief time it has grown in numbers and in vigor until it would pass with honor any mention as an old and carefully managed institution. The banquet, the speaking and the entire affair was a grand success.

The club is not an organization of students which has in view the purpose of slugging any opposing political faction, from an ordinary student's point of view, or a society for the purpose of disseminating bombast. It can only be said to be an organization or society for the prevention of everything antagonistic to the principles of democracy, and the promotion of everything conducive to true citizenship and good government. It includes three hundred of the brightest young men in the university, organized on a good wholesome basis, and has shown itself to be alive to the interests of the great party it so creditably represents.

A number of eloquent addresses were delivered by leading democrats from various parts of the country, all of which were received with great enthusiasm. Gov. Winans warmly welcomed the club's distinguished guests with the following words:

The part assigned to me this evening to welcome the guests of this club of young democrats is a pleasant one. It was their wish that the democratic executive of Michigan, who, because of his official position, is not a member of the party, should welcome the distinguished gentlemen who have honored them and the state by their presence here on this natal day of our great apostle of democratic faith. I am glad to be welcomed by the citizens of Ann Arbor, by all democrats and by these young gentlemen of the university whose guests we are. A democratic club of students is the natural result of intelligent study of the principles of our form of government—and it is true as charged by republican orators that our colleges are teachers of democratic doctrine, because they teach truth, justice and equity—which are the fundamental principles of our political faith—and the intelligent young mind free from prejudice following their teachings becomes a democrat. It is also true that the young men of the nation—whether college bred or not—are largely democrats.

This is shown in the increase of the party in those states solidly republican following our great civil conflict. Young men of the war and those too young to be prejudiced by it are now voters, and the result is the republican New England is wavering in its allegiance to the old and the young men of the party have given to that party life and power was special and not fundamental, and so the principles of Jefferson are steadily growing as these young voters participate in public affairs. People do not pass middle age without becoming feebly, but the young voter who does not inherit his politics is free to act from convictions of right. For this reason the democratic party has survived all others, while those great parties and many minor ones have for a hundred years opposed it. All have died or waned as the occasion for their existence passed away. Exigencies may arise and pass, but principles are unchangeable.

It is a familiar saying: "Old men for counsel and young men for action." The young man in politics is a factor of great significance. In a political campaign, the young men of the party are the main reliance. In our civil war it was our young men from sixteen to twenty-five who saved the union. In the great issues now before the country they can again be relied on to sustain the right. I am glad that the party so active political interest. Intelligent discussion is the best method of settling differences of opinion. Civil matters and the formation of political clubs in our institutions are not a menace but a promise and guarantee that in the conduct of public affairs the best methods will in the end prevail.

No one doubts the devotion of our young men to their country or their desire to perpetuate in our party a popular form of government, but organization is as necessary to political success as in any other business. The great issues of the past have been decided by the party of Michigan a great power in molding the character and opinions of our people—not in the interest of any party or creed, but in teaching the right principles and the application of them to the political economy and civil form of popular governments. Knowing this, and the great interest felt throughout the nation in the coming election, in which great issues are to be passed upon by the people, I am glad that the party of young democrats have planned this meeting and selected as the time the birthday of the founder of popular government in this country—the immortal author of the declaration of equal rights to all men.

It is timely and proper—the great issues of the tariff and currency are before the people. The policy of the government is to be decided by their votes. Shall it be in the interest of special classes and against the masses—or for the masses including all classes? We believe truth and right will prevail—by these democratic means. The great issues of the tariff and currency are before the people. Its operations are so subtle as to delude many thousands of its victims into the belief that they are benefited instead of impoverished by taxation; but once understood there can be but one verdict—to condemn a tariff for protection.

Following Gov. Winans Hon. W. G. Ewing, president of the Iroquois club of Chicago, made the following masterly oration on "The Influence of the Teachings of Thomas Jefferson Upon the Politics of Today."

A review of the life of any man who has impressed his genius and work upon the civilization of the time in which he lived is valuable only to the extent it offers opportune suggestions for the discharge of the home, practical duties that confront the living.

No man of intelligence will for one moment presume that this brilliant assemblage of the young men of the great northwest is with any thought or hope of adding to the fame of Thomas Jefferson, whose name is as wide as the world and as immutable as truth. We are not assembled either to bury Caesar or to praise him; our mission is the higher and holier one of reverently bowing in the presence of a memory that is the heritage of immortality, and from the teachings of one of the loftiest characters of earth gather inspiration and wisdom for the duties of this day and this hour.

The fame of Mr. Jefferson abides in the fact that he devoted his marvellous talents to the sacred rights of men, and evolved great practical political principles applicable to every time and place where man struggles for man or human liberty has a votary.

of government, but in day by day applying them to our political environment. In the approaching campaign the democratic party will survive or perish in a many struggle for tariff reform. Because democrats believe that "equity and exact justice to all men" can never be attained under a system of government that imposes burdens upon one class of citizens for the benefit of another class, believe that a protective tariff renders impossible "commerciable friendship with all nations," believe that a protective tariff fosters extravagance and oppresses agriculture and makes commerce a crime.

The democratic party believes that the doctrine of protection is a delusion and a snare; it is a promise to the ear to be broken to the hope. It is a false light upon a treacherous path, that lures to deceive, invites to betray, shines to destroy. A tariff for protection and a tariff for revenue must not be confounded; until some better way is provided democrats do not object to such reasonable imposition of duties upon imports as are necessary to meet the expenses of the government judiciously administered. A tariff for revenue is a tax, but it is a fair tax, paid by every citizen according to the benefit received by him, for the support of the government whose flag protects him in every land and on every sea; while a tariff for protection is an unequal and unjust tax, it is a burden laid upon the weak for the benefit of the strong; upon the poor for the benefit of the rich; upon the unfortunate for the benefit of the favored; upon labor for the benefit of wealth; a protective tariff is a stigma upon American manhood; it is a reproach to our civilization; it is the devil's reward to the six knights of public plunder.

In its heroic contention for just laws, the democratic party welcomes to its fold the tens of thousands of honest, determined men, who people the colleges and universities of America; with the force of such mighty energy and dauntless courage, east in the cause of honest, pure and stable government, the democratic party will take up its majestic march to victory.

For every advance in its civilization, for every movement that has elevated human ambition, the world is indebted to the efforts of young men. Young men laid the foundations of American character and American manhood; young men asserted the independence of the American colonies and maintained that independence in every struggle from Lexington to Yorktown; young men framed our constitution and have preserved our liberties, and in the long struggle from 1861 to 1865, by the sublimest heroism ever known, young men demonstrated our nationality and the oneness of the American union; and as we recall to memory the achievements of Thomas Jefferson it is well to remember that he who led to make this nation free and his country immortal, was accomplished in his life. He was called to the bar at the age of twenty-three, was a member of the house of burgesses at the age of twenty-six, was a member of the continental congress at the age of thirty-two and at the age of thirty-three reached fame's dizzy height as the author of the declaration of American independence. And thus the young democracy of this young democratic state in the character of Mr. Jefferson and in the inspiration of Thomas Jefferson but invokes for its inspiration the spirit of the young democracy of the time that tried men's souls.

We can form a correct appreciation of the character of Mr. Jefferson and make a proper application of his political doctrine only by learning the prompting motive of his whole political life. He was a man of the people; he believed in the people; he associated with the people; he sympathized with the people; he loved the people; he believed in the equality of all men, and in equal and exact justice to all men; he believed in the dignity and majesty of labor; he appreciated the fact that the wealth of the universe is but the product of labor; that if labor should be respected, rewarded, educated, the country would become rich and prosperous and remain so; hence the significance of his political truism: "Economy in the public expenses that labor may be lightly burdened." There is no proposition that strikes the universal sense of mankind more forcibly than this, and its application is found in the position of the democratic party today, upon the question of tariff reform.

It is and should be no conflict between capital and labor. Capital is the child, the first-born of labor, and labor is the chief beneficiary of capital; the vital interests of each depend upon the success of the other; capital opens an avenue to labor and labor augments capital; each is adapted to the other; each is assisted by the other; each is the natural protector of the other; and he who would antagonize these friendly and reciprocal elements in the life of government and the economy of existence is a foe to the interests of humanity.

The democratic party is a friend to labor; it believes in dignifying labor; magnifying labor; protecting labor; but you cannot enoble labor by destroying its independence; you cannot protect labor by taxing it; whatever adds to the cost of living adds to hours of toil. The shameful hypocrisy of the protectionist, who with one hand puts a penny in the urn of poverty, while with the other he steals a shilling out, is appreciated to-day, as never before, by the man who toils. He now sees, thanks to the tariff of education, that 70 per cent tariff tax, added to the cost of the clothing his children wear, is not compensated by placing acorns on the free list; that 56 per cent burden on the tools of his trade is not lightened by the refunding of "dried blood" and "green-headed flies" are remorselessly left to the competition of the world.

Labor is not a mendicant or a beggar; labor does not ask for "crumbs that fall from the rich man's table," does not ask for alms or bounties; it demands justice. The only protection that labor asks is to be unfettered; to have the protection that the Almighty gave it—taxed food to eat, untaxed clothing to wear, untaxed tools to work with and untaxed material to work upon. Unbind the winds of the ocean; unlock the ports of the world, and with its restored freedom and manhood labor will lose its shackles, shatter the power of monopoly and dwell in palaces.

If the democratic party, with the sublime courage of conviction, will adhere fearlessly and faithfully to the great, overarching principle of demand of the hour—tariff reform—and will have the wisdom to choose as its leader that marvellous man who has demonstrated his preference for right and defeat rather than wrong, and who will go forth to battle braved, armed, and move with resistless might to a great victory under the great Cleveland.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot terminate my association with this auspicious occasion without a word of praise and gratitude, reminding the young men of this university—the great American intellectual workshop—who are going forth to impress their own characters upon the world, that in joining the great army of the disciples of Jefferson they espouse a cause whose traditions are worthy of their emulation, and that by making "party honest party policy" by remembering that what is morally wrong cannot be politically right—by asserting their high manhood in every political action they will become participants in the glory of breaking the shackles of trade and promoting the friendship of nations into the brotherhood of man.

Mr. Jefferson was not a mere dreamer—not a mere political theorist—he was the world's great practical politician—he reduced politics to a moral science and organized a party whose splendid achievements have no parallel in any political organization in all the range of all the years—a party whose triumphs are blazoned on the map of the republic as its noblest contributions to human rights and human hopes. Let me point to some of the stars in this party's diadem of glory.

Do you know that the deed of session of this party in the northwest territory to the United States was drafted by the father of democracy? Do you know that it was by the wisdom and foresight of democratic administration under the leadership of the patron saint whose memory you this night hallow that the Louisiana purchase, comprising the great states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska was won to freedom from the empire of the First Napoleon, and the Mississippi river dedicated forever as a free highway for the commerce of its great valley? Do you know that it was under democratic administration that the infamous African slave trade was declared a crime and prohibited by law? Do you know that under democratic administration the second war with Great Britain was fought, and the rights of American commerce—the protection of American seamen—established on a basis of national dignity and honor that three generations no power on earth has dared to question? Do you know that, when nullification lifted its hydra head in South Carolina and

threatened the disruption of this government, the old hero of New Orleans, at the head of a democratic administration, enriched the literature of patriotism with the lofty sentiment: "By the eternal, the federal union must and shall be preserved!"

Do you know that under democratic administration the great empire of Texas was made American soil and its lone star flashed upon the flag of the union? Do you know that while this country was engaged in a fierce struggle on our own soil with a foreign enemy and foes of the democratic party were encouraging Mexicans "to welcome Americans with bloody hands to hospitable graves," under democratic administration the national honor was sustained, the invaders driven from our soil, our army moved like the sweep of destiny from the Rio Grande to the City of Mexico, and the triumphant American flag kissed the stars from the halls of Montezuma?

Do you know that under democratic administration our boys came marching home from the fields of Mexico, not simply crowned with the most brilliant achievements of modern warfare, not only with their victorious eagle flying and the splendor of their soldierly bearing dazzling the eyes of every citizen according to the heroism of their heroic during the gold-rimmed mountains of the west, the treasure houses of the Almighty, from whence we gather the supply of gold and silver that made resolution of specie payment possible and gilded with hope our ultimate release from the great burden of debt for which your home and mine, the muscles and brain of your children and mine, were mortgaged to the moneyed aristocracy of the world?

I but repeat the incontestible history of the country in the declaration that every right and dignity secured to the government of the United States, by force of arms, from the revolution to the present, were secured to the territory from the surrender of Cornwallis to the purchase of the God-forsaken peaks of Alaska, were effected with democratic administration. And while I would not for my right hand the victory of the great and the man who battled for the eternal oneness of my country; still I will party to have its place on the muster-roll of that splendid, patriotic endeavor. The record of the country shows that in the dark hours of 1861, when war's hot breath, like a blast from hell, startled the whole nation the leader par excellence of the democratic party—the immortal Douglas—was the first to rise, and with his commanding voice, to warn his countrymen, from ocean to ocean, "that the direst road to peace lies in the most stupendous preparations for war."

The record of the country shows that hundreds of thousands of democrats under the inspiration of that patriotism, which I believe is inherent in the masses of all parties, sprang to the defense of their imperiled country, and in the morass and on the mountain, by land and by sea, by burning and by drowning, storming their lives in their hands, through all the rain of shot and shell, kept steady pace with the music of the union. The record shows that from one degree of glory to another, the van of the enemy, drove lurking treason from its last hiding place, floated the flag of the nation from the dome of the confederate capitol and sent the stars and stripes of the republic, the "boys in blue" ringing round the world, were democrats.

Grand old party of my fathers! Born amid the throes and agonies of revolution, its infancy was rocked in the cradle of American freedom; for more than sixty years it administered the affairs and developed the resources of the country of his love; its genius measured the possibilities of freedom and its wisdom lifted the nation from one degree of glory to another, from one plane of glory to another, until the object of its care and devotion stood forth the most splendid fabric of government in all the shining circuit of the sun; as a time and as a circumstance, in prosperity and adversity, amid dangers from without and commotions within, in peace and in war, the democratic party has stood for liberty, justice and law.

It is and should be no conflict between capital and labor. Capital is the child, the first-born of labor, and labor is the chief beneficiary of capital; the vital interests of each depend upon the success of the other; capital opens an avenue to labor and labor augments capital; each is adapted to the other; each is assisted by the other; each is the natural protector of the other; and he who would antagonize these friendly and reciprocal elements in the life of government and the economy of existence is a foe to the interests of humanity.

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threatened the disruption of this government, the old hero of New Orleans, at the head of a democratic administration, enriched the literature of patriotism with the lofty sentiment: "By the eternal, the federal union must and shall be preserved!"

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

A Prominent Professional Man's Extraordinary Statement.

To the Editor: Sir—As my name and face have appeared in your paper and the public prints lately, and as many of my professional brethren are wondering at it, I feel it only just that I should make an explanation. The statement published over my name was made ten years ago, after long and mature investigation, and I have never changed my mind as to the facts then stated. At that time I said, as a physician, that I believed Warner's Safe Cure was the best of all known preparations for the troubles it was advocated to cure, and I say so still. I know it is considered the proper thing for the medical profession to decry proprietary medicines, and I have never done so. I know it is considered the proper thing for the medical profession to decry proprietary medicines, and I have never done so. I know it is considered the proper thing for the medical profession to decry proprietary medicines, and I have never done so.

"It is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day are more successful than many physicians, and most of them were first discovered or used in actual medical practice; when, however, any person knowing their virtue and forcing their popularity secures and advertises them, in the opinion of the bigoted old virtuoso went out of them."

Dr. Holland was an educated physician, an unprejudiced observer, and he spoke from a broad and unusual experience. Proprietary medicines should be decry. The evidences of their value are overwhelming. I have seen patients recover from gravel, inflammation of the bladder and Bright's disease after using Warner's Safe Cure, even when all other treatment had failed.

I make this frank and outspoken statement in the interests of humanity and because I know it to be true. I trust for the same reason you will give it to the public. Respectfully,
R. A. GUNS,
No. 124 West Forty-Seventh street, New York, March 1.

An Incredulous Professor.
Tom Anjery, a student at the university of Texas, applied to Prof. Snore for permission to be absent.

"I would like to be excused from my geography lesson this afternoon as I want to take my sister out riding."

The old professor, who is no fool, looked at the young man over the top of his spectacles and said, slowly:

"Want to take your sister out riding, do you? Is she any relation to you?"—Texas Siftings.

Company Manners.
Mr. Black—What kind of a woman is Mrs. Green?
Mrs. Black—I'm sure I don't know.
Mr. Black—But you've been at her house a number of times.
Mrs. Black—Yes; as a visitor.—Yankee Blade.

A New Name.
"This is the hardest lot of criminals I ever saw," said the inspector. "They don't any of 'em seem to regret being here."

"No," returned the warden. "That's why we call it the impenitentiary."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has discovered that Catarrh is by a constitutional case, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only medicine that cures. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address:
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Miss is as good as a mile. This is probably why a man doesn't feel the distance when he has got a nice girl with him.—Binghamton Leader.

Masked Venom.
Does anybody imagine that he or she can breathe air impregnated with malaria for any length of time and yet go senseless? If any such there be let them incur the risk and then doubt. The poison in disguise as surely enters the system as a dose of prussic acid swallowed with suicidal intent. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only reliable defense against the malarial virus. Rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation are remedied by it.

When a man's best and engaged girl has thrown him overboard he is all at sea.—N. O. Picayune.

"A B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" is a bright amber, made of the purest malt. Drink it. American Brewing Co., St. Louis.

Of course a feller is pushed for time when an officer hustles him into a penitentiary.—Binghamton Republican.

Under all circumstances, under all conditions, under all influences, Brachyrodine will promptly cure all headaches. 50 cents.

MARKET REPORTS.
KANSAS CITY, April 26.
CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 50 @ 4 20
Butcher's steers... 3 70 @ 4 00
Native cows... 2 00 @ 3 80
HOGS—Good to choice heavy... 3 50 @ 4 45
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 82 @ 88
No. 3... 77 @ 83
No. 4... 72 @ 78
No. 5... 67 @ 73
No. 6... 62 @ 68
No. 7... 57 @ 63
No. 8... 52 @ 58
No. 9... 47 @ 53
No. 10... 42 @ 48
No. 11... 37 @ 43
No. 12... 32 @ 38
No. 13... 27 @ 33
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CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 40 @ 4 85
HOGS—Packing and shipping... 3 75 @ 4 55
SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4 40 @ 5 90
FLOUR—Winter wheat... 3 90 @ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red... 85 @ 88
No. 3... 75 @ 78
No. 4... 70 @ 73
No. 5... 65 @ 68
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—An Ocean Joke.—Jake—"You are the shore, darling; I am the ship that hugs you." Old Bellows (entering)—"Yes, and I am the breaker." And Jake passed into the darkness with an inclination to stand up.—N. Y. Herald.

—Mrs. Snowball—"So you is sprinklin' flow's on your husband's' graves. Which one yo' decoratin' now?" Mrs. Widowthrice—"Sho'. I dunno. Neber could member what ordah dey's laid in."—Kate Field's Washington.

The May Wide Awake

Opens with a delightfully fantastic and oriental rhyme descriptive of the birth of the gamut. It is by Theron Brown with a frontispiece illustration by Burgess, and is called "The Bamboo Fife." The leading article of the number (splendidly illustrated) is Adeline Fordham's stirring description of "A Medieval Stronghold," the great French castle of Pierrefonds, which, dismantled by Richelieu, has been restored by the famous French architect, Viollet-le-Duc. Philip Hale's story, "A Grain of Sand," is one of the good things of the number. Miss Helen Gray Cole tells about "A Picture Book of 1789"—William Blake's home-made and hand-made "Songs of Innocence"; Alexander Black has a unique sleeping-story, "Upper Nine"; M. B. Ryerson contributes a charming story of a little studio girl, "Phebe Stout—Sculptor." There is a bright story for Decoration Day, "Almost a Deserter," by Miriam Brastow, and a stirring ode for the same memorial occasion, addressed to American boys and girls—"Decoration Day," by Elbridge S. Brooks; Mrs. Emma Huntington Nason has a charming set of verses, "My Lady of Make-Believe"; Lieut. Col. Thorndike gives in his series of "One Man's Adventure," an account of his "Getting Away from Gibraltar."

"What is your husband doing now?" "Nothing. He has been appointed to an office."—N. Y. Press.

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 a "Greenprint" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

The man in the basement undersees his competitors on the street floor.—Boston Transcript.

ALL Horse owners should know what it costs to manufacture Harness and everything on wheels. You will be surprised to see what a fine \$80 Buggy can be made for \$38; \$30 Cart for \$24.50; \$100 four-passenger Tour Carriage for \$47.50; \$75 Open Buggy for \$27.50; \$30 Double-team Harness for \$12.50; \$12 Buggy Harness for \$4.75. Only good material used. Write to H. S. Brown & Co., No. 3 Lawrence St., Cincinnati, O., for No. 3 free Catalogue, showing 74 kinds of vehicles and 44 kinds of harness.

The promising young man is always in debt.—Galveston News.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc., quickly relieved by Brown's BRONCHIA TROCHES. They surpass all other preparations in removing hoarseness and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.

"Be careful of that gun!" "What is the matter with it?" "It isn't loaded."—Puck.

PEOPLE ARE KILLED by Coughs that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar would cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Don't cry over split milk. Rush around and find the cat.—Atolshon Globe.

BRECHAM'S PILLS are a painless and effective remedy for all bilious and nervous disorders. For sale by all druggists.

Catarrh--Remove the Cause.
I was afflicted from infancy with

Meeting of the State Convention at Salina.

Cleveland Enthusiastically Indorsed—Tariff Reform and Free Silver Favored—Delegates Chosen to the National Democratic Convention.

SALINA, Kan., April 21.—W. C. Jones, chairman of the democratic central committee, called the convention to order and made an enthusiastic speech predicting democratic success.

The convention completed its organization by electing W. A. Eaton, of Kingman, secretary.

The convention then adjourned for one hour to give the different committees time to prepare reports.

When the convention reassembled the various committees were not quite ready to report and the visiting delegates listened to an eloquent speech from Gen. C. W. Blair.

The committee on order of business submitted its report, which was unanimously adopted, likewise the report of the committee on permanent organization.

The platform adopted briefly outlined as follows: We hereby declare that this convention is heartily in favor of tariff reform and a reduction of taxation.

We are opposed to every kind of class legislation. We are in favor of vigorous legislation to crush out monopolies and combine.

We believe the gold basis of currency insufficient and that free and unrestricted interchange of gold and silver is demanded by the necessities of the people.

The resolutions approve the bill pending to amend the constitution so as to elect United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

The delegates at large are Hon. Thomas Fenlon, of Leavenworth; ex-Gov. George W. Glick, of Atchison; Hon. Tully Scott, of Oberlin; Hon. W. C. Jones, of Iola; Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Wichita; and Hon. William Sapp, of Galena.

Alternates at large—A. Urbansky, St. Mary's; J. R. Blackshire, Elmidae; Timothy McHenry, Arkansas City; George Ewins, Lawrence; Frank Bacon, Chanute; H. H. Tracy, Galena City.

District delegates—First district, J. W. Orr, Atchison; J. R. Gault, Leavenworth; E. B. Foster, Belleville; G. A. Venita, Clay Center.

Second district—B. J. Sheridan, Paola; William C. Perry, Fort Scott; Alternates—E. W. Adair, Olathe; J. B. Kessler, Ottawa.

Third district—John A. Eaton, Winfield; Dr. C. Gilbert, Pittsburg; Alternates—A. W. Jackson, Howard; M. T. Allison, Columbus.

Fourth district—Thomas W. Morgan, Eureka; S. B. Inhart, Topeka; Alternates—Aaron Steiner, Marion county; Ben Hollburn, Osage City.

Fifth district—C. B. Gill, Junction City; W. H. L. Peppers, Concord; Alternates—E. B. Foster, Belleville; G. A. Venita, Clay Center.

Sixth district—J. D. Sherrick, Lincoln; S. P. S. Reynolds, Grainfield; Alternates—W. E. Banks, Russell; J. B. Taylor, Osborne.

TELLER ON SILVER.

The Colorado Senator Scores the Administration For Antagonizing Free Silver—He Declares That the Attitude of the Administration and Leading Republicans Will Cost That Party Four Western States—He Defends His Action on the Elections.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Mr. Morgan's resolution in regard to free silver being taken up in the senate yesterday Mr. Teller, of Colorado, addressed the senate in favor of free silver.

We are told now that a question that affected the welfare and prosperity of the whole country was not of so much importance and consideration as was the question of having a certain man for one political party or the other elected as chief executive for the next four years.

No man could deny that executive influence had been during the last year the present influence which governed republican representatives in the house.

A republican administration had been elected on the question of free silver legislation. It is a question that has been carefully and deliberately prepared, and that declared that the republican party was in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money.

Mr. Teller said that there was not a national bank in the country that had not been appealed to by that organization to contribute funds and influence to the defeat of silver legislation.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

Epitome of the Proceedings of Both Houses the Past Week.

The senate was not in session on the 18th, and the only business transacted by the house was the further consideration of the naval appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

Mr. Vest introduced a bill to prevent contracts by the postmaster-general with any steamship company making unjust discriminations against any part of the country in carrying the mails.

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A SILVER CONVENTION.

Call For a National Meeting of the Friends of Silver at Washington a May 20-27.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The national silver committee has issued the following call: The national silver committee, appointed by the first national silver convention on November 1889, at St. Louis, Missouri, has the honor to announce that it has called for a national silver convention to be held at Washington on May 20 and 27, one of the objects being to organize a national metallic association or league for the better protection of the case of free metallic coinage.

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THE CATTLE WAR.

A Heavy Snow Storm Interferes With the Troops in Wyoming—No Tidings of the Prisoners—Montana Cattlemen Denounce the Hostiles.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., April 21.—A severe snowstorm, which has raged without intermission since Sunday night, has killed hundreds of young calves and many weak cows and sheep.

A stage driver just in from the north and private letters received here from Buffalo last night state that the troops left Fort McKinney Sunday morning.

Howard Roles, deputy sheriff of Johnson county, is in charge of the prisoners, who, therefore, are really in the hands of civil authorities, under military protection.

The fact that Deputy Sheriff Roles is with the party is believed here to guarantee them from ambush or attack en route. It is believed that the so-called avengers have decided to let the law take its course and will make no hostile demonstrations.

Dr. Penrose, of Philadelphia, who accompanied the invaders for part of their journey as surgeon, will have a hearing before the district court to-day.

MILES CITY, Mont., April 21.—The Miles City Stock Growers' association of Montana, at its meeting yesterday, took formal action in regard to the operations of cattle and horse thieves.

WHEREAS, A considerable portion of the range country is infested with cattle thieves, commonly designated rustlers, who have been depredating and appropriating the property of the legitimate stockmen settlers to their own use and have organized in certain of the range country and threatened the liberty and lives of the legitimate stock raisers and settlers of the country; the Montana Stock Growers' association hereby declare and give notice to the above mentioned thieves that they must desist from depredating upon the legitimate stock raisers of Montana as the association of stock raisers will not tolerate their species of work on Montana soil.

Wild Rumors as to Trophies Which Lack Confirmation and Are Very Likely Untrue. EUREKA, Ok., April 21.—From all over the new country come rumors of warfare and violent deaths.

Most men in Eureka and those returning from the open lands are willing to wager that the rush into the Cheyenne and Arapaho lands has resulted in the deaths of no man, but all manner of stories come in none the less.

At noon yesterday these reports had reached a total of twenty men killed. There was a tale of fourteen men slain in a pitched battle in county H. It was in this county that the rival colonies of allied Texans and Arkansians and the men from Kansas went. War between these two was predicted from the start.

Then it was declared that southwest of this city sooner had fired on troops, a battle had ensued and a sooner was killed. No such affair, however, was reported at Fort Reno, to which post, couriers are to be sent from all detachments at every unusual occurrence.

BEALS ABDUCTION CASE. Siple Sentenced to Four Years' Confinement and Lizzie Dennis to Two Years in the Penitentiary. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 21.—Hundreds of men crowded the criminal court room to see the ending of the celebrated Beals abduction case.

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PROSPEROUS KANSAS.

Some Interesting Statistics Furnished by the Census Bureau as to the Growth and Prosperity of Kansas.

The census returns furnish some interesting facts as to the growth and prosperity of Kansas, which the Topeka Capital sunup as follows: The total population of Kansas, 1890, is 1,437,000, the increase since 1880 being 431,000, or 43.27 per cent.

The total population of Kansas, 1890, is 1,437,000, the increase since 1880 being 431,000, or 43.27 per cent. The population in 1880, was 1,006,000. The state stands nineteenth in population among the states and territories and eighth among the states comprising the north central division.

According to returns received in and completed at the census office, the number of pupils enrolled in public schools in Kansas, 1890, was 399,322, including 200,388 males and 198,934 females, white, and 4,611 males and 5,066 females, colored. In 1880 the number was stated to be 346,128.

The aggregate of teachers in public schools in 1890, is reported as 12,290, including 4,533 males and 7,323 females, white, and 38 males and 47 females, colored. The aggregate of pupils on the same date is given as 399,322. It is said in the tabular statement that there were June 1, 1891, 525 teachers and 11,383 pupils in private schools.

From the statistical abstract, 1890, recently issued it is ascertained that there were in 1889, 306,033 children from six to fourteen years of age. The average daily attendance of pupils for that year was 244,697; the average duration of school in days being 128. For 1889 the estimated total of salaries and superintendents and teachers was \$2,950,904. The total expenditures for public schools, 1889, is given as \$5,137,461.

The total state debt of Kansas considering the state as a unit distinct from counties, cities, towns, villages and other minor civil divisions is reported as being (less sinking fund) 1890, \$1,119,791. Kansas ranks eighth among the states comprising the north central division. The increase in state debt since 1880 is given as \$104,294.

The aggregate bonded debt of the counties as units, distinct from cities and other minor civil divisions, 1890, is shown as \$14,163,123 floating debt, \$555,408; sinking fund, \$424,855. The total debt of the counties, less sinking fund, is therefore \$14,598,754, as against \$7,950,921 in 1889. The county debt, less sinking fund, per capita, 1880, was \$7.98; 1890, \$10.33.

The aggregate municipal debt of twenty-seven cities and towns in 1890 is recorded as \$8,207,110, being an increase for the same twenty-seven cities and towns since 1880 of \$10,490. The bonded debt in 1890 gives a total of \$3,139,622. An increase is shown since 1880 in bonded debt of \$677,246; in floating debt, \$67,488; increase since 1880 of \$33,144.

The aggregate sinking fund for the above municipalities, 1890, is returned as \$25,334, showing an increase of \$9,974 since 1889. The total available resources of those twenty-seven cities and towns, including cash in treasury, 1890, appears as \$555,264, the increase since 1880 being \$444,045.

In one of the summaries issued from the census office a statement is made showing the public school finances of Kansas, 1890. Under "ordinary receipts" the following figures are given: Taxation, \$5,573,042; funds and rents, \$505,508; miscellaneous, \$169,470; total, \$6,248,020. Ordinary expenditures for the same year, 1890, are given as under: Teachers' wages, \$3,021,006; construction and care of buildings, \$574,231; libraries and apparatus, \$75,077; miscellaneous, \$1,000,000; total ordinary expenditures, \$4,470,314. The value of buildings and other property is reported as being \$10,617,151, but less sinking fund, \$5,610,488.

The total assessed valuation of real and personal property in the state of Kansas, 1890, according to the census office reports, is \$290,593,711, being an increase since 1880 of \$139,702,023. Calculated on the basis of the figures just given the assessed valuation per capita, 1890, is \$203.63 as against \$101.52 in 1880. The increase per cent. of assessed valuation is thus 80.81, the increase per cent. in population during the same period having been 43.27.

The number of horses on farms is given at 730,318, valued at \$66,112,430; mules, 94,714, valued at \$7,193,907; milch cows, 750,815, valued at \$14,032,722; oxen and other cattle, 1,829,422, valued at \$30,563,907; sheep, 438,333, valued at \$70,271; swine, 2,784,165, valued at \$15,250,810. From the same book given as for 1891, the following figures are available: Horses, 758,108, valued at \$43,558,517; mules, 89,978, valued at \$8,533,343; milch cows, 758,333, valued at \$13,873,311; oxen and other cattle, 1,820,593, valued at \$32,108,437; sheep, 447,079, valued at \$1,007,046; swine, 3,144,324, valued at \$13,570,395.

The Beals Kidnaping Case. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 20.—The beginning of the last act in the case of the abduction of "Junior," the 3-year-old son of Banker David T. Beals, was played in the criminal court this morning. Lizzie Dennis entered a plea of guilty to the charge of enticing away the child. She will ask for mercy from Judge White and will tell all that she knows of the plot to steal the child. Albert Siple, alias King, will have his trial to-morrow and the woman will be a witness.

The Western Mutual Benefit association of California has collapsed.

WATERSPOUTS AT SEA.

Thrilling Experience on a Steamship 200 Miles Southeast of the Delaware Capes.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Capt. Newton, of the steamship W. C. Mitchell, reports that on Friday he experienced a heavy southerly gale, but on Saturday it moderated and the sea became calm.

At 9 o'clock in the morning there appeared on the horizon objects which excited great curiosity. Some on board took it to be a phantom ship, while others believed it to be merely a cloud formation. The ship was then about 200 miles southeast of the Delaware capes, and the objects on the horizon drew nearer and nearer the ship, when it was discovered that they were a number of waterspouts following closely in each other's wake.

The noise created by the phenomena was deafening, and the rush of water was greater by far than that of Niagara Falls. Capt. Newton discovered the direction in which the waterspouts were moving and, realizing the danger, altered his course, to avoid being struck.

Capt. Newton says he never saw such large waterspouts before. Huge bodies of water were being carried in every direction for miles around.

Incendiaries at Work. LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 21.—Seven attempts were made to burn the city last night and in four hours fifteen buildings were destroyed and a loss of \$15,000 entailed.

All the alarms came from the same section and so rapidly did they follow that engines and trucks five miles away were called out.

Saturday night there were five incendiary fires in the same vicinity and Edward Kelley was arrested for the crime. William Ring was arrested at midnight and charged with arson. Several cotton balls saturated with oil were found in his pocket.

To Be Buried Between Two Husbands. ATCHISON, Kan., April 25.—Mrs. E. J. Goss, who died Saturday in Rochester, O., will be brought to Atchison and buried in Mount Vernon cemetery. She was the wife of J. N. Bridgeman, who died here. Later she married F. L. Perkins, who also died in this city. Both husbands were buried here. Afterward she married Goss, who is still living. Her body be buried between the graves of her former husbands and the strange request will be complied with. Mrs. Goss owned a farm in Atchison county.

Trying to Boom McKinley. NEW YORK, April 25.—A number of republican politicians of prominence in the west have visited the city within the past few weeks, either singly or in couples. All were on the same mission, however, and that was to sound the leading republicans of New York on the feasibility of making Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, a candidate for the presidency.

Two of the most ardent McKinley advocates came here a few days ago and sought for encouragement among eminent local republicans, which they did not receive.

Successful Skin Grafting. A Remarkable Case Reported From Hopkinsville, Ky. HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., April 25.—A remarkable case of skin grafting with successful results is reported by the medical fraternity of this city. The little 6-year-old daughter of William H. Lee, a prominent business man and member of the Blumenstein Carriage Co., was severely burned about three months ago upon one of her hips. The sore failed to heal and continued to give her intense pain.

About three weeks since Dr. Blakey proposed to attempt her cure by the skin grafting process. Mr. Lee consenting to let the doctor remove from his left arm twenty pieces of skin which were grafted upon his child's burned limb. Enough of these adhered to accomplish the desired cure and the burn is now well. Since submitting to the painful process of having the skin taken from his arm Mr. Lee has not lost a day from his usual labor, and his arm is now well, though badly scarred.

Silver Men Organize. HELENA, Mont., April 25.—A non-partisan mass meeting was held last night to organize a free silver club in this city. The attendance and officers were about equally divided between the two leading parties. Ex-Gov. Samuel Hauser was elected president and H. M. Pacher, vice-president. The sentiment of the meeting was that the question was a matter of life and death.

Light Earthquake Shocks. Three of Them Were Felt in California—The Damage Heavy. WINTERS, Cal., April 21.—There have been three shocks of earthquake here since the big one of Tuesday morning, one at 2:05 a. m., one at 5 a. m., the last at 8:40 a. m. The damage is now estimated at \$100,000. There is not a house in town but is damaged, some being beyond repair.

Dixon, Cal., April 21.—This place was again shaken by three distinct earthquake shocks yesterday morning, one at 3 o'clock, one at 4 o'clock and another at 8:20 o'clock, all of short duration.