

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1892.

NUMBER 28.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Carroll H. Parmlee for register of the land office at Buffalo, Wyo.

The senate on the 29th ratified the Behring sea arbitration treaty and on the same day the cabinet accepted Lord Salisbury's proposition.

The senate has made the following confirmations: John H. Baker, United States district judge for the district of Indiana; Daniel L. Hyndman, agent for the Indians of Sisseton Agency, S. D.

SENATOR CULLOM has withdrawn from the presidential race in favor of President Harrison.

GRATIFYING results with smokeless powder have been obtained at Washington.

At a meeting of the democratic congressional campaign committee John T. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, was elected chairman; Lawrence Gardner, of the District of Columbia, secretary, and J. T. Norris, of the District of Columbia, treasurer. The chairman was authorized to appoint the executive committee.

The senate committee on privileges and elections has decided to allow \$500 and \$1,250 respectively to Claggett and Davidson, who have figured as contestants for seats in the senate and to allow \$2,000 to Senator Dubois to meet his expense in defending title to his seat.

HON. CHARLES D. DRAKE, late chief justice of the United States court of claims, was found dead in his bed at Washington, D. C., on the morning of the 1st, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. His death was wholly unexpected and without warning.

THE EAST.

JOHN LINDEMANN, the crank who, on December 28 last, demanded the brains of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and who was committed to his insanity, is again in trouble. He has been annoying the Jay Gould family in New York. He was arrested as he was entering Mr. Gould's premises and was committed. In court he was very violent, and was bound in a straight jacket before he could be removed.

It is announced that the Inter-state National bank of New York is about to close its doors, the stockholders having decided to surrender their charter and go into liquidation shortly.

COL. INGERSOLL, according to the wish of the poet, has been asked to deliver the oration at the grave of Walt Whitman, and it is expected that he will accept.

OVER 3,000 persons listened to Chauncey M. Depew's oration on the occasion of the memorial services in honor of Gen. W. T. Sherman, under the auspices of the legislature of the state of New York, which was held on the 29th in Bleecker hall, Albany.

ABOUT \$7,000,000 will be expended this year and next on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh with a view to accommodate the world's fair traffic.

The maple sugar season of Vermont is later than usual this year.

EX-SENATOR BLAIR, of New Hampshire, has announced himself a candidate for the republican presidential nomination.

COL. R. G. INGERSOLL delivered an oration over the remains of Walt Whitman on the 30th.

CYRUS W. FIELD is of the opinion that his son is insane.

An Italian woman in New York committed suicide through remorse for unfaithfulness to her husband.

A COMPANY is trying to raise an old treasure ship in New York harbor and get \$4,000,000.

CLARK'S hotel, on Washington street, Boston, was badly damaged by fire, which broke out on the morning of the 30th ult. The guests awakened to find themselves enveloped in smoke, became panic-stricken and three of them were injured.

The remains of Walt Whitman, the poet, were interred on the 30th in his tomb at Harleigh cemetery, Camden, N. J., after impressive funeral services, which were attended by a large throng of people, including many well known in literary circles. Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll delivered an address.

NATIONAL LEAGUE UMPIRE THOMAS ZACHARIAH was killed by the cars recently at Homestead, Pa.

The Delaware county, Pa., democratic convention has endorsed Cleveland and Gov. Pattison's administration.

JOHN E. HAYNE, one of the oldest jockeys on the turf, died at his home in Camden, of pneumonia recently.

THE WEST.

COL. J. F. WADE, of the Fifth United States cavalry, has been assigned to take charge of the work of clearing off intruders on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations, which are to be opened for settlement between April 1 and 10.

JAMES LEVALLE, a Minnesota school boy, was killed by a bursting fly wheel.

PARDIDGE, the big Chicago grain man, has made over \$1,000,000 in the recent depression of wheat.

LIVE stock in South Dakota is reported in fine condition.

The report lately sent out from Oklahoma that United States Marshal Grimes, of that territory, had been indicted for perjury is without foundation in fact. A prominent citizen of that territory, entirely worthy of credit, says there is not a word of truth in the statement.

The Kansas people's party convention will meet at Wichita June 15.

MONTANA cattlemen are strongly opposed to the recent quarantine edict.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS, registrar of the land office at Watertown, S. D., died on the 30th ult. He represented the Racine, Wis., district in congress for ten years and was a brilliant orator in his day.

JOSEPH LITTLE, who brutally crushed the skulls of his wife and two daughters, was lynched by a mob at Findlay, O., on the 31st ult.

The town of Nelson, Neb., was badly damaged by a cyclone on the 31st ult.

The steamer Golden Rule was destroyed by fire at the big wharf boat at Cincinnati on the 31st ult. Only one life was lost, that of Miss Nellie Maloney, who in attempting to jump off the boat fell between the boat and the wharf.

The Golden Rule was valued at \$30,000 to \$25,000, while the value of the cargo was estimated at \$50,000. The wharf boat, which was destroyed, was insured for \$12,000 and the Golden Rule for \$15,000.

The prospective opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, including counties C, D, E, F, G, and H of the Oklahoma territory, has caused much activity on the part of the Santa Fe management in preparing for the expected rush of settlers. Counties D, E and F in the northwestern portion of the reservation are nearer the Panhandle line of the Santa Fe than any other railway and the sale of tickets to Kiowa, Kan., Woodward, I. T., and Higginson and Canadian, Tex., all of these points being right upon the border of the new promised land, has become very large. Good wagon roads lead directly from these stations into the reservation. Deducing the allotments to the Indians in severalty something more than 20,000 quarter sections will soon be open to pre-emption by homesteaders.

GEORGE PHILLIPS, a gripman on the Tenth street cable car line at Kansas City, Mo., was shot by a footpad on the night of the 1st.

ELEVEN lives were lost by the burning of the Golden Rule at Cincinnati on the 31st ult.

The democratic and people's party committees have decided upon coalition in the Second Kansas congressional district.

MRS. MARY RIORDAN, mother of Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, died on the 1st of old age. She was 82 and was one of Chicago's oldest settlers.

A WINDSTORM of terrific fury passed through south-central and eastern Kansas on the night of the 31st ult., entering the state at the Barber county line and following its way northeastward through the counties of Barber, Sumner, Sedgwick, Butler, Chase and Lyon, and on the Missouri river, damaging almost every village in its path and leaving behind in all the larger cities stories of wreck and ruin. The town of Towanda, in Butler county was blown away, four persons were killed, five fatally and thirty seriously injured. Augusta in the same county was partly destroyed and three persons killed. At Oxford bridge near Wellington five of a family lost their lives. Near Strong City four persons were killed and eleven injured fatally.

THE SOUTH.

FRIDAY, May 20, four men and a woman—Elisha Young, Ike Young, Holman Noble, Alfred Crosby and Martha Young—will be hanged in the jail at Columbia, S. C.

The republicans of the Sixth Kentucky district held a convention at Newport, Ky., on the 29th which separated into two conventions owing to inability to agree. One faction, under the lead of Charles M. F. Striger, met in Summit hall and barred the doors against the other faction, led by Col. Carter Comingore. The latter assembled his forces in Phoenix hall and two sets of delegates were chosen to the Minneapolis convention.

A JAR containing \$3,000 in gold has been found near Ozark, Ark.

JUDGMENT has been rendered against the Western Union Telegraph Co. at Corsicana, Tex., for \$1,000 for failing to deliver a message promptly.

On the night of the 29th ult. Thomas Edwards, a well to do farmer living alone near Madison crossroads, Alabama, was murdered and his house burned over him. Two citizens of that community, Peter Martin and John Mullins, have mysteriously disappeared and are claimed to be the guilty parties.

It is positively asserted in dispatches from north Alabama that a mob of seventy-five men caught and lynched John Mullins, one of the Madison Cross roads murderers.

RANGERS scouting in Starr county, Tex., lately met three armed Mexicans, supposed to be followers of Garza, who opened fire on them, but kept such a distance that the shots from neither side were effective. The running fight was continued some distance, when suddenly the rangers were fired upon from ambush, and one was killed. Those in ambush are reported all the way from ten to 200 men.

GARZA, the alleged Mexican revolutionist, is said to have been in San Antonio, Tex., recently.

A PASSENGER train on the Georgia Pacific road was held up by masked robbers on the morning of the 31st ult. near Weems, ten miles east of Birmingham, Ala. Every registered letter, supposed to contain \$6,000, was taken, but the express car was not molested.

One of the murderers of Thomas D. Edwards, of Huntsville, Ala., has been shot and the other hanged.

WALTER COOK was hanged for murder at Fairburn, Ga., on the 1st.

GENERAL.

ADVICES from the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil, state that a fresh revolution has been started there and that it is headed by Senadores Pinheiro. The purpose of the insurrection is to depose Gov. Evbanb.

A REPORT from Stratford on Avon states that the Shakespeare birthplace trustees have agreed to purchase Anne Hathaway's cottage for \$15,000. This action is taken to check the offer of American bidders. Two of the largest bids have come from Americans who're anxious to transport the cottage to Chicago.

DICTATOR PALACIO, of Venezuela, has issued a fiery proclamation.

The German government suffered another defeat in the reichstag.

DYNAMITE schools have been established by anarchists in Chicago, New York and Boston.

ENGLAND complains because her trade has fallen off \$5,000,000 in the past year.

The German reichstag was prorogued on the 31st ult. The speech closing the session was delivered by D. Von Boetticher, secretary of the home office and representative of the chancellor.

ONE hundred and seventy-one bales of cotton on a wharf at Havre have been burned.

ADDITIONAL contributions received by Drexel & Co., treasurers of the Russian famine relief fund, make the grand total \$116,267.

The French government is arranging to send officers to study the police system of Berlin with the view of reorganizing the Paris police.

A SMALL British force operating on the Kaulkive river had an engagement with the natives and were defeated.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Co. on the 31st ult. it was decided to increase the capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000, to include 70,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. There was no opposition to the proposition. Ninety per cent. of the stock was voted.

The claims aggregating over \$500,000 filed at Ottawa, Ont., by the sealing fleet for loss owing to exclusion from Behring sea last year are subject to revision, as it is stated that many are inflated and fictitious.

EMPEROR WILLIAM congratulated the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. up on the final success in floating the Hider.

The Australian government has been taking prompt action to alleviate the distress of the unemployed.

The City of Mexico has been flooded with counterfeit silver coin.

The Norwegian steamer Louise, bound for the Loffoden islands, off the northwest coast of Norway, has been lost; ten were drowned.

The bishop of Viviers having gone to Rome without first obtaining permission from the French government has been deprived of his salary during his absence.

OWING to the prevalence of the foot-and-mouth disease in Belgium the French government will issue an order prohibiting the importation of live stock from that country.

THE LATEST.

MRS. ANNA MONTAGUE, of Dublin, has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to a year at hard labor. She punished her child too severely and it died.

A WASHOUT destroyed a trestle on the Iron Mountain road and caused a wreck in which six freight cars were destroyed, near Arcadia, Mo.

A CYCLONE near Cherryvale, Kan., killed a woman and injured sixty persons.

CARROLL county, Mo., was visited by a tornado on the 3d. Kirksville, Mo., was also struck on the same day.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate on the 4th: Medical director, John Mills Brown, to be surgeon general and chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery with the rank of commodore; James B. Greer, to be a rear admiral; Capt. Henry A. Erbe, to be commodore.

The Union depot ticket office at Omaha was robbed the other day of \$10,000 worth of tickets.

The body of a murdered girl was discovered under a floor near Dublin recently and much excitement caused thereby.

A NEW postoffice has been established at Lima, Logan county, Ok., B. H. Hathaway postmaster.

AN anarchist plot was discovered in Madrid, Spain, on the 4th, whereby two men attempted to blow up the chamber of deputies.

A SEVERE wind and rain storm passed over eastern and western Arkansas on the 4th doing much damage to buildings and crops. At Pine Bluff this building in Citizens' park was demolished, so was the colored Methodist church.

GEN. W. S. SINGLETON died at Baltimore, Md., of the 4th aged 82 years. In 1865 President Lincoln entrusted Gen. Singleton with a mission to Richmond, whither he went four times and conferred with Jefferson Davis and others.

The storm of the 3d washed out 600 feet of track of the St. Louis, Kansas & Northern railway near Fort Madison, Ia., and buried it four feet deep under the mud. Travel was delayed about eighteen hours.

Gov. BOYD, of Nebraska, has issued a proclamation calling on the people of the state to aid cyclone sufferers of Nelson and vicinity.

The dressed beef firm of Swift & Co. has entered suits at Chicago aggregating \$620,000 against a number of transportation companies to recover the amount of increased charges for transportation made under the order of the interstate commerce commission.

A GENUINE CYCLONE.

Destruction Wrought By One Near Cherryvale, Kan.

ONE KILLED AND SIXTY INJURED.

The Neighborhood of Bosworth, Mo., Visited—Kirksville, Mo., Struck and Injury Done—Two More Deaths at Towanda, Kan.

CHERRYVALE, Kan., April 5.—Storm stricken southern Kansas received another visitation of the dread monster Sunday afternoon. This time the instrument of destruction was the genuine cyclone, a funnel-shaped cloud, which whirling and twisting carried everything before it on its journey from southwest to northeast.

This is the list of casualties: Mrs. John Reeves, killed instantly; John Reeves, fatally injured; Mrs. Perry Nixon, seriously injured; Mrs. E. E. Lawson, struck by lightning.

The storm made its first manifestation at Liberty, eight miles south of this city, where it carried away part of the Southern Kansas depot, scattered the contents of S. A. Brown & Co.'s lumber yard and overturned several small houses.

Three miles further to the northeast it struck the farm house of Dr. J. F. Gard of this city, occupied by John Reeves, carried away the house, barn and outbuilding, killed Mrs. Reeves outright and fatally injured Mr. Reeves.

From this point the cyclone continued the destruction of fences, hay stacks, orchards and small buildings until it came to a farm house, three miles southeast of this town, occupied by J. J. Emmerson, who until a short time since resided in Cherryvale. It blew the house and barn away and carried Mr. and Mrs. Emmerson several hundred feet seriously injuring them.

One-half mile further on it struck the house of L. Baker, scattering it over adjacent fields, leaving Mr. Baker and his three daughters huddled in a heap on the floor, which alone remained on the foundation.

Among other places still further north and east which were damaged were those of Perry Nixon, Nelson Warner and Fred Wagoner. Mrs. Nixon was the only one in that neighborhood who sustained serious injury, although the houses and barns in the path of the storm in that locality were completely demolished.

The summary of the storm's casualties in this vicinity is one killed, three badly and sixty slightly injured. The only damage done in this city was a number of window lights broken by the hail. The destruction of property in the country was terrible.

CARROLL COUNTY, MO., VISITED.

CARROLLTON, Mo., April 5.—The neighborhood one and one-half miles north of Bosworth, this county, was visited by a cyclone Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The cloud had the shape of an inverted funnel, and when first seen was approaching from the Big creek bottom in the direction of the town of Bosworth, but fortunately for the inhabitants of that place it changed its course to the northeast.

The devastated district is a strip about 100 yards wide and 200 yards long, inside of which everything in the shape of houses, barns, outbuildings, fences and trees are either swept away or more or less damaged.

The cloud lifted up after striking Mr. Eisenhauser's place and crossed over Grand river into Chariton county.

As a result of the very heavy rains of the last two days the Wakenda creek, just south of this city, is out of its banks and overflowing hundreds of acres of land. The high rock road between the city and the Wabash depot is covered with water which is still rising at a rapid rate. Fears are entertained that the water will cause great damage and perhaps loss of life.

AT KIRKSVILLE, MO.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., April 5.—A cyclone struck this town Sunday night. It struck Kirksville at the Wabash railway and took a turn from north to directly east, following the row of blocks between Washington and Harrison streets, the eastern limits of the city, a distance of about a mile. It tore off the cornice of the First national bank and the fronts out of three stores on the east side, throwing the bricks nearly across the street. It passed on east wrecking chimneys, porches, etc., of residences until it reached the last two houses in the row, which it completely demolished.

MORE DEATHS AT TOWANDA.

WICHITA, Kan., April 5.—Two more graves are being dug in the little cemetery on the hill above the spot where Towanda once flourished. They are for the latest victims of Thursday's terrible tornado—C. L. Westcote, an octogenarian, and the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Elmore Hall, who died yesterday afternoon. These increase the number of deaths to nine instead of ten.

TWO HUNDRED LOST.

St. PETERSBURG, April 5.—It is reported here that a steamer bound from the Persian coast of Baku, in the Black sea, with 200 passengers and a cargo of cotton, has been lost with all on board. It is said that the disaster was due to the fact that the steamer was greatly overloaded.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

John Carmichael was held up and robbed at Atchison the other night of \$165 in cash.

Ex-Gov. George T. Anthony has been re-elected a member of the state board of railroad commissioners.

Ex-Congressman Turner, of Kansas, is said to be at the head of a project to build a railroad from Kansas City to Pensacola, Fla.

Theodore Ott, a Wichita teazeter, is under arrest for brutally assaulting his fourteen-year-old daughter for disobeying him. He kicked the girl and she is likely to die.

The Kansas Wesleyan university at Salina is free from debt and has an endowment fund of nearly \$10,000 raised at the late Northwest conference of the Methodist church, besides an incidental fund of \$12,000.

A bill has been introduced in the senate by Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, authorizing the Union Terminal Railroad Co., a corporation of the state of Kansas, to build and maintain a bridge across the Kansas river at Kansas City, Kan.

A post office inspector from St. Louis was in Valley Falls the other day and arrested two prominent married women, sisters, on the charge of sending obscene literature through the mails. On Valentine's day the women sent the number of the most respected ladies of the place.

The faculty of the Kansas university at present numbers forty-four instructors. The estimated value of the entire material equipment of the university is \$219,000, \$355,000 in the building and \$261,000 in department apparatus, including the general library of 10,317 volumes. The natural history cabinet contains 150,000 specimens of botany, history and zoology.

At a country church, four miles northeast of Fort Scott, the other night during a fight, Charles Bell threw a stone, striking David McManaway on the head, just over the left eye, fracturing the skull and causing concussion of the brain, from the effects of which he died next morning. Bell, who is but sixteen years of age, was arrested on the charge of murder in the first degree.

In the federal court at Wichita the jury in the trial of J. C. Adams for the murder of Capt. William Couch, the noted boomer, brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The clerk of the court got the papers mixed in some way and read out a verdict of acquittal. When the right verdict was read, the convicted man broke completely down and his condition was critical.

The people's party state central committee met at Topeka the other day and called a state convention of the people's party to be held at Wichita June 15 to nominate a state ticket, elect delegates to the national convention which meets at Omaha July 4, nominate a congressman-at-large and ten presidential electors. One delegate is allowed for each 250 votes. On this basis the convention will number about 560 delegates.

The house committee on war claims has presented a favorable report on the bill for the relief of Col. Tom Moonlight, of Kansas. The committee finds that Col. Moonlight served five years in the regular army and was discharged in May, 1858. From July 20, 1861, to July 17, 1865, he served in the Eleventh regiment of Kansas cavalry volunteers, as major and colonel of the regiment for the term of four years. He received only regular pay and nothing on account of prior length of service, which was his due.

Senator Perkins has introduced a bill directing the secretary of war to place on file in the war department the names of the officers and members of the Frontier Guards of Kansas, an organization of Kansas regularly mustered into the volunteer military service of the United States at Washington on April 16, 1861, and issue discharges to such of them as shall furnish satisfactory proof that they rendered military service and were honorably discharged. These discharges are to be in the form and language used by Gen. James H. Lane, captain of the Frontier Guards, in issuing discharges.

Department Commander Greene, of the G. A. R., has appointed the following comrades as aides-de-camp upon his staff: Ira D. Brougher, Great Bend; George Sharpe, Washington; J. W. Crowley, Salina; J. F. Breezley, Girard; G. T. Wood, Hamilton; W. L. Ham, Lansing; L. V. B. Taylor, Frankfort; J. H. Burke, Burlingame; J. Lee Knight, Topeka; J. H. McHugh, Larned; W. T. Humphrey, Belleville; G. W. Weed, Topeka; H. F. Leib, Oberlin; I. S. Walp, Eskridge; H. H. Siverd, Winfield; William H. Avery, El Dorado; Samuel McLisnon, Hays City; J. L. Daugherty, Emporia; W. S. Nader, Atchison.

Statistics lately gathered show that the prospects of good crops this season are quite flattering. Twenty-nine central counties show an average wheat prospect of 75 per cent. of the usual crop. Forty-three western counties show an increased prospect over the big crops of last year of from 10 to 30 per cent., which, with a continuation of favorable conditions, gives a prospect in the entire state of 85 per cent. No Hessian fly or other pest has been reported from any section and the small amount of winter killed is confined to the eastern counties. Everything is reported favorable for all kinds of fruit. The reports covering live stock show that all kinds of stock are in good condition, March being the only severe month.

CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings Continued For Conference of the Reader.

In the senate on the 28th a resolution by Mr. Morgan was agreed to calling on the president for the correspondence with Argentina on the subject of reciprocity. A bill allowing thirty days' leave of absence to the bureau of engraving was discussed, amended and recommitted. Several other bills passed and the senate adjourned. But little business was done in the house. Several communications were received, and a resolution by Mr. Dockery calling for information as to the capacity of the infants was adopted. The speaker stated that the committee on rules would not bring in a rule to force a vote on the silver bill unless a majority of the democrats should sign a request to that effect, and after unimportant routine work the house adjourned.

THEN the senate met on the 29th Mr. Stewart (Nev.) gave notice that he would on Monday call up the senate free coinage bill. The resolution of Mr. Wolcott requesting the president to refrain from allotting lands to the Indians pending further legislation on the subject was agreed to. The senate then went into executive session and finally by a unanimous vote ratified the Behring sea treaty, and then adjourned. When the house met the attendance was light, the silver excitement seemed to have subsided and the tariff debate was resumed, with but little interest manifested. Mr. Harter (O.) advanced the free wool bill; so did Mr. McCrary (Ky.) and Mr. Dalton (Ind.) spoke against it. The house passed the senate bill for a port of delivery at Des Moines, and the resignation of Mr. Mills (Tex.) was presented to the house.

ADJOURNED.

The feature of the proceedings of the senate on the 30th was the swearing in of Senator Mills, of Texas. Many members of the house were present. The new senator's desk was handsomely decorated with bouquets. After being sworn in Senator Mills held quite a reception in the rear of the chamber. After the usual morning business Senator Stanford spoke in support of his bill to determine the date of a local tender dollar. The army appropriation bill was then considered until adjournment. The free wool bill was further debated in the house. J. D. Taylor (O.) speaking vigorously in opposition to the bill, who denounced it as a scheme of the cotton raisers of the south and the wool manufacturers of the north to enrich themselves at the expense of the nation. Mr. Butler, who spoke in favor of the bill. A resolution was adopted that general debate close on Saturday and that a vote be taken on Monday.

THE attendance in the senate was not large on the 31st. In reply to a question Mr. Sherman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, stated that work on the Nicaragua canal was progressing favorably under a private corporation chartered by congress, and that congress had done nothing to aid it. Mr. Morgan offered a series of resolutions instructing the committee on finance to inquire and report as to the effect of the act of 1890 on the price of silver bullion and resulting a prompt report. Mr. Sherman opposed the resolutions and Mr. Morgan said he wished senators to place themselves on record for or against free coinage. The resolutions went over until Monday appropriation bill was debated until adjournment. In the house Mr. Watson (Ga.) attempted to call up his anti-Pinkerton resolution, but failed to get recognition, and the house resumed debate on the free wool bill. Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, was on the floor and took much interest in the discussion. The debate continued until eight o'clock, when a recess was taken. But little was done at the evening session.

MANY petitions were presented in the senate on the 1st for closing the world's fair on Sundays. Mr. Morgan's resolution on the silver question was permitted to go over until Monday. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. After various amendments had been agreed to in committee of the whole the bill was reported to the senate. After a long session the senate adjourned until Monday. After considerable filibustering on unimportant motions the house finally went into committee of the whole on the free wool bill. It was finally agreed that debate should close Saturday (the 3d) and the house took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

THE senate was not in session on the 3d and debate on the free wool bill continued in the house. Messrs. McKinney (N. H.), Wilson (Mo.) and Cummings spoke in favor of the bill and Mr. Burrows (Mich.) spoke in opposition. The debate was closed by Messrs. Bryan against it, D'Ammond (Mo.) in favor of the bill and the house adjourned.

THE UMBRELLA TRUST.

The Report of the Formation of One Combined—What One of the Manufacturers Says.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The report of the formation of an "umbrella trust" is confirmed by a Boston dispatch, which says: "A combination of umbrella and parasol manufacturers is pending." Mr. Bussey, of the Excelsior Umbrella Co., said: "I don't care to say anything about the matter yet for the final arrangements have not yet been made. There have been several conferences in New York lately looking to a consolidation of the umbrella establishments of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and a committee of eleven has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The committee will meet in New York some time during the present week, and until something has been decided it would be premature to say anything. The agreement contemplated will concentrate the trade and result in a considerable saving, simply in the matter of house rents."

Work for the Unemployed.

MELBOURNE, April 2.—The government is placing the men employed on the relief work on half time in order to give work to a greater number. Without the aid thus given the men employed would be absolutely without means of earning a livelihood. The mayor has directed that the exhibition building at Sydney be used as a shelter for the unemployed workingmen and their families. The government is serving blankets to the most needy among the unemployed.

Destroying Fire in Burmah.

LONDON, April 1.—A brief dispatch from Rangoon announces that three-quarters of Mandalay, capital of Burmah, has already been destroyed, including the new telegraph offices and the old palace and that there had been great loss of life. The loss of life is estimated at 200 and scores of persons have not been accounted for, while 2,500 have been more or less burned.

A Quintuple Hanging.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 30.—Friday April 1, four men and a woman, Elisha Young, Ike Young, Holman Noble, Alfred Crosby and Martha Young will be hanged in the jail here for murder.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT

Progress in England.

An election of the utmost importance to the single tax agitation is now pending in London. New members of the London county council are soon to be chosen, and the question of taxing ground values, is the issue.

At a recent conference Lord Monkswell, who took the chair, explained the situation regarding public improvements in the city, substantially as follows:

The making of public improvements is not merely a question of policy, it is also a question of money, because, until the county council can get money by taxation out of the landlords, they will have to be more niggardly than they like to be in forwarding London improvements. These improvements are all for the benefit of the landlord, who contributes very little towards them. The change proposed in the law is in two directions. First, the placing of a separate tax on the value of land, as distinguished from the value of buildings. The first object had the sanction, he believed, of the entire liberal party, and was a foremost plank in their platform. In the separate taxation of ground rents it would be quite impossible for the landlord to put the screw on the tenant or to shift the burden on to him. Landlords would not on that account be able to raise the rents; the effect would be to lower them. In conclusion, he did not think it lay in the mouths of the dukes and other ground landlords of London to talk about a policy of confiscation.

This conference was held for promoting the objects of an address issued last autumn by the executive committee of "The United Committee for the Taxation of Ground Values in London," of which society Lord Monkswell is president, and Frederick Verinder is secretary. The address is what in the United States would be called a platform. It was issued in contemplation of the approaching county council election, and it declares the principles upon which the single tax men of London appeal for increased support. Here is the text:

The prominence now given to the demand for the taxation of land values in the programme of the liberal and radical party is at once a testimony to the value of the work done by the committee in the past and an incentive to increased exertions in the future. To secure the ground which has already been won, and to give greater definiteness to the current proposals of reform, much educational work, involving a considerable expenditure, will be necessary.

Moreover, this question is becoming more important, and more urgent than ever in connection with almost every department of local government. Recent legislation on the housing of the people, supplemented by pressure from the government and from public opinion, is tending to increase the expenditures of local bodies for sanitary purposes. The demands for better schools, better education, public libraries, baths, wash-houses, open spaces and the like, are increasing the amount and aggravating the burden of the rates. Meanwhile, the increased value which all these public improvements confer upon the land of the towns goes into the pockets of the landlords, who, as the landlords, contribute nothing directly to the rates by whose expenditures they are so largely benefited.

The London county council has refused to proceed with some of its more costly improvement schemes until it shall have the power to rate ground landlords to their cost. Every local body has to face a similar difficulty; and no doubt many of them, failing a reform of the incidence of local taxation, will follow the example of the London county council.

Either the most urgent public improvements must be neglected; or the burden of their cost must be added to the already unjust burdens of the occupier; or the reform advocated by this committee must be adopted by parliament.

This was signed on behalf of the executive committee by Lord Monkswell, J. F. Torr, J. Fletcher Moulton and Frederick Verinder.

A pamphlet recently published by William Saunders, a member of the London county council, and lately a member of parliament, describes the agitation which led up to the address. The issue—as he states it—was this: "Builders or occupiers of premises have to pay rates; the value of land created by the expenditure of rates goes to the ground landlord. It is contended that the ground landlord, who obtains the value, should contribute to the rates by which the value is created." This proposal is called the taxation of ground values. When the county council was elected, the question of taxing ground values excited great interest, and while it was admitted that the council had no control over the methods of rating, that authority resting in parliament, it was insisted that when recommending expenditures for city improvements it was the duty of the council to suggest methods for raising funds. The agitation began, however, long before the election of the first county council. It was caused by the rapid increase in rents and the question was first raised in the report of the royal commission on the housing of the working classes. This report showed that, though the capital value of available building land was very great, it produced but a small return until let for building, and that it was rated for taxation not in proportion to its real value, which was high, but to the actual income which until let for building was very low. That enabled the owners, so the royal commission reported, to keep the land out of market, and thereby to abnormally raise its price; and meantime, public improvements, to the expense of which these owners contributed but a small proportion, still further increased the value of the land. For a remedy, the committee recommended that a four per cent. rate be

levied on the selling value of the land. They argued that this would compel the owners of all valuable property to contribute to public expenses, thus diminishing the burden on occupiers, and that owners of building land would be forced to offer their land for sale, thus bringing down the price of land. Incidentally, it was said in the report that the "ground rent or the price paid for land" is not a recompense for any industry or expenditure on the part of the landowners, "but is the natural result of the industry of the town's people themselves."

In February, 1886, after the report of the royal commission, Mr. Saunders, then in the house of commons, moved in that body "that no system of taxation can be equitable unless a direct assessment be imposed on the owners of ground rent, and on the owners of increased values imparted to lands by building operations or other improvements, as recommended by the royal commission on the housing of the working classes." An interesting debate followed, but the resolution was referred to the town holdings committee, where it was pigeon-holed.

In the following year, 1887, "The united committee for the taxation of ground values," which now issues the campaign address quoted above, was formed; and in the same year it issued a leaflet, to which the name of the first president, Lord Hobhouse, was subscribed, and in which the following statements were made:

That buildings, and not land, are liable for taxation is evident from the fact that when the buildings are removed, or destroyed by fire, taxation ceases, although ground rent continues to be paid to the owner.

Land can not be lessened in quantity by taxation, but building is restricted thereby.

The evils of overcrowding, the stagnation of trade, and the general want of profitable employment are thus directly traceable to the paralyzing and unjust effect of the exemption of land from taxation, which causes heavy burdens to fall upon buildings.

The object of the united committee is to substitute the taxation of land for the taxation of buildings. Land should be taxed according to its value. A ground rent may represent the whole or only a part of the value. The actual value should be taxed whether the whole remains with the landlord or in part belongs to the occupier.

At that time the value of the land in the Metropolitan area of London was £415,000 (equal to about \$2,900,000,000), while the value of buildings was only £212,000,000 (about \$1,050,000,000), and yet the owners of land paid only £500,000 (\$2,500,000), inclusive of income tax, while the occupiers of buildings paid £7,000,000 (\$35,000,000).

The effect of the agitation of the united committee was felt at the election for members of the present London county council, several who were more or less radical single tax men being elected. Among these were William Saunders, Lord Monkswell and Lord Hobhouse. Upon the organization of the council a committee on land valuation was appointed which soon disposed of the frivolous objection, so often heard, that the value of land can not be distinguished from the value of improvements. Some of the most experienced real estate valuers of London were examined, and from them it was learned that it was their usual practice in valuing property to separate land from buildings, even where a statement of the values separately was not required; and as a result of its investigation, the committee reported that the values of land could be distinguished from those of improvements, for purposes of taxation, without difficulty or increased expense. The same committee also took into consideration the effect on overcrowding of rating vacant land, and reported that the chief cause of overcrowding is the dearth of building land, which would be modified if it were taxed according to its selling value instead of according to its actual income; and it recommended a detailed plan of bringing "all land, irrespective of buildings and improvements, into the rate books for assessment under a separate valuation."

When this report came into the council it was opposed by the landlord interest on technical grounds, and an apparently innocent motion to defer its consideration until the report on the same subject of the local government taxation committee should be considered, was carried. But that motion was not so innocent as it appeared. It placed the question under the control of the local government committee, which kept it in a state of suspension for more than two years.

That committee finally made a long straddling report, however, concluding with a recommendation that the council accept the report as an exposition of many questions relating to local taxation in London, and as propounding principles of reform worthy of the attention of parliament. On the part of the advocates of ground value taxation in the council an amendment was offered, "That the council is of opinion that the existing system of local taxation in the metropolis unduly favors owners at the expense of occupiers, and that it is urgently necessary that this injustice should be redressed." The amendment was carried by the decisive vote of 89 to 17.

A motion that in redressing the injustice it should be "subject to equitable arrangement as regards existing contracts" was lost. A further motion to give landowners a direct representation "adequate to the immediate interest in local expenditure which they will acquire"—in other words, to increase the voting power of landlords in proportion to the increase of their land value taxation—was also lost, the vote being 20 for the motion to 48 against it. At this stage the question now rests, and it will rest there until after the election.

E. E. HAFER, a photographer, of Reading, Pa., says no writer has ever succeeded or can ever succeed in refuting George's position concerning private property in land.

AMERICAN VS. FOREIGN LABOR.

Our Labor the Cheapest in the World, Says J. B. Sargent.

The following extract from the speech of J. B. Sargent, one of the largest manufacturers of hardware in the United States, at the hardware dinner, shows that our labor is cheaper than that of Europe. Mr. Sargent has traveled around the world several times and knows what he is talking about. The applause which greeted every statement he made shows that the hardware manufacturers agree with his conclusions: "In agricultural tools and implements, at least, we take half the trade of the foreign countries outside of Europe, and in all kinds of edge tools we take half the trade of South America and Asia. But, gentlemen, my time is more than gone, and I will bring my remarks to a close by saying that with the manufacturers of this country in their present condition, with our machinery, with our unrivaled help, with our skilled mechanics, and with you, gentlemen of the hardware and mercantile branches, there is no reason why we should not only hold our own in our own country, but take a large part of the trade of all the world."

"The American manufacturer, with the American mechanic, has never seemed to realize his own strength, or the strength of his trade. We have, as I have already said, the most willing, the most energetic, and the most ambitious workers, workmen and mechanics, anywhere to be found. Although our wages in this country—the earnings of men per day—are very much more than those of any other country, and especially of the countries on the continent, who are our competitors, and although they earn so much more per day, still their labor to the manufacturer is cheaper than that of laborers in other countries. In other words, the labor cost of almost any article of American hardware manufacture is less than the labor cost of the same article in any other country. The fear which so many of us have had of the pauper labor of England is a matter unworthy of consideration. The pauper labor of England in the manufacture of hardware, as compared with our labor, may be compared with the cheap farm labor of India, where that class of labor is paid 10 cents per day, as compared with our western farm labor in the raising of wheat. With land as plenty and as cheap, with millions of acres which are not used in India, but that are roamed over by wild beasts, with land in plenty and with labor at 10 cents per day (cheap labor in the usual acceptance of the term), still in this country we can produce wheat more cheaply than they can in India, and yet we pay \$1 per day for the labor. In other words, the 10 cents per day labor in India, under all the conditions that they have there, is not so cheap in the product obtained as the \$1 per day labor of our western farmers, and so if we will only take courage and go out before the world with our intelligence and with our mercantile ability we can conquer the world in industrial pursuits."

"When I look upon this intelligent, this energetic, this ambitious company, it seems strange that anyone should think that the industry and business ability of any other nation on the globe can compete with us in a free field and in a fair fight."

"I have only to add that I know that you, gentlemen, of the hardware trade, you manufacturers and merchants, will carefully consider the question that must come before you—the question of placing freedom of trade; the question of placing ourselves with our raw materials on an equal footing with the manufacturers of England. Whenever we do that we can certainly take care of ourselves in any quarter of the globe."

TRUST "ECONOMIES."

Not Until the Trust is Broken Do the "Economies" Appear.

We have been trying to find in the current reports of the trade journals some evidence as to the changes made in prices when the manufacturers in a industry lose the advantages derived from those "economies" which a trust or similar combination enables them to practice. Everybody has heard of these "economies." Everybody has been told by the trust makers that they reduce the cost of production and the selling price of the products. Many have been surprised when they saw prices considerably increased as the combined manufacturers were able to enjoy the "economies." It appears also, that prices suffer a serious decline, when manufacturers who have been in combination are no longer assisted by the "economies." The facts are curiously at variance with the trust makers' doctrine.

The combination of the manufacturers of steel beams was dissolved some weeks ago. While these manufacturers enjoyed the saving caused by the "economies" the price of steel beams was 3-10 cents per pound at the mill, or \$69.44 per long ton. A few days ago 2,000 tons were sold in Chicago at the price of 2 1/4 cents, delivered. Other sales at even lower prices have been reported, as follows:

"It is stated that one large contract, 5,000 tons, for season's delivery, has been placed with a leading architectural works in this city [New York] at 2 cents, Pittsburgh mill."—Iron Age, Feb. 11, 1892.

"In the beam trade the only item of news of the week is the report that contracts for 3,000 tons have been placed in Boston at 2-10 cents, delivered."—Iron Age, March 5, 1892.

The price of barbed wire, as fixed by the barbed wire trust, was, at Pittsburgh, on January 25, just before the dissolution of this combination, \$2.55 for painted and \$3.05 for galvanized. On March 3, about one month after the dissolution of the trust, the prices at the same place were \$2.25 and \$2.65, and corresponding reductions had been made at other points.

The changes caused by the loss of the trust "economies" may be set forth as follows:

	With "economy."	Without "economy."	Decrease.
Steel beams, per long ton	\$69.44	\$24.93	\$44.51
Barbed wire, painted, per cwt.	2.55	2.25	.30
Barbed wire, galvanized, per cwt.	3.05	2.65	.40

These figures will tax the ingenuity of the professional advocates of trustism. Immediately after the great advantages due to the practice of combination "economies" were withdrawn, the price of steel beams did not rise. It fell 35 per cent. And in the case of barbed wire there was a decline of 13 per cent. The trust's professors should overhaul and revise their chief doctrine.—N. Y. Times.

—There are eleven nail mills in Massachusetts. Nine of them are idle, the remaining two are run without profit, and must reduce wages or stop. The duties of \$6.75 per ton on scrap and of 75 cents per ton on coal rob these works of all chance of profit, and send their discharged employees to swell the ranks of the unemployed, who find themselves the victims of a policy established ostensibly for their benefit.

the following prices of coke plates 14x20 L. C.: February 6, 1890, \$4.57 1/2; February 28, 1890, \$4.50; March 7, 1890, \$4.45; March 27, 1890, \$4.40. In April purchases were made at \$4.37 1/2, and in May, 1890, at \$1.35 and \$4.40.

It will be remembered that of these cost prices, as Mr. Cronmeyer kindly explains, \$1.08 was in the form of duty paid, at that time to the United States government, and leaves the actual selling price of the tin plates of the kinds in which canned goods packers are interested, less duty, ranging from \$3.27 to \$3.49 1/2 per box. It is from these values that the "immense profits to foreign manufacturers" have been paid, if paid at all.

Quotations given by the Iron Age at New York City for same period are as follows:

	Peninsular	Grade	J. B. Grade.
February 13, 18x30, L. C.			
Coke	\$4.50	\$4.55	\$4.70
March 13, 18x30, L. C.			
Coke	4.45	4.50	4.70
April 19, 18x30, L. C. Coke	4.40	4.45	4.50
May 8, 18x30, L. C. Coke	4.35	4.40	4.45

It was for the American Economist to discover a use for such unfounded statements. In its issue for February 26, 1892, appears an editorial headed "An Example for the Tin Plate Consumers," which begins as follows:

"The Western Packers' Canned Goods Association, who we perhaps more brightly tin plate than any other manufacturers in the United States, held their annual convention at Chicago, Wednesday, February 11. These gentlemen may be assumed to know pretty well the price of tin plate since the enactment of the new tariff law; and, as they do not seem to have any special regard for foreign tin plate manufacturers, except in so far as they need their product, we may rely on the trustworthiness of their opinion. As expressed at this meeting it was as follows:

"Present indications do not show that the interests of the canning industry, etc., etc.," down to "increase in price only 15 cents a box." Exactly word for word the passage quoted above from the letter of Mr. Cronmeyer, president of the United States Iron and Tin Plate Manufacturing Co., and addressed by him to the convention.

Nothing can be added to this statement which can make more clear the duplicity and meanness which characterize the position taken by the American Economist on the whole subject of the paper with the article above quoted from is another article headed, "None So Blind, etc." And it takes as a text this from Proverbs, xxvii. 22: "Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." The editor of the American Economist should paste this in his hat and for Mr. Cronmeyer we would recommend the fifth article of the decalogue.—National Provisioner.

TIN PLATE PRICES.

Misrepresentations Made By Mr. Cronmeyer and the American Economist—Tin Plate Prices in 1890 and Now.

The Western Packers' Canned Goods Association recently held a convention at the Sherman house, Chicago, and the Chicago Grocer published a full report of its proceedings. It is there reported that at the afternoon session of the convention on February 10 the president announced that he was in receipt of an important and interesting letter from Mr. Cronmeyer, president of the United States Iron and Tin Plate Manufacturing Co., which letter was then read to the convention.

From this letter, dated Demmeler, Pa., February 8, 1892, we quote as follows: "Present indications do not show that the interests of the canning industry have been seriously jeopardized by the additional duty. The prices of tin plate in this country to-day are only a very little higher than what they were eighteen months ago, while export prices in England have been reduced 25 per cent. in order to overcome our import duty. Two years ago the duty was only one cent per pound, or \$1.08 per box, and a box of coke tin plate cost in New York \$5.20; to-day the duty is 2-10 cents per pound, or \$2.37 per box, and the price of coke in New York is \$5.35 per box; increase the duty \$1.30 per box, increase the price only 15 cents per box. Does this not show very clearly that the consumers in this country have paid an immense profit to foreign manufacturers for many years?"

What Mr. Cronmeyer's object could have been in so grossly misrepresenting the facts of the case, and on his false statements deducing his conclusions, it is hard to conceive. Possibly he thought that in addressing a body of men who, for the most part, buy their tin plates in the form of ready-made cans from firms who make cans, making their sole business, his false statements might pass unchallenged. The convention appears from the report to have listened patiently to the reading of the letter and then passed to the consideration of its regular business.

Knowing the above statement of the cost of coke tin plates in New York City "two years ago" to be false, we obtained access to the invoice book of a buyer of such plates and found there

FOR TRUSTS ONLY.

The Republican Plan Is for the Benefit of Corporations Alone.

The democratic party is trying to renege the real wealth of the country—its wheat, corn, cotton, provisions and other articles of international exchange.

The price of all commodities exported by us under the republican tariff against return cargoes is subject to the limitations of the European gold supply, and it is a universally admitted fact that there is not gold enough in Europe to carry on the international trade of the modern world. The republican secretary of the treasury, the late Mr. Windom, admitted this in his reports, and he reiterated it in the last speech he ever made.

Yet while this is admitted, we put a tax averaging sixty per cent. on the buying power of all the surplus Mississippi valley exports to Europe. This tax is not levied on the outgoing commodity, for the constitution forbids taxes on exports. The same end is reached, however, by levying the tax against return cargoes of manufactured goods. The surplus of Europe is chiefly in manufactured goods. It can pay in manufactured goods for our surplus far higher prices than it can pay in any other way. But we are not allowed to take the surplus of Europe. The tariff forces us to sell for gold or for a few selected articles of raw material. No one can fail to see that this limits both the quantity and the price of our valley exports.

We ship a cargo of wheat or cotton to England or Germany. We demand gold for importation to America. The answer is: "We have no gold for export. There is barely enough to make our clearings here. Our governments have demonetized silver. We need your goods, but we are practically out of money, and if you demand gold only we cannot trade."

This is not said in so many words, for business men do not take time for "so many words." They simply decline to trade. Then the seller looks around for something he can buy with his valley products, which, offered in exchange for gold only, have gone to a less than living selling price. As measured against the scarcity of gold in Europe, they become too cheap to bear the expense of exporting. He finds on examination that if he buys raw sugar and a few other like articles, he can get them into the United States without being fined for it. So he exchanges them for raw sugar and other articles needed by our trusts and sells to the trusts what he is allowed to bring back as return cargoes.

Of course, this is not intended to be accepted as a statement of the details of the trade, but it is a fair and accurate outline of the general course of our valley trade with Europe. But for articles of foreign production now on the free list, we would have no exports at all, for there is not gold enough loose in Europe or in the world to move out any considerable portion of the surplus we produce or could produce in the Mississippi valley if we were allowed to exchange it freely on its merits at its exchange value in comparison with what we need most in exchange for it. And this must always be remembered—that where for our valley surplus of agricultural exports we are allowed to take foreign products in exchange, it is only and always for the primary benefit of manufacturing corporations.

The republican party is in favor of free trade—for the trusts only. All articles on the free list, all articles we can bring in from abroad without being fined for it under the McKinley bill, are for the use of manufacturing corporations only. We are forbidden to bring in a single dollar's worth of any article that is in a shape in which we are likely to be able to use it at once.

Convince the republican party that free trade in any article will help the trusts, and they will put that article on the free list at once. See how this works out in the Harrison-Blaine "reciprocity." Spanish America is a farming country with no manufactured goods to sell. So the republicans say to the exporters of the farm products of Mississippi valley: "Send your farm products to the South American farmers, who have nothing to sell in competition with the trusts, and you can trade all you like as long as you do not try to buy anything the trusts want to sell you."

There is nothing new about this. It is simply the old republican plan of free trade for the trusts only. We are only allowed to buy abroad what the trusts want bought, and we are only allowed to sell abroad in the measure of the quantities of foreign products the trusts are willing to have imported. We must either accept this or bid for gold only with our exports, which means no trade at all abroad and ruinous prices at home.

This is the trouble with cotton now, and except in European famine years it is the trouble with all the products of the valley.

The republican rule works both ways. It is "protection for the trusts only" and "free trade for the trusts only."—St. Louis Republic.

A FAMILY ROW.

Pronounced Hostility Between Factions of New York Republicans.

As the time approaches for the New York state convention which will name republican delegates to Minneapolis, the two factions involved are showing their teeth and breathing forth threatenings, one against the other. The republican organs that are carrying on the preliminary warfare assert, with suspicious vehemence, that there is no open rupture such as might impair the strength of their party within the state, but prove their insincerity by the party charges preferred against the party wings to which they are respectively opposed.

The Buffalo Express disclaims all attempts at rhetoric or extended argument when it expresses a desire that all delegates from Erie county and adjacent territory shall be anti-Platt men. It very seriously objects to having either that famous ringster or Mr. Hiscock chosen as a delegate at large to

that national convention. A very extensive and respectable element of the republican party in the Empire state cannot reconcile itself to a representation at that great ratification meeting, called for Mr. Harrison's special benefit, by Plattites and trimmers. The paper urges a struggle against this possibility and declares that the fight can be made purely a family affair without seriously fracturing republican harmony or endangering republican success. Let the factional contestants go to a finish and when the victor is proclaimed let the ranks close solidly up as though no violent break had been made.

There is no wish to hurt the national administration or impair Mr. Harrison's chances. In fact, there is a pointed intimation that Mr. Platt might encounter certain conditions which would induce him to support some other candidate. In short, the astute and somewhat unscrupulous boss is credited with wanting a delegation that he could deliver bodily at the best terms to be found in an open market. The Express wants a body of freemen chosen, not a lot of vassals subject to the beck and call of Thomas C. Platt, and to be delivered as he may direct.

All this strikes an amused observer as a strange quarrel if it is to be ended by a shaking of hands and a pull all together in the same direction. Platt is painted black enough to be ignominiously kicked out of a respectable party, yet if he can make the greatest showing of hands in the state convention then his methods are to prevail, even to the commission of treason and the selling out of his delegation. If he appears with a minority and his tools are very liable to steal the representation, for the Plattites always make the means subservient to the end, New York republicans are badly out of line.—Detroit Free Press.

A SHAMELESS OUTRAGE.

The Plan Adopted by Republicans to Steal Ohio.

The republican party in Ohio has determined to perpetrate the grossest outrage upon popular representation conceived in years. The two great parties are of almost equal strength in the state as shown by the fact that for years Ohio has been represented in the United States senate by a democrat and a republican, and democrats and republicans have alternated as a rule in the chair of the governor. The state is entitled to twenty-one members of congress, and on a fair apportionment the democrats are entitled to ten, or at least nine. In the tidal wave of 1890 they carried fourteen districts. The republicans now propose to gerrymander the state so that only five districts shall be democratic while sixteen shall be republican. To carry out this fraud it has been necessary to ignore population as a basis of representation, and some of the democratic districts have doubled the population of republican districts.

The wrong is done not to the democrats of Ohio alone but to the democracy of the entire country. By this iniquity the democratic party is robbed of four members in the next house of representatives by a method as shameless as the stuffing of ballot boxes or the coercion of voters.

The democracy of New York have just framed a congressional apportionment bill. Although this state almost invariably gives a democratic majority it has not for years given a republican majority exceeding twenty thousand. This democratic bill makes only seventeen districts democratic, fourteen republican and three doubtful. The justice of the democracy of New York is met by highway robbery on the part of Ohio republicanism. The four democratic seats it is proposed to steal in Ohio are stolen from the entire party, from New York democrats as much as from Ohio democrats. It would be an easy matter for the party in this state to do a wrong that shall thwart the wrong proposed in Ohio, and the temptation to fight fire with fire is a strong one. It will be resisted because the democratic party in New York does not propose to abuse the power bestowed upon it by a majority of fifty thousand at the recent election.—Albany Argus.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

—President Harrison's patriotism is somewhat inflated just now because negotiations are not going his way, but all that will be allayed by the ideas of November, if not before.—Detroit Free Press.

—There will be mourning among republicans who hailed the passage of the Gatch bill by one branch of the Iowa legislature as evidence that the party had finally escaped from the clutches of prohibition cranks. Democrats redeemed their promises to the people. Republicans must still shoulder the responsibility for another year of fanaticism.—Chicago Times.

—Rhode Island republicans have opened their campaign by hiring all the halls in Woonsocket until after election so that the democrats can hold no meetings. This is another overtopping of the monopolistic spirit that dominates the party, and also shows how anxious the republican schemers are that the people be shut out from the guidance of democratic truths.—Detroit Free Press.

—Benjamin Harrison is as poor a politician as he is a statesman. His premature exposure of Alger's war record has hit a barrel which had just been tapped and was flowing freely. It is now yielding like a Dakota molasses keg in January, and in a few weeks more it will stop altogether. All else might have been forgiven by the practical men of his party but this. This is too much.—St. Louis Republic.

—It is not judicious to apply rigid rules to the flights of political orators. The president of the republican convention in Iowa the other day spoke of James G. Blaine as "the most commanding figure of all the earth—the idol, not only of his own party, but of all the earth." If the speaker had thought of it he would have included the universe, no doubt. When the precise facts are reached not one-quarter of the world has ever heard of Blaine. The lunatic asylums would about hold those who want to make him their idol.—St. Paul Globe.

The Chase County Courant,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance, after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for local notices and insertion fees.



TIME TABLE.

Time table for C. & W. R. R. with columns for East, West, and Mixed services, listing times for various stations like Saffordville, Ellipton, Strong, Evans, Gladstone, Bazaar, Cedar Grove, and Hymers.

POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the office... 2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears...

HOSIERY FOR SPRING 1892.

We have the best line of Hosiery for this season that you will find anywhere.

BLACK HOSE and they will stay black. Call for the celebrated ST. JOE BLACK

for Children. They are the best in the world for the money. We have them in all sizes.

SEAMLESS HOSE

for Ladies that we have ever had. At 50c. we show a fine

GAUGE ORGRAIN HOSE, and at 75c. we have a fine

LISLE THREAD

in both plain and silk clothed. A Great Bargain in our Men's fine grade

See miles Soft Cotton Socks at 20c a pair. They are good ones.

Don't forget to look at our fine line of

DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS when you come in. We lead them all on this line this season.

CARSON & SANDERS, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Wood taken on subscription. Fine spring weather now-a-days. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug Store.

Residence property for sale. Apply at this office. T. O. Kelley, of Marion, was in town, yesterday. S. F. Jones was quite sick, last week, from a grippes.

Charles J. Lantry, of Strong City, was at Chicago, last week. Mrs. E. A. Kinne has returned from her visit to friends in Ohio. Charles W. White, of Strong City, was down to Topeka, last week.

Miss Kate Rettiger, of Strong City, was sick, last week, with a grippes. Wm. E. Hillert is lying very ill, at the home of his father, in this city. Lee Cochran arrived here, last week on a visit to his father, J. L. Cochran.

Mrs. Sophia Bookstore has returned home from her visit in Stafford county. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug Store. Mrs. Ella Richards, of Strong City, was at St. Joseph, Mo., last week, buying spring and summer millinery goods.

S. J. Evans has just received for his livery stable one of the finest carriages in the State. J. D. Minick returned, Tuesday morning, from his business trip to Kansas City. J. A. Rudolph, of Matfield Green, went to Pueblo, Colo., last week, on cattle business.

Mrs. J. I. Hay, of Strong City, will spend the coming summer at her old home in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. George McGovern, of Strong City, have returned home from their visit in Mexico. Misses Bertha Crum and Josie Fish, of Strong City, were visiting at Superior, Nebraska, recently.

Dr. J. T. Morgan has removed his office into the rooms north of the Johnston Bros. law office. District Court Clerk G. M. Hayden returned, yesterday morning, from a business trip to Kansas City. Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, returned home, on Wednesday last week, from an extended visit in Iowa.

J. J. Massey arrived home, Friday morning, from Kansas City, where he has been at work for some time past. J. G. ("Frank") Harden and son, Charlie, left, last week, for Oklahoma, to join the circus, the former to travel as the giant.

Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER'S. Miss Rida Winters, who came home a short time ago, with a broken wrist, has returned to Emporia, and resumed her studies. Miss Anna Hickman, who was visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, has returned to her home, in Kansas City.

The Rev. Y. E. Hill will have charge of the Presbyterian pulpit during the coming year, and will preach his first sermon therein next Sunday. April 22 is the day that has been set apart for Columbian Day exercises in the public schools, and they are now preparing to celebrate it. Suit has been brought against Chase county, by S. E. Whitney, for \$300 damages and possession of the road at the new Diamond creek bridge.

Strong City, and Miss Mary Dowling, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, Judge Frost officiating. The Brace Brothers are building a new house on their lots, north of Mrs. E. Porter's, and the tearing down of the old house, the Widow Smith house, will remove the oldest landmark in North Cottonwood Falls.

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. County Superintendent Theodore B. Moore has received the plans for preparing the school work to be exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and school officers and teachers can get copies by applying to him.

One hundred and eighteen acres of first-class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm. Address the owner, FRANK M. BAKER, 827 Kent street, Denver, Col. Middle Creek Cemetery Association will hold a special meeting, at the Elk school-house, on April 16th, at 7 o'clock, p. m. All stockowners, lot owners and everybody interested in the cemetery are earnestly requested to attend. H. COLLETT, Sec'y.

We would like for our readers to look at the official paper of the county, the People's party organ, and see if, by reading the final tax notice, they can tell whether deeds are to be given for the property sold for taxes or to the owners of said property. Mahlon Lewis will have on sale at the Central Drug Store, on Friday and Saturday, April 8 and 9, a choice collection of geraniums, bigonias, monthly roses and other house plants. Also hardy roses, and a home grown assortment of shrubbery. Be sure and see him.

The following officers of the Home Building and Loan Association were elected, last Saturday night, for the ensuing year: Secretary, L. M. Swopes; Treasurer, J. H. Mercer; Directors—M. P. Strail, Elmer Johnston, S. F. Perrigo, George George, J. M. Kerr, W. E. Hillert, A. M. Brees.

Democrats don't forget the convention, next Saturday, but be in attendance at the same, as a Democratic Club is to be organized here that day, and the Hon. J. M. McCown, of Emporia, President of the Lyon County Democratic Club, will deliver an address at the Court-house, that afternoon. At the annual meeting of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association last Saturday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Secretary, John B. Sanders; Treasurer, E. B. Johnston; Directors—G. E. Finley, W. C. Giese, George George, H. F. Gillet, Elmer Johnston, J. M. Kerr, W. W. Sanders.

J. M. McCown, of Emporia, President of the Lyon County Democratic Club, will be here at the time of holding the Democratic County Convention, April 9, and address the people on the issues of the day, and every Democrat and, in fact, every voter in the county should hear him. He is a forcible speaker and should have a crowded house to listen to him. The last lecture of the course, the proceeds of which are to be given for the benefit of the High School Library, will be delivered on Saturday evening, April 9, by Professor Wilkinson, on the subject, "Flies, or the Oldest Inhabitants of Kansas." A good musical programme by the best local talent will be given in connection with the lecture.

Epworth League programme for April 12, 1892: Declamation—Miss Lola Bonewell. Instrumental Solo—Miss Jensen. Paper—Mrs. Moore. Select Reading—Mrs. Warren. Duets—Misses Maud and Rose Palmer. Paper—Miss Ida Estes. Mike F. Fox, formerly of this city, whose family and relatives reside at Manhattan, Indiana, was shot through the head, by Dudley Furney, formerly of Washington township, the same county, on March 21st, ultimo, at Denver, Colorado, and died in a few hours. From the account published in the Rocky Mountain News, the shooting was done in self-defense. Fox having drawn a knife on Furney, the trouble arose from jealousy on the part of Furney in regard to indiscretions of his wife and Fox. Fox was about 25 years of age. His remains were taken back to Manhattan for interment.

Died, at her home, in this city, on Friday morning, April 1, 1892, of dropsy, Mrs. Christina Penoy Strickland, aged 66 years, 5 months and 16 days. She was born, October 16, 1825, in Pennsylvania, and with her parents to Iowa, in 1837. At the age of 18 years she joined the Methodist Church; and was married to William Strickland, January 18th, 1844, to whom she bore eleven children, five boys and six girls, eight of whom are still living, three boys and five girls. They remained in Iowa until 1869, when they removed to Missouri, where they remained until 1883, when they came to Cottonwood Falls, where she had lived ever since. Her remains were interred in the cemetery west of this city, Saturday afternoon, the funeral services taking place in the M. E. Church, conducted by the Rev. Isaac Hill. Mrs. Strickland was much loved by all who knew her, and her bereaved children have the sympathy of a host of friends in the hour of their deepest sorrow.

Programme of Chase County Teachers' Association to be held at the High School building, Cottonwood Falls Saturday, April 9th, 1892, at 1:30, p. m.: Music—Grammar Department Cottonwood Falls School. Paper—Means of Securing Good Order, D. J. White. General Discussion—Opened by W. M. Kyser. Recitation. Class in Map Drawing—Mrs. Griesham. Medieval Peoples—Miss Anna Rookwood. Music—Boys of Second Intermediate Cottonwood Falls School. Reces.

Instrumental music. Debate—Resolved, That success depends more upon individual effort than natural endowments: Affirmative, J. E. Vanderpool, C. W. Harrison, T. G. Allen; Negative, G. U. Young, D. A. Rose, J. E. Perry. Miscellaneous Business. Music—Toledo and Saffordville Quartette. The last lecture of the course will be given Saturday evening, April 9, by Professor Wilkinson, on the subject, "Flies, or the Oldest Inhabitants of Kansas." A good musical programme by the best local talent will be given in connection with the lecture.

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March 31, 1892: Gallagher, Anthony. Longostos, Mr. Murphy, Hattie. Smith, E. M. Shelton, Mrs. Chas. Wadsworth, HG. All the above remaining unclaimed for, April 14, 1892, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. BREESE, P. M.

PETIT JURY. The following is a list of the jurors drawn, on Wednesday of last week, for the May term of the District Court: Falls township—F. M. Copeland, S. J. Evans, F. A. Roniger, Robert Cuthbert, W. H. Spencer, F. M. Reagle, Jacob North, J. B. Stanbrouge; Matfield township—Henry Wagner, A. F. Myers, M. Knowland, George Houser; Diamond Creek township—M. D. Umbarger, Wm. Rouse, S. M. Wood, Jas. Dickson; Bazaar township—W. P. Evans; Cottonwood township—John M. Park, F. B. Holcomb; Toledo township—F. A. Jones.

'SQUIRE DAVIS' COURT. The following cases were tried before Justice of the Peace J. B. Davis, last Monday, resulting as follows: Mrs. Louise Judd vs. John Bielman, forcible detainer; judgment for plaintiff, which restores to her possession of her farm and all other rights asked for in her petition. State vs. John Bielman, assault, with loaded pistol, on Oliver Ellis; found guilty and fined \$3.00 and costs. State vs. John Bielman, J. D. Judd and Democrats, cutting wire gates and fences and leaving them open; conviction as to John Bielman; fine, \$1.00 and costs; appealed to District Court.

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 \$500. 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 principle cities to Florissant, nearest railroad station, with daily stages to Fremont. Inquire of local ticket agent, Santa Fe Route, about rates and service.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTIONS. The Chase County Sunday School Executive Committee recommend the following dates for holding the township conventions for Chase county for the year 1892: Cedar Township—June 8, 1892. Diamond Creek Township—July 13, 1892. Cottonwood Township—August 10, 1892. Matfield Township—September 14, 1892. Bazaar Township—October 12, 1892. Toledo Township—November 9, 1892. Falls Township—December 7, 1892. They also suggest the following topics for discussion in the various township conventions: How shall we make the meeting profitable. Preparation of teacher. What a superintendent may be and do. The model primary Sunday school class. Sunday school music and use of blackboard. The teacher, what should be in his hand before the class? What in his mind? What in his heart? Temperance teaching. Ruts—Things to be avoided. How to induce scholars to study. W. G. PATTEN, President. D. B. SMITH, Secretary.

CITY ELECTIONS. Last Monday, April 4, 1892, being election day in the cities of the county, the contending forces arrayed themselves in line for the conflict, but the wind blowing a gale nearly all day kept many from the polls. However, in COTTONWOOD FALLS the election passed off very quietly, and the old Mayor, Councilmen and Police Judge were elected to succeed themselves, which was for the second time, thus showing that the people were well satisfied with their former two terms of office, the result of the election being as follows: For Mayor—George George, 140 votes; J. H. Mercer, 62. For Councilmen—J. H. Doolittle, 141; L. W. Heck, 140; L. P. Kuhl, 130; M. P. Strail, 131; J. P. Kuhl, 130; Chick Smith, 70; G. B. Carson, 68; C. M. Gregory, 67; H. F. Gillet, 65; J. L. Cochran, 64; the first five being elected. For Police Judge—W. W. Rockwood, 132; Elmer Johnston, 66.

IN STRONG CITY the result was as follows: For Mayor—Henry Weibrecht, 159; Matt. McDonald, 131. For Councilmen—John Frew, 205; Pat. Raleigh, 197; Joseph Arnold, 186; Barney Carlin, 165; N. Peterson, 139; J. C. Petty, 128; J. F. Kirker, 116; W. R. Richards, 114; Patrick Tracy, 110; C. H. Hofman, 110; the first five being elected. Matt. Bledsoe was on both tickets for Police Judge, and was elected.

A Terrible Cyclone, CARRYING DEATH AND DESTRUCTION IN ITS COURSE.

The wind storm that raged, last Thursday night, from Indiana into Colorado, east and west, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern boundary of the United States, struck this county, about 11 o'clock that night, and left in its path the lifeless forms of four human beings, and the ruins of many habitations, besides uprooting the trees in many orchards, and large forest trees, and blowing down fences and outbuildings, and doing much minor damage. The residence of Theodore Blosser, on the Levi Holderman place, about 300 yards from the Homestead post-office, was scattered to the winds, for miles, and the lifeless bodies of himself, wife and eighteen-months-old child were found on the prairie near by. The barn and windmill were also blown away.

The house of George Swinhart, near Morgan, was blown away; occupants unhurt. The house of John Maw, on Middle creek, occupied by himself, his wife and a large family of children, was demolished, the family escaping unhurt. The house of Wm. T. Reischer, on Middle creek, was blown away, himself killed, his wife getting a leg broken and his sons, William and Tom, getting badly hurt. His body was found, the next day, in a lot, partly eaten by hogs. He had been in the Soldiers' Home in California, and had just come home the day before the storm, on a visit to his family.

The house of R. Teat, west of Elmdale, was blown away, and himself and family more or less injured. The house of Wm. Daub, west of this city, was blown off its foundation. Part of James Lawless' house, on Diamond creek, was wrecked; and considerable damage was done on the farm of George Drummoud at d D. W. Morris, on the same creek. The house of Frank Myser, at the head of Diamond creek, was blown down, and one of his sons was badly hurt.

The house of Tom Maxwell, on the same creek, was carried in the air some distance, and, in going over the hen house, the stove dropped out of it, setting the hen house afire and burning it up. In this city outhouses, sidewalks, etc., were turned over, the greatest damage, however, being the blowing over of the barn on the Mrs. Sallie Kellogg premises.

DEATH OF MRS. P. C. JEFFREY. Died, at her home in Elmdale, Kansas, at 5:30, Sunday evening, April 3, 1892, of consumption, Mrs. Hattie Everett Jeffrey, consort of P. C. Jeffrey, Esq., in the 40th year of her age, and her remains were interred in the cemetery west of this city, Tuesday afternoon, the funeral services taking place at the M. E. church at Elmdale, the Rev. E. M. Dugger and R. K. Maclean officiating, and the Presbyterian choir of this city assisting in the services. Mrs. Jeffrey was born September 15, 1852, in Marietta, Ohio, and died, at her home in Elmdale, Kansas, April 3, 1892. She was the daughter of Mary S. Shipman and John Rose Everett. Her father died before her birth and she was reared by her mother. The first nine years of her life were spent at Marietta, Keokuk, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Leavenworth. At the age of nine she came to Chase county, where she had since resided. Many of the old settlers remember her as a young girl riding on horseback, driving cattle, etc., in the Cottonwood Valley, where Elmdale now stands. She attended school in Leavenworth, also the State Normal, at Emporia, and received a liberal education. She was married to P. C. Jeffrey, June 9, 1881, and became the mother of two children, both of whom preceded her to the better land. She was well and widely known as bookkeeper in the store and assistant cashier in the bank, doing all in her power to aid her husband in business. She was always an earnest worker in all good work, and all religious and temperance efforts. While not making a public profession of religion in early life, she was fully converted in 1887, was baptized and united with the M. E. Church, of Elmdale, and ever since has lived an active, faithful Christian, realizing that: "This world can never give The bliss for which we sigh; That 'tis not all of life to live, Nor all of death to die."

Her death is deeply felt by her husband and by her relatives and friends, of whom she had a large circle, being loved and respected by all who knew her. In her death the cause of Christ loses an efficient aid, the Church an able and working member, and his many friends a helpful and soul-inspiring associate. But for her we should not mourn, as our great losses here are her eternal gain, and she has gone where pain and death can never come, there to dwell with her Savior and loved ones gone before, and live forever on the evergreen shore. A MOURNER.

THE HOMEMIEST MAN IN COTTONWOOD FALLS. As well as the handiest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. Send 50 cents to Bond & Co., 376 Broadway, Chicago, and you will receive, post paid, 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.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agency, Railroad or Synclastic Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. apr 27-17

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb 24-11

S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. GRISHAM, WOOD & CRISHAM, 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 thereon. 7-13 11.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts. Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. ly 11-1

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth. OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, first 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, De-ventilated Air and all known Anesthetics used to relieve pain. No efforts spared to give satisfaction. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - Kansas.

D. W. MERCER always keeps the Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH. Try Him. Matfield Green. nov 19 11

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, 401 1/2 Washington, D. C.

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 almost 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. THE STEARNS WIND MILL.

The lightest, strongest, most durable, has been built and in constant use for years, has stood the test of time, is suitable for all classes of work; ask for illustrated matter giving description of our wheel made with malleable iron fellows, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade. We build all sizes of both power and pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds, tank work of every kind a specialty; goods are fully guaranteed. We will give Patrons and others wholesale prices where we have no Agents. Send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper. Address all correspondence to the STEARNS MAN'FG. CO., CONNERSVILLE, IND., U. S. A.



WOVEN WIRE FENCING BEST STEEL WIRE WIRE ROPE SELVAE

A Fierce Specimen.



tain their hold on my shirt sleeve, and I rejoiced greatly thereat. My exultation was of short duration, however, for the palm and back of my hand offered good holding ground, and I was soon helpless. To this add the palpable rage it exhibited, with its huge, cruel, protruding eyes darting defiance and seemingly flashing fire, and the body turning many colors, from purple to bright crimson, swaying to and fro under the impulses of the contractions of its unemployed tentacles, and you may picture, if you can, the danger of my situation.

"For awhile I thought my adversary would be content in showing its strength; but when it endeavored to get its beak, which I could see between the roots of its arms, in position to bite, and the tentacles were dashed and thrashed about like whips, and cries of rage resembling the growl of a fierce watch dog were repeatedly uttered, I knew that I had underestimated the power and ferocity of the seemingly harmless squid. Its cold, slimy grasp was extremely sickening, and in my terror I called out to Walker, who was disappearing around the point. The sound of my voice seem to madden my foe, for it now bit me in a dozen or more places with its sharp parrot-bill mouth, my arms, side and body each coming in for its share.

"Looking about me I noticed a projecting rock which I thought could be used to free me from my hideous and loathsome load. Approaching it, I spread my arms as wide apart as I could, and threw the animal over the point of the projection with as much force as I could gather, expecting that the shock would release me; or, if that failed, that by pressing my feet against the base of the rock I could tear myself loose. Vain thought—I could not have done a more unwise thing, for I had played into the creature's hand, so to speak, for it instantly fastened itself to the rock by four of its arms, and I was as much of a prisoner as ever. Nor was this all. Judge if you can with what horror I felt the suckers grip me with increased force; conceive if you can the terror that took hold of me when I realized that I had lost all power to control my own movements, and that I was being drawn, with apparently little effort, toward the water. Mad with fright and apprehension, I resisted, and again called, nay howled, for Walker's help.

"How long he was in arriving! Each second seemed a minute, each minute an hour; yet, I suppose that once he saw something out of the ordinary had occurred, he was not above two minutes in reaching my side. To my unspeakable disgust he did not offer to help me, but stood with bulged-out eyes looking at the monster with whom I had been battling for a quarter of an hour. 'By Jove! Ain't I lucky? Worth ten years of a man's life,' he shouted, in his transport. 'Hold on, doctor! I'll be back in a few moments, I must have him—I must have him!'

"I wish he had you, you puppy. Take your knife and cut me free," I cried.

"No, no," he replied, eagerly; "that would spoil a specimen. I must go to the boat and get the net. Hold on, old man, hold on to him!"

"You idiot," I yelled; "can't you see that the brute is hauling me to the water? Cut me free or I will make you rue the hour you attempted to compare my safety with a specimen. Cut me free, I tell you."

"Now, doctor, be reasonable. If you fight him well, I shall have time to go to the boat for the net. I cannot let so fine a sample of the fiercest cuttle-fish known to science be ruined. Keep cool; I'll be right back."

"The fellow's indifference to my feelings, my misery and danger, aroused my choler, and my fury overcame my reason. With a strength obtained I

know not how, I tore myself loose from the cuttle and darted after Walker. Fortunately for him I had no weapon in my hand or I believe I would have slain him then and there; as it was I struck with my clinched fist, and down he dropped like a stone.

"In a few moments my mind got clear of the daze, and I brought my companion to with some difficulty. His first question was characteristic of the man and incensed me greatly. 'Have you got him? Surely you did not let him go?' he said, anxiously.

"I know not and care not what has become of the squid," I said. "I can only remember your heartlessness and indifference when I was in a position in which my worst enemy, if I had one, would not permit me to remain an instant. From this time out, sir, don't presume to address me; you are beneath my contempt or I would post you to every one in the ship—puppy!"

"How large was that cuttle fish, doctor?" asked my friend, Wilbur.

"Each arm was about four feet long, making the animal quite nine feet in diameter. Its body was not much larger than a cocoanut, nor was its bite poisonous, being a smooth cut as though made with a double pair of scissors. The marks left by the suckers remained several days, and I felt the pain for two weeks. It is needless to say I determined never to attack an animal of that description again, and I kept my word.—J. D. Milligan, in Yankee Blade.

"Walker, the young westerner, and I walked along the rocky shore picking up shells and seaweeds left by the receding tide.

"Seeing a small bight that appeared to offer better prospects of a large haul at once, I left my companion looking at the movements of a colony of sea-anemones, and walked forward. I had to mind my steps, and in looking down my attention was attracted to a most extraordinary-looking animal crawling toward the surf which had only the moment before left it stranded. It needed but a few seconds for me to recognize it as a species of sepia, or cuttle-fish, which the whalers call 'rock-squid.' I had seen the creature exposed for sale in the markets of Japan and China where they are regarded as luxuries, but never of a size approaching the individual at my feet, and never before on land and free, so it appeared to me the more remarkable.

"It was crawling on its eight legs, which, from their soft, flaccid and flexible nature, bent considerably under the weight of its body, so that it was lifted up by the efforts of its tentacles only a short distance from the rocks. This gave it an appearance of being a weakly specimen of its kind, and, as it seemed to be much alarmed at seeing me, and made every effort to escape, I, though not in the humor to endeavor to capture so ugly a customer, whose aspect excited a feeling of disgust not unmingled with fear, endeavored to prevent its escape by pressing on one of its limbs with my foot, making use of considerable force for that purpose, but its strength was so great that it quickly liberated its member, and all the efforts I could employ in this way, on the wet, slippery rock, were futile. Several times I placed my foot under its body attempting to turn it over, but in this I was foiled by the wonderful agility and cleverness displayed by the creature in drawing its pendant body to one side or the other.

"Now, outside of my desire to assist my young friend, I had no more use for that hideous animal than you would have for another nose. My blood was up, however, for the resistance the animal had made, when I was certain of a speedy mastery, made me resolve not to give in. 'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread,' didn't cross my mind, and it is probable I would not have heeded the axiom if it had. I gave a powerful jerk to disengage it from the rocks to which it clung so forcibly by its suckers, and again was frustrated by its marvelous strength and resistance.

"Being somewhat tired by my efforts in the hot sun, I was on the point of letting go my hold and permitting the cuttle to escape, when the enraged animal lifted its head, with its large eyes protruding from the middle of its body, and letting go its hold on the rocks suddenly turned and sprang upon my right arm, which I had previously bared to the shoulder in order to reach shells at the bottom of holes or in shallow pools of water left by the fast ebbing tide. It clung with its suckers with great power, and, as I tried to free my arm with my left hand, two of the limbs were wound round my left arm, but the suckers could not main-

tain their hold on my shirt sleeve, and I rejoiced greatly thereat. My exultation was of short duration, however, for the palm and back of my hand offered good holding ground, and I was soon helpless. To this add the palpable rage it exhibited, with its huge, cruel, protruding eyes darting defiance and seemingly flashing fire, and the body turning many colors, from purple to bright crimson, swaying to and fro under the impulses of the contractions of its unemployed tentacles, and you may picture, if you can, the danger of my situation.

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FOOLING THE SENATORS.

Newspaper Men Before the Dolph Smelling Committee.

The Wisecracks Told to Learn How Correspondents Gather Forbidden News Concerning Secret Sessions—Gen. Boynton's Little Joke.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The most potent, grave and revered seignors, the very noble and approved good masters of politics and statecraft, who comprise the membership of the United States senate, occasionally give way to a burst of righteous indignation. They are having a burst at the present moment.

A little over a year ago, Senator Dolph, of Oregon, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate and ascertain through whom the secrets of executive sessions of the senate were exposed to the press. Mr. Dolph was appointed chairman of the investigating committee, which held regular sessions for a period of nearly three months and which was known at the time as the Dolph smelling committee. Not less than a hundred newspaper men were examined; but the committee found it impossible to ascertain the sources of information which were opened to the news-gatherers at the national capital.

The first newspaper man brought before the committee as a witness was Mr. Harries, of an evening paper in this city. Before answering any questions, Mr. Harries said: "Gentlemen of the committee, I must decline to answer any of your questions unless I know by what authority your committee is constituted. I do not know whether you have any right to summon persons or examine papers in this matter, and until I have reasonable information to that effect, I must decline to answer your questions, and consider them impertinent." Mr. Dolph thereupon produced a resolution adopted in secret session of the senate, authorizing the appointment of this committee, and also a copy of the order of the vice president naming the members of the committee. Thereupon Mr. Harries said: "Mr. Chairman, I have read the Congressional Record diligently during this entire congressional session, and have occupied my seat in the press gallery almost constantly, and this is the first time I have ever heard of a resolution of this nature, and therefore am inclined to doubt its genuineness. I do not believe that the senate ever adopted such a resolution as this, or that you have any authority to question me upon this subject."

Chairman Dolph then said: "This resolution was adopted in executive session, and the committee was appointed by the vice president during the executive session, and that is the reason it is not found upon the pages of the Congressional Record."

"I am obliged to take your word for that, Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Harries, "and I have to thank you, sir, for the information. I have taken a verbatim copy of this report, and will print it in the paper this afternoon, giving credit in my publication to you, sir, as the gentleman who gave me the information concerning this resolution which was adopted in an executive session."

The entire Dolph smelling committee was astonished at the boldness of the witness. They informed him that he had no authority to print that resolution nor to make any mention of the matter in his paper. They demanded that he return the notes which he had taken and commanded him not to make newspaper comment upon the work of the committee. Mr. Harries replied by informing the committee that he would not surrender his notes unless compelled to do so by force; adding that with a mind trained to business of that sort he had already impressed the fact so thoroughly upon his memory that he could reproduce the resolution without the notes, and if necessary he would do so. He asked them if the resolution authorized them to search the memory of newspaper men and capture their brains as contraband of war.

This first witness was exceedingly incorrigible. It was absolutely impos-



HARRIES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

ble for the committee to gain any light or information from him concerning the methods of obtaining information from senators or as to what senator or senators gave information concerning the happenings in executive session. The rest of the witnesses were like unto him, so that, after about three months' effort, the committee desisted from its labors and reported that it was impossible to ascertain from whom or through whom the secrets of the executive session leaked.

Pending the work of this committee, your correspondent walked upon the floor of the senate and held conversation with Senator Davis, of Minnesota, concerning northwestern news. After the exchange of a few sentences, Senator Davis said: "Will you be kind enough to tell me confidentially what member of this body is so forgetful of his senatorial obligations, and so unkind of the hospitality of a home, as to give away a complete report of a party caucus such as was held at the residence of Senator Evans last night, and published in the Post this morning?"

To this I responded very gravely: "Senator, I cannot tell you that. I will not betray the secrets of the press gallery, and, therefore, cannot give you the direct information which you seek. But I believe I violate no confidence in telling you that nearly all of the boys suspect Dolph."

The Minnesota senator, although one of the most dignified and reserved of men, laid back in his chair and almost laughed aloud at the absurdity of suspecting Dolph, who was chairman of the smelling committee. Frank Hiseock, of New York, whose desk was then adjoining that of Davis, had overheard the latter part of my remark, and he, too, was convulsed with laughter. After leaving the senate chamber and entering the press gallery, I looked down upon a singular scene. Senators Davis, Hiseock, Pettigrew, Carey and Edmunds stood around the desk of Senator Dolph, and upon their faces played the smiles of mischievous tormentors. No other occupants of the galleries understood the source of innocent merriment which agitated the senators. I learned afterwards that Dolph had no peace from his colleagues until after his smelling committee was dissolved.

"I consider this an outrage, and I propose to have it explained and an apology offered," said Frank Hiseock, of the Detroit Free Press, to the sergeant-at-arms of the senate. "Here I have been on the pay roll as a witness awaiting orders for nearly three months at \$2.50 a day, and now I have received notice that my services as a witness are no longer required. I consider this witness-fee business as a soft snap, and I want to know by what influence I have been withdrawn from the pay roll as a witness." That was the last shaft of sarcasm and ridicule which broke the back of the committee. Very soon afterwards all of the correspondents who had been summoned as witnesses were notified that they would be no longer needed. Hiseock's satire was simply galling. He had only been before the committee one hour, but his name had been retained on the witness roll as awaiting orders, and he was entitled to the daily fees which he demanded and drew, expressing great indignation, apparently, that the witness fees could not go on forever. Since that time the statesmen of the senate have been very reserved and dignified in their reference to gentlemen of the press gallery and their methods of obtaining information. But within the last few days a local paper



FRY GIVING DOLPH AWAY.

printed a brief synopsis of the discussions in executive session on the Chili question. Certain members of the senate are very indignant about the matter, and are threatening an investigation concerning the senatorial leakage upon this question. It is probable that there will be sufficient sober sense and good judgment in the body to prevent them from enacting another farce like the Dolph smelling committee.

Ten years ago Senator Edmunds asked Gen. Boynton how senatorial secrets were discovered, and the response of the distinguished correspondent was: "Senator Edmunds, if you will give me your word that you will not repeat to anyone what I say to you, I will give you the information which you desire." The senator from Vermont gave immediate acquiescence of secrecy, and Gen. Boynton added: "There is a large air shaft leading to the senate, which is covered by a brass grate on the floor immediately in front of the vice president's desk. The correspondents crawl up that shaft, one by one, taking turns, and taking notes of everything that is said in executive sessions."

It is probable that the senator never until this day told anyone what he had learned, but it is a well known fact that the door leading to that air shaft has been locked from that day until this, so that it is impossible for any of the wicked fellows to crawl in there. As a matter of fact, Gen. Boynton gave the senator a fairy story out of his own imagination, because none of the correspondents ever had entered that air shaft, and it would be a physical impossibility for any of them to ascend it under any circumstances. But the senator was satisfied with the explanation given him, and no harm was done, not even to Gen. Boynton's conscience, because he was joking when he told that story and had no idea that the senator took it in dead earnest until he learned afterwards that that air shaft door had been hermetically sealed. And, after all, nobody knows how the correspondents gather their forbidden news concerning secret sessions.

SMITH D. FRY.

Royal Collectors.

The prince of Wales is a diligent collector of pipes, but he is not by any means the only one among European royalties who indulges in the "collecting fad." The czar of all the Russias, for instance, collects stamps and the eggs of birds of prey. William of Germany has a fine collection of autographs, the passion for which he shares with his brother rulers, the kings of Roumania and Sweden. The queen of Italy gathers in what shoes and gloves she can that have been worn by sovereigns of the past and present. She is the proud possessor of the shoes of Marie Antoinette, of Mary Stuart, Empress Josephine, Queen Anne and Empress Catherine of Russia.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

POULTRY HOUSE PLAN.

A Convenient and Economical Two Story Structure.

There has always been a prejudice against two-story poultry houses, because of the disadvantages encountered in keeping fowls so far above ground. That there is a saving in building material and subsequent repairs, in making use of such buildings, there can be no question. Only one-half as much roofing is necessary, which is an item worth considering where there are so many buildings on a farm that they seem to make the matter of continual shingling a necessity.

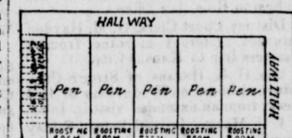
The illustration presents a view of a two-story poultry house with each floor on a level with the ground—a plan that can be advantageously followed where the "lay of the land" is suitable. The



TWO-STORY POULTRY HOUSE.

soil should be either naturally or artificially well drained, and the wall around the ends and back side of the lower story should be well made, so as to keep the interior from becoming damp. This wall can be built of rough stone, perhaps, more cheaply than of any other suitable material, where stones are plentiful.

The interior can be arranged to suit one's own convenience, a suggestion merely being made in the diagram. If a platform is built at the end, so as to



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN.

enter the building at the right hand side, the short hall across the end can be avoided, thus giving more room for the pens. The partition between the main hallway and the pens should be of wire netting to admit the sunlight from the large windows in front. As the stairway is arranged, the hall in the lower story will be upon the back side, as it should be here. Yards can be constructed on each side, though none are shown for the lower story in the illustration. Such a house can, of course, be built at any length desired. Where two breeds are kept, the less hardy can be wintered in the lower story to great advantage. Such a building allows one to keep two such breeds as the Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, or other large breed, thus making quite sure of eggs the year round if proper management is used.

I believe in having a separate roosting-room in the upper story, so that the fowls may be sure of warm quarters at night, a flock being able to warm up a small apartment like the one figured, by the heat of their bodies. They should keep themselves warm during the day time by vigorous scratching—an exercise essential for warmth and productive laying.—Webb Donnell, in Country Gentleman.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

It is an old axiom that he is farthest from market who has nothing to sell. Less grumbling about poor markets and more attention paid to growing something to sell in them would help some farmers out immensely.

If you intend to use the fungicides and insecticides preparations must be made early. There will be no time to get ready after the season opens. Blossoms must be sprayed as soon as they appear, and a day or two in delay may cause the loss of a portion of the fruit.

The rot on grapes can only be prevented by vigilant work. The debris around the vines must be raked up and burned, and the full use of air-slaked lime made on the ground, while the sprayer must be put in use not only early but often during the whole season.

If farmers were as careful to get rid of poor stock as to get rid of the weeds there would be a great advantage gained. A scrub animal is on a par with a weed. It takes nourishment from better stock, and occupies room that could be used more profitably with something else.

The effect of feeding linseed and cottonseed meal are plainly shown in the quality of the manure. Both substances are rich in nitrogen and mineral matter, and form a valuable addition to the ration where nitrogenous elements are lacking. In proportion to feeding value, as well as the value imparted to the manure, it is doubtful if any foods are cheaper.

WOODEN floors to pens or stalls assist in keeping the animals dry, but if the floor is full of cracks it may be harmful in permitting cold draughts of air to come up from below, rendering the animal very uncomfortable. This may be avoided somewhat by the use of plenty of bedding, but the safer plan is to have the space under the floor tight in order to prevent draught.

FARMERS who use artificial fertilizers are convinced that it is an advantage to expend money in that direction, no matter how much manure they may have. The fertilizers are a complete addition to the fertility of the farm, while the manure comes from the products of the farm itself. Unless something is brought on the farm to balance that which is removed, the farm will at some time begin to decline.

USING THE HARROW.

An Implement That Can Always Be Advantageously Employed.

Both in preparing the soil for planting and in the cultivation of the different crops the harrow can nearly always be used to a good advantage. Under ordinary conditions the harrow is an economical tool, and for this reason it can often be used much more largely than it is.

It is important with all crops to have the soil in a good tilth before planting the seed, and in finishing this work the harrow can always be used more or less to an advantage. It is too often the case that sufficient harrowing is not given.

Generally the sooner the harrow is used after the soil is stirred with the plow or cultivator the better. In many cases the land is plowed in the fall, and in the spring all that is necessary is to work the surface with a disc harrow or cultivator and then finish with the spike-tooth harrow.

In the preparation of the soil for the seed it is often the last working that does the best. A fine seed bed not only gives a better germination, but leaves the soil in a better condition to commence the cultivation early, while it affords a much better opportunity for the plants to make a good growth.

By having the soil in a good tilth when the seed is planted the work of cultivating can begin as soon as the other work will permit after planting. By doing this not only will the weeds be destroyed more readily, but the soil can be kept in a good tilth much easier.

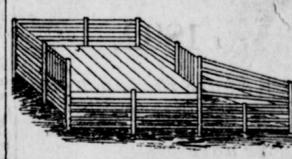
While destroying the weeds and giving clean cultivation is one essential item, it is not all. Keeping the soil fine and mellow is equally important. In many cases the first harrowing may be given before the plants show above ground. In most cases there are a number of different kinds of weed seeds that will germinate in less time than is required for corn, cane or potatoes, and these will be destroyed if proper care is taken by using the harrow early.

One advantage in using the harrow two or three times before commencing with the cultivator is that it destroys the weeds more thoroughly close around the plants than almost any other implement that can be used. If the weeds can be kept down at the start and the soil made fine and mellow the plants are able to secure a more vigorous start to grow, and then by using the cultivator this growth may be much more readily maintained. But if the plants get stunted in the early stages of growth no after working will entirely remove the effect, hence the importance of early, thorough work.—St. Louis Republic.

HANDY PEN FOR HOGS.

Its Merits Defined by the Man Who Invented It.

We have a hog pen that has proved most successful, and, for the benefit of the farming world, hereby define its merits. The pen is made in the corner of the hog lot. A convenient size is 6x12 feet. Extra posts are planted in the ground 6 feet from the line fence, then three 2x8 joists bolted or spiked to the posts. On these joists the floor is laid on 2x12 pieces. The fence is to be built with boards on the inside of the posts for the greatest strength. At each end is left a doorway. The doors slide up and down between cleats nailed to the posts. This pen is built



A HANDY PEN FOR HOGS.

above the ground at the height of the wagon box for convenience in loading and unloading hogs. The entrance to the pen is by a chute from the ground, allowing the hogs to run up and down at will to feed on a dry floor, and to capture them when wanted.

When a hog learns to seize poultry it is a capital place to fatten and dispatch as soon as possible. It is a rare thing for poultry to be taken from the hogs when shut up in this manner. This pen will be found a good investment as it will save much labor with the hogs and also save poultry from being eaten by them, and the floor makes a good shelter from storms. The drawing I send will give an idea of the plan.—Cor. Prairie Farmer.

The Best Feed for Colts.

Colts cannot be fed too liberally during their two years of life, especially if they are being trained. Ground oats and steamed ground oats and barley are good, but with both horses and colts good hay and grass are essential to perfect health. Give colts all they can eat up clean, but it is not so easy to fix the quantity with horses. Horses differ in the amount of food they do best on just as they differ in the amount of work they require. A limited proportion of cracked or ground food is beneficial in all cases, and essential in some. Horses who are inclined to bolt their oats, in whose solid excrements are observed their whole grains, will get more nourishment from broken than from whole grain. Good clean bran, well scalded, may be used judiciously to good advantage when the horse's bowels need a little loosening.—Charles Marvin in his book, Training the Trotting Horse.

How to Use Manure.

Whether to broadcast the manure or use it in the hills depends on the quantity of manure and the kind of soil. On light sandy soil the best results are gained when the manure is used in the hill. It is more profitable, however, on ordinary loam soils, to broadcast the manure, even if all of it must be spread on a small surface. Using the manure in the hill allows it to be used to better advantage over more land, but the benefits to the soil are not as lasting as when the manure is broadcast.

A SARATOGA CO. MIRACLE.

Helpless for Years and Excluded from Hospitals as Incurable.

The Remarkable Experience of Charles Quant as Investigated by an Albany (N. Y.) Journal Reporter—A Story of Surprising Interest.

[Albany (N. Y.) Journal, March 4th.]

SARATOGA, March 4th.—For some time past there have been reports here and elsewhere in Saratoga county of a most remarkable—indeed, so remarkable as to be miraculous—cure of a most severe case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, simply by the use of a popular remedy known as "Pink Pills for Pale People," prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Morristown, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont. The story was to the effect that Mr. Chas. A. Quant, of Galway, who for the last six or eight years has been a great sufferer from creeping paralysis and its attendant ills, and who had become utterly powerless of all self-help, had, by the use of a few boxes of the Pink Pills for Pale People, been so fully restored to health as to be able to walk about the street without the aid of crutches. The fame of this wonderful, miraculous cure was so great that the Evening Journal reporter thought it worth his while to go to Galway to call on Mr. Quant to learn from his lips, and from the observation and testimony of his neighbors, if his alleged cure was a fact or only an unfounded rumor. And so he drove to Galway and spent a day and a night there in visiting Mr. Quant, getting his story and interviewing his neighbors and fellow-townsmen. It may be proper to say that Galway is a pretty little village of about 400 people, delightfully located near the center of the town of Galway, in Saratoga county, and about 17 miles from Saratoga Springs. Upon inquiry the residence of Mr. Charles A. Quant was easily found, for everybody seemed to know him, speak well of him, and be overflowing with surprise and satisfaction at his wonderful cure and restoration to the activities of enterprising citizenship. For Mr. Quant was born in Galway and had spent most of his life there. Mr. Quant was found at his pretty home, on a pleasant street nearly opposite the academy. In response to a knock at the door it was opened by a man who, in reply to an inquiry if Mr. Quant lived there and was at home, said: "I am Mr. Quant. Will you come in?" After a little general and preliminary conversation, and after he had been apprised of the object for which the Journal reporter had called upon him, he, at request, told the story of himself and of his sickness and terrible sufferings, and of the ineffectual treatment he had had, and of his final cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and cheerfully gave assent to its use for publication. He said: "My name is Charles A. Quant. I am 37 years old. I was born in the village of Galway, and, excepting while traveling on business and a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole life here. My wife is a native of Ontario. Up to about eight years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was fully six feet tall, weighed 180 pounds and was very strong. For 12 years I was a traveling salesman for a piano and organ company and had to do a great deal of heavy lifting, got my meals very irregularly and slept in enough 'spare beds' in country houses to freeze any ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheumatism. About eight years ago I began to feel distress in my stomach and consulted several doctors about it. They all said it was dyspepsia, and for dyspepsia I was treated by various doctors in different places, and took all the patent medicines I could hear of that claimed to be a cure for dyspepsia. But I continued to grow gradually worse for four years. Then I began to have pain in my back and legs and became conscious that my legs were getting weak and my step unsteady, and then I staggered when I walked. Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was constantly growing worse, I then, upon advice, began the use of electric belts, pads and all the many different kinds of electric appliances I could hear of, and spent hundreds of dollars for them, but they did me no good. (Here Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter an electric suit of underwear for which he paid \$134). In the fall of 1888 the doctors advised a change of climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there I took a thorough electric treatment, but it only seemed to aggravate my disease, and the only relief I could get from the sharp and distressing pains was to take morphine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for death as the only certain relief. In September of 1888 my legs gave out entirely and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had double sight and was dizzy. My trouble so affected my whole nervous system that I had to give up business. Then I returned to the Roosevelt hospital, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me they had done all they could for me. Then I went to the New York hospital on Fifteenth street, where, upon examination, they said I was incurable and would not take me in. At the Presbyterian hospital they examined me and told me the same thing. In March, 1890, I was taken to St. Peter's hospital in Albany, where Prof. H. H. Hun frankly told my wife my case was hopeless; that he could do nothing for me and that she had better take me back home and save my money. But I wanted to make a trial of Prof. Hun's famous skill and I remained under his treatment for nine weeks; but secured no benefit. All this time I had been growing worse. I had become entirely paralyzed from my waist down and had partly lost con-

trol of my hands. The pain was terrible; my legs felt as though they were freezing and my stomach would not retain food, and I fell away to 120 pounds. In the Albany hospital they put 17 big burns on my back one day with red-hot irons and after a few days they put 14 more burns on and treated me with electricity, but I got worse rather than better; lost control of my bowels and water, and upon advice of the doctor, who said there was no hope for me, I was brought home, where it was thought that death would soon come to relieve me of my sufferings. Last September, while in this helpless and suffering condition, a friend of mine in Hamilton, Ont., called my attention to the statement of one John Marshall, whose case had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, had after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians been pronounced incurable, and was paid the \$1,000 total disability claim allowed by the order in such cases. Some months after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking some 15 boxes was fully restored to health. "I thought I would try them and my wife sent for two boxes of the pills and I took them according to the directions given on the wrapper on each box. For the first few days the cold baths were pretty severe, as I was so very weak, but I continued to follow instructions as to taking the pills and treatment, and even before I had used up the two boxes of pills I began to feel beneficial effects from them. My pains were not so bad; I felt warmer; my head felt better; my food began to relish and agree with me. I could straighten up; the feeling began to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my eye came back again as good as ever, and now, after the use of eight boxes of the pills—at a cost of only \$4.00—see—I can walk with the help of a cane only, walk all about the house and yard, can saw wood, and on pleasant days I walk downtown. My stomach trouble is gone; I have gained 10 pounds; I feel like a new man, and when the spring opens I expect to be able to renew my organ and piano agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given me up as incurable. "Other citizens of Galway, seeing the wonderful cure of Mr. Quant by the Pink Pills for Pale People, are using them. Frederick Sexton, a sufferer from rheumatism, said he was finding great benefit from their use, and Mr. Schultz, who had suffered from chronic dysentery for years, said he had taken two boxes of the pills and was already cured. Mr. Quant had also tried Faith cure, with experts of that treatment in Albany and Greenville, S. C., but with no beneficial results. A number of the more prominent citizens of Galway, as Rev. C. E. Herbert, of the Presbyterian church; Prof. James E. Kelley, principal of the academy; John P. and Harvey Crouch, and Frank and Edward Willard, merchants, and many others to whom Mr. Quant and his so miraculous cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are well known, were pleased to have the opportunity of bearing testimony to the high character of Mr. Quant, and of verifying the story of his recovery from the terrible affliction from which he had for so long a time been a sufferer. Truly, the duty of the physician is not to save life, but to heal disease. The remarkable result from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the case of Mr. Quant, induced the reporter to make further inquiries concerning them, and he ascertained that they are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is generally used, but a highly scientific preparation, the result of years of study and careful experiment. They have no rival as a blood builder and nerve restorer and have met with unparalleled success in the treatment of such diseases as paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, palpitation of the heart, that tired feeling which affects so many, and all diseases depending upon a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they affect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Morristown, N. Y., and are sold in boxes, (never in bulk by the hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medical Co., from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies, or medical treatment.

THE YOUNG IDEA.
It Scores a Bull's-eye in a Scholastic Shooting Match.

The school teacher had invited his oratorical friend to visit his school and while there he addressed the scholars. His remarks were histrionic and in the course of them he ran across Julius Caesar.

"It was a time of tumult in Rome, the Eternal City—you all know where Rome is, children," he said, "and Caesar was away in the north fighting. He knew a strong hand and a brave heart were needed there, but none dared to make the momentous step and he hesitated to rush where others feared to tread. Beyond the Rubicon Caesar heard the din of discord and at last he came down to the banks of that classic stream and looked toward the capital city. To march thither meant victory or death and Caesar crossed the Rubicon. Yes, children, the die was cast and Caesar crossed the Rubicon. And why did he cross the Rubicon? I ask you children, weak and wavering between right and wrong, why he crossed the Rubicon? "Why did—"
"I know," piped a youngster, interrupting the orator.
"I know; he wanted to get over on the other side."—Detroit Free Press.

STATE BOUNDARIES.

Not Infrequently Difficulties Arise Concerning Them.

After one of the Emperor Napoleon's great victories the English prime minister, looking at a map of Europe, said mournfully, "Roll up the map; it will not be wanted these ten years."

What he meant was that it would be ten years before the fighting over the boundaries of the European states came to an end. And in fact these boundaries have been fought over since then for nearly eight times ten years, and are likely to be still further and radically altered in the coming decades.

This fact makes it interesting to ask how the states of our own Union came to fix their boundaries, and how claims which often conflicted were peaceably adjusted.

When territories are admitted nowadays as states, like Washington, or North and South Dakota, the answer is easy. The United States government controls the land originally, and congress fixes the limits both of the territory and of the state or states created from it.

But the situation of the eastern states at the start was very different. When their boundaries were first defined, they were colonies unconnected with and often hostile to one another. Nearly all of them based their claims to territory on vague grants from English kings to explorers, colonial companies, or royal favorites. As the interior land was almost without value and little sought after, and as the sea coast was the only important district, the grants were drawn with great carelessness.

For instance, the original grant for the colony of Connecticut included a strip of land from Long Island Sound to the Pacific ocean. Subsequently a part of the same land, together with territory given long before to Massachusetts and New Hampshire, were included in the grant to New York.

Examples of rival claims to territory might be given almost by the score. What is now Vermont was claimed by New York and New Hampshire; Ohio was claimed by Connecticut and Virginia, and there were other disputes as to territory in the south.

The wholesale Connecticut grant made trouble as far west as Ohio, where until the year 1800 the New England state owned all the land along Lake Erie. The name of the "Western Reserve" of Ohio is a reminder of a claim that was not merely made but partially allowed.

Massachusetts, too, owned the state of Maine for two hundred years, after which it generously surrendered its claim. Virginia for years owned sections of other states, and in fact at one time fairly divided with Connecticut the ownership of Ohio.

Even when the general ownership of land was settled, the question as to where the exact boundaries of states ran made trouble. Pennsylvania and Maryland quarreled so bitterly over their boundary that bloodshed of rival claimants on the border was of constant occurrence, but the dispute was settled finally in 1767 by the running of "Mason and Dixon's line," famous a century later as the boundary between freedom and slavery.

In some states the discovery of mistakes in generally accepted boundary lines has transferred important towns from one state to another. For instance, the citizens of Pawtucket were counted in Bristol county, Massachusetts, until 1861, when a new survey transferred Pawtucket to Rhode Island, while a part of the now great manufacturing city of Fall River, until then supposed to be in Rhode Island, was handed over to Massachusetts.

Even with the accurate surveys of to-day, disputes arise on the same perplexing question. Ohio and Indiana still hold rival and unsettled boundary claims. Even where a river runs along the state borders, trouble is not necessarily averted; for the question then arises, Who owns the right to the river? And if this ownership is important, as in the case of the oyster-beds in the Potomac, between Maryland and Virginia, fierce quarrels follow, even in these days.

Yet when we consider the warlike experiences of Europe in these very questions, with far less complexity of grants and titles than in our own states, it is greatly to the honor of our country that results have been so peaceably attained.—Youth's Companion.

MARKET REPORTS.

KANSAS CITY, APRIL 4.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	3 80 @ 4 50
Butchers' steers.....	3 70 @ 4 00
Native cows.....	2 00 @ 3 50
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.....	3 50 @ 4 55
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	81 @ 82
No. 2 hard.....	73 @ 73 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	33 @ 33 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	27 1/2 @ 27 3/4
RYE—No. 2.....	20 @ 20 1/2
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	1 90 @ 1 95
Fancy.....	1 90 @ 1 95
HAY—Baled.....	5 50 @ 6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	24 @ 29
CHEESE—Full cream.....	9 @ 10
EGGS—Choice.....	17 1/2 @ 11
BACON—Hams.....	9 @ 11
Shoulders.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Sides.....	9 @ 10
LARD.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
POTATOES.....	50 @ 75
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	4 00 @ 4 50
Butchers' steers.....	3 00 @ 4 50
HOGS—Packing.....	3 00 @ 4 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 00 @ 6 25
FLOUR—Choice.....	3 50 @ 4 55
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	85 @ 85 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	35 1/2 @ 36
OATS—No. 2.....	28 @ 28 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	70 @ 77
BUTTER—Creamery.....	25 @ 27
PORK.....	10 50 @ 10 62 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	4 40 @ 4 60
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 75 @ 4 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	4 40 @ 4 40
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4 00 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	81 @ 84 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	30 @ 30 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	28 @ 28 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	75 @ 75 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	25 @ 28
PORK.....	10 25 @ 10 30
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	4 50 @ 4 85
HOGS—Good to choice.....	4 00 @ 5 50
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	4 50 @ 5 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	93 1/2 @ 95
CORN—No. 2.....	28 @ 28 1/2
OATS—Western mixed.....	34 @ 38
BUTTER—Creamery.....	30 @ 29
PORK.....	9 50 @ 10 00

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as to damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

"Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle."

Most people would as soon be told they are looking ill.—Boston Transcript.

A Shining Mark for Rascals
To aim the arrow of spurious imitation at its Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Sometimes the shaft strikes, but rebounding destroys like the fatal shot in Ben. Franklin's case the evil marksman. Beware of all local bitters with or without labels which are colorable imitations of that of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, or which are represented to equal the great curative and preventive of malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney trouble, and nervousness. Insist upon having the genuine.

The opera singer who reaches the high notes must have a sour throat.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

REV. JAMES H. CORDEN, Pastor of M. E. Church, Wilson, N. C. says: "I have used Brady's Cough Cure in a single instance failed to obtain immediate relief from headache when directions were followed. 50c."

If we could use our own good advice how happy we would be.—Texas Siftings.

If you will be truly happy keep your blood pure and free from growing torpid by using Becham's Pills. 2c. cents a box.

"CALLED you a freckled idiot! How absurd! Why, you are not freckled!"—Fun.

Fortify Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

GOLDEN Sparkling bottled Beer, "The A. B. C. Bohemian" of the American Brewing Co. of St. Louis.

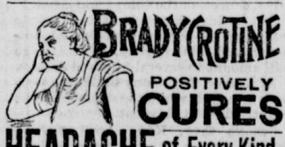


ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it or write to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. NEW YORK, N.Y. LOUISVILLE, KY.



BRADY'S HEADACHE CURE

POSITIVELY CURES HEADACHE of Every Kind.

It is perfectly harmless and contains no poisonous drug. Is not offered as a medicine to build up weak constitutions, or as a tonic. It is ONLY to Cure Headache. A trial will convince you. Any reliable druggist who may not have Brady's on hand will procure it, or it will be sent postpaid upon receipt of price—5 cents and 81. Accept no substitute. BRADY'S HEADACHE CURE, MACON, GA. SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

The smallest Pill in the World!
Why do you suffer from Dyspepsia and Sick-Headache, rendering life miserable, when the remedy is at your hand?
TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills
will speedily remove all this trouble, enable you to eat and digest your food, prevent headache and impart an enjoyment of life to which you have been strangers. Dose small. Price, 25 cents. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y. SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

BUNTING

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

FLAGS.

BUGGIES CARTS and at 1/2 PRICE
MORE than all other makes. We cut the prices and sell the best quality. LEADERS OF LOW PRICES. SPECIAL CUT PRICES BARGAINS OFFER. \$100 Man Carriage only \$9.50 \$200 Open Buggy only \$27.50 \$300 Top Buggy only \$38.00 \$100 Buggy Harness only \$4.75 Buy direct from factory. Save Middleman's Profit. Catalogue free. U. S. BUGGY & CART CO., 1149 N. 3rd Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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

"I am losing flesh," said the butcher as the dog stole a sizzling steak.—Washington Star.



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

"PROMPT AND PERMANENT!"

THE PECULIAR EFFECTS OF ST. JACOBS OIL
Are Its Prompt and Permanent Cures.

RHEUMATISM.—Jan. 17, 1883, GEORGE C. OSGOOD & CO., Druggists, Lowell, Mass., write: "MR. LEWIS DENNIS, 136 Moody St., desires to say that ORRIN ROBINSON, a boy of Graniteville, Mass., came to his house in 1881, walking on crutches; his leg was bent at the knee for two months. Mr. Dennis gave him St. Jacobs Oil to rub it. In six days he had no use for his crutches and went home cured without them."
Lowell, Mass., July 9, '87: "The cripple boy ORRIN ROBINSON, cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, has remained cured. The young man has been and is now at work every day at manual labor." DR. GEORGE C. OSGOOD.

LAMEBACK.—Aberdeen, S. Dak., Sept. 26, 1888: "Suffered several years with chronic stiffness in the back; was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured me." HERMAN SCHWAYGEL.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE

City of Toledo, Lucas Co., State of Ohio. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1899.

A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE

IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, and acts directly upon the Blood and mucous surfaces.

TESTIMONIALS: E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every case that takes it."
CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it.
REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl."
J. C. SIMPSON, Marquette, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of Catarrh."

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is Sold by all Dealers in Patent Medicines.

PRICE 75 CENTS A BOTTLE.

CURE F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.

Testimonials sent free on application. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., RACINE, WIS.

Manufacturers of Ironsides "Agitator" Threshers. Traction Portable and Skid Engines. Catalogue sent free to any address.



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FIND THE Latest Styles L'Art De La Mode. ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS AND NEW YORK FASHIONS. Order it of your best dealer or send 25 cents for latest number to W. J. MORSE, Publisher, 25 East 13th St., New York. SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

Fargo's \$2.50 Shoes

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 to us for the style and size you want. Illustrated descriptive list furnished on application, also complete pamphlet. C. H. FARGO & CO., Chicago. SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

BORE WELLS

with our famous Well Machinery. The only perfect self-cleaning and fast-dropping tools in use. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO. Catalogue FREE. YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad code situations. Write to B. BROWN, Sedalia, Mo. SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

Watch Out

Tower's Improved SLICKER is Guaranteed Absolutely Water Proof. Will not Peel or Leak or Stick Soft Woolen Watch Out Collar. Sent for A. J. TOWER, MFR. BOSTON, MASS. Catalogue.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY. FAT FOLKS REDUCED. 10 to 15 lbs. per month by harmless herbal medicine. No starving, no inconvenience, and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. Send for circulars, strictly confidential. ONLY S. J. B. VICKER'S THEATRE BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL. SEND THIS PAPER every time you write.

STONE QUARRY

WRITE TO W. B. SPRAGUE TO SELL ROOM 96, 115 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL. SEND THIS PAPER every time you write. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa. A. N. K.-D. 1390 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

TARIFF THE ISSUE.

Ring Words From Ex-President Cleveland.

His Speech at Providence, R. I.—The Democracy Should Not Be Drawn From the True Issues of the Great Battle For Tariff Reform.

Upon the invitation of the state central committee of Rhode Island ex-President Cleveland closed the campaign in that state in a speech at Providence. He was greeted by an immense throng. After alluding to the contest in the state the ex-president referred to the great and leading question of the day, tariff reform, as follows:

Those who oppose tariff reform delude themselves when they suppose that it rests wholly upon appeals to selfish considerations and the promise of advantage right or wrong or that our only hope of winning depends upon arousing animosity between different interests of our people. While we do not propose that those whose welfare we champion shall be blind to the advantages accruing to them from our plan of tariff reform, and while we are determined that these advantages shall not be surrendered to the blandishments of greed and avarice, we still claim nothing that has not underlying it moral consent and considerations of equal good conscience.

The government of the union is a government of the people; it emanates from them, its powers are granted by them and are to be exercised directly on them and for their benefit. This is not the language of a political platform. It is a declaration of the highest court in the land, whose mandates all must obey and whose definitions all partisans must accept.

In the light of this position of the tariff the government owes to the people the democratic principle that when through federal taxation, burdens are laid upon the daily life of the people not necessary for the government's economical administration, those who believe ever be the pretext, to enrich a few at the expense of the many the government's compact is violated.

Those who believe in tariff reform for the substantial good it will bring to the multitude who are neglected when selfish greed is in the ascendency; those who believe that the legitimate motive of our government is to do equal and exact justice to all our people and grant the privilege of doing so to those who believe that a nation boasting that its foundation is in honesty and conscience cannot afford to discard moral sentiment and those who would save our institutions from the undermining of a selfish and avaricious class, can hardly excuse themselves if they fail to join us in the crusade we have undertaken.

Our opponents, too, have a record on this question. Those who still adhere to the doctrine that an important function of the government is especially to aid them in their business; those who only see in the consumers of our land forced contributors to artificial benefits permitted by government favoritism; those who in our workingmen use the tools with which their shops and manufacturers are to be supplied at the cheapest possible rates, and those who believe that no moral question is involved in the tariff taxation of the people are probably familiar with this record and abundantly satisfied with it.

Such a review may also be of interest to those who believe that our consumers are entitled to be treated justly and honestly by the government and that the workingman should be allowed to feel in his humble home, as he supplies his family's daily needs, that his earnings are not unjustly expropriated from him to the benefit of the favored beneficiaries of unfair tariff laws.

This, then, is the record: When we began the contest for tariff reform it was said by our republican opponents in the face of our avowed aims and acts, that we were determined to free trade. A long advance was made in their insincerity and impudence when they accused us of acting in the interests of foreigners, and when they more than hinted that we have been bought with British gold. The only object served that the purpose of these amazing deliverances was to defeat entirely any reform in the tariff, though it had been enacted at a time when the expense of a tremendous war was justified in the name of peace because a grievous burden, though it had congested the federal treasury with a worse than useless surplus, inviting reckless public waste and extravagance, and though in many of its features the only purpose of its continuance was the bargaining permitted for party support.

Nothing shall divert us from our purpose to reform the tariff in this regard as well as many others, be the time of its accomplishment near or remote. It doubtless would please our adversaries if we could be allured from our watch and guard over the cause of the tariff reform to certain other objects, thus forgetting the people's trust and confidence.

Our opponents still in the coming national canvass settle accounts with us on the issue of tariff reform. It will not do for them to say to us that this is an old and determined question. The ten commandments are thousands of years old, but the victims are still alive. Years will be sought and preached until mankind and the republican party shall heed the injunction: "Thou shalt not steal."

Reciprocity With France. New York, April 4.—Hon. Whitelaw Reid, United States minister to France, returned from Paris on the steamship La Champagne yesterday morning. Mr. Reid was seen on board the steamer and talked freely concerning international affairs. He had with him the reciprocity and extradition treaties between the United States and France. Speaking of the treaties, Mr. Reid said:

"Signing these treaties completes all but a few details, every matter of negotiation pending between the United States and France. It only remains for the United States and the French chamber of deputies to ratify them."

NEW ORLEANS FIRES.

Two Destructive Conflagrations in the Crescent City—Loss Over \$3,000,000—The Deadly Cigarette.

New Orleans, April 4.—One of the most destructive cotton fires on record broke out at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning among some cotton on the sidewalk in front of the fireproof press on North Front street. Five cotton presses, including the fireproof Shippers Independent, were burned with their contents of 80,000 bales of cotton. The loss is estimated at \$3,000,000.

The lost district was bounded by Peters, Front, Thalia and Robin streets and the presses destroyed are as follows: Fireproof, Penrose Brothers, managers, South Front street, southwest corner of Robin; Shippers, Boyd & Herrick, proprietors, South Peters street, between Henderson and Robin; Independence Cotton Yard, South Peters street; Orleans Cotton Press, South Peters between Thalia and Tersichore. The total amount of cotton burned, as near as can be ascertained, is estimated at 80,000 bales, held by factors and commission merchants, and covered by their open policies. Much of this cotton will be sent to the pickeries and saved, so that the total loss will probably not exceed \$30 per bale, making the total on cotton between \$2,000,000 and \$2,250,000. The loss on presses and sheds is estimated at \$150,000.

It is thought the fire started from a cigarette which some person threw among the cotton.

ANOTHER FIRE.

New Orleans, April 4.—While the cotton press fire was raging an alarm was sent in for a fire in the residence portion of the city. It was bounded by Laurel, Annunciation, Second and Third streets. At the time the fire department, police and a majority of the residents of the burning district were at the cotton press fire.

A gale was blowing and the flames were fanned in all directions. Chief O'Connor sent several engines to the scene, but before they could get down to active work a dozen houses were in flames. Alarms were sent in and every engine on both sides of the river was summoned to the scene. The heat was intense and for this reason it was almost impossible to go near the burning buildings, the wind in many instances blowing the flames across the street.

The flames spread in every direction owing to the varying winds. Sweeping across Laurel street with frightful rapidity they attacked the square bounded by Laurel, Third and Magazine streets, four squares were ablaze and the wooden buildings were destroyed as if they were so much chaff. Magazine street stayed the march of the destructive element westward and acted as a barrier on the south. Every building in the four squares mentioned except four were destroyed.

Hundreds of people have been left homeless by the fire, and in many cases nothing will be saved from the burning buildings. The losses by the fire are estimated at \$250,000. It is believed that the buildings were mostly insured.

THE VICTIMS.

Victims of the Late Storm as Far as Reported.

St. Louis, April 4.—The following is a list of the deaths caused by the recent storms:

- Towanda, Kan.: Dr. John D. Godfrey, retired physician. Hershel Culp, farmer. John Bailey, railroad laborer. John Blake, merchant. George Blake, his son, aged 6. Miss Annie Robbins, postmistress. Earl Kerr, aged 11; Mrs. John Kerr. C. L. Westgate, clerk. Chicago: Edward Mott, aged 2. Horace Mott, aged 5. David Hulett, infant. William Gowen, aged 10. Samuel Barsdale, watchman. Miss Mary Walsh, a visitor from Joliet, Ill. Alice Hulett, aged 7. Wamego, Kan.: Mrs. Albert Eggers, farmer's wife. Two children of Mrs. Eggers, aged 3 and 5. Joseph Johnson, farm laborer. Charles Taylor, farmer. Mrs. Charles Taylor, his wife. Nine-year-old child of above. Augusta, Kan.: Albert Barnes, farmer. Infant child of William Rhoades. Harmon Hoskins, farmer. Infant son of the latter. Mrs. Herbert Abbott. Wellington, Kan.: Mrs. Joseph Showalter, farmer's wife. Her infant child. William Little, farmer. Four children of the latter. Bangs, Tex.: Miss Jackson. Louis Brooks. Frank Brooks. Mrs. Frank Brooks. Strong City, Kan.: John Glosser, farmer. Mrs. John Glosser, his wife. Infant child of the above. South Haven, Kan.: Benjamin H. Maple, farmer. James H. Maple, his son. Wichita, Kan.: Patrick Marlin, farmer. Eureka, Kan.: Miss Mary Rizer. Moberly, Mo.: Mrs. James Connelly. St. Joseph, Mo.: Seven-year-old child of Rev. E. B. Bushnell. Santa Anna, Tex.: Willie McCullom, aged 14. Dubuque, Ia.: An unknown man. Winterset, Ia.: John Bard. Vine Creek, Kan.: Miss Smith, farmer's daughter. Cove, Ark.: Two unknown men.

Have of the Storm Near Wamego, Kan.—Half Dozen More Victims.

Wamego, Kan., April 4.—Friday's wild storm passed from the south to the north about two miles east of Wamego, and five deaths are so far reported, while one other person, Charles Flower, will not live. The deaths are: Mrs. Albert Eggers and two children, aged 3 and 5 years. Joseph Johnson, a young man who worked for Albert Eggers; head was half torn off, while a piece of wood, it is supposed, pierced his breast. Child of Charles Taylor, aged nine months; dead in the road, without a stitch of clothing upon it.

DEATH IN THE TEMPEST.

Various Parts of the Country Swept by a Tornado.

Several Southern Kansas Towns Destroyed and Many Persons Killed and Injured—Fury of the Storm at Other Places—Damage to Property.

WICHITA, Kan., April 2.—In the four counties of Barber, Butler, Sumner and Rice Thursday night's tornado touched at least twenty places with a fury which suggested the hand of a cyclone, and left behind it in each instance either dead to be mourned or wounded or helpless ones to wail.

The greatest calamity reported is from the little town of Towanda, eighteen miles west of here upon the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad whose population yesterday numbered about 300 souls. This village lies now in absolute ruin. In its whole area but one house remains unharmed, not more than half a dozen others, with ruined chimneys and broken windows, wrenched, wrecked and roofless, even stand upon their foundations. Over the prairie lie the scattered remnants of the rest that but yesterday were homes.

The dead number four. They are: John D. Godfrey, aged 78, retired physician; Herschel Culp, aged 21, son of Daniel Culp, one of the oldest settlers of Kansas; John Bailey, aged 21, railroad laborer; six-year-old child of John Blake, merchant.

Those fatally hurt are: Miss Annie Robbins, aged 35, postmistress, broken arm, lung pierced, bruised over face and body and injured internally; Mrs. John R. Kerr, back and shoulder bruised and injured internally; Earl Kerr, aged 11, skull badly fractured; Fern Maxwell, aged 8, skull fractured; C. L. Westgate, aged 80, skull fractured and injured internally.

The seriously injured are: Effie Kerr, Willie Maxwell, Elmore Hall, Mrs. Cory, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mooney and child, William Mitchell, Mrs. Poorbaugh, Mrs. William Mitchell, W. H. Gibbs.

Augusta, a country town south of Towanda, was partly destroyed by the storm. Every house there in the track of the storm was swept away. The dead are:

Albert Barnes, aged 23, farmer; Baby of William R. Hoades; Harmon Hoskins, aged 30, farmer.

Among the list of dangerously injured are: William R. Hoades, bruised and injured internally; Mrs. Harmon Hoskins and baby, both bruised; Thomas Smith, injured about head and shoulders; Mrs. Thomas Smith, injured internally; Herbert Abbot and wife, scalp wound and numerous other serious bruises.

Near the Oxford bridge, in Sumner county, a few miles south of Wellington, the cyclone struck the farm house of Joseph Showalter, wrecking the house and injuring every one of the thirteen members of the family. Mrs. Showalter and two of the family may die.

Just north of Showalter's it demolished the house of William Little, killing him and four children instantly. Every horse in Little's stable was also killed.

Of the nine members of Samuel Butterworth's family in his farm house in the storm's path only his daughter was seriously hurt. Four members of the family were carried over three hundred yards from the house. Every farm house and barn in that vicinity was damaged.

Near South Haven the storm did great damage. Fully fifty farm houses were demolished and about 100 people more or less injured.

ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., April 2.—At Plattsmouth immense damage was done to trees, fences, outbuildings and crops. At Sterling the work of the cyclone was confined to the wrecking of out-houses and windowglass. The damage will amount to several hundred dollars. At Beaver City many buildings have been wrecked, while the damage in the country districts is great.

STRONG CITY, Kan., April 2.—The cyclone struck the residence of John Glosser and killed Glosser and wife and a small child and badly injured several others. William Snyder at Elmdale is reported fatally hurt.

The cyclone struck eight miles west of here and killed one man, William Richer, and probably fatally wounded several others. It did great damage along its track of several miles.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 2.—A terrific gale began here at 12 o'clock last night, but no damage was done until nearly noon to-day when a tornado struck the city and unroofed and demolished several large buildings and scattered signs, awnings and out-houses in every direction. The Santa Fe freight depot was unroofed and the chapel at Mt. Scholastic convent demolished. The warehouse of the Thrall Ice Co. was destroyed and the grocery of H. Saylor is in ruins.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 2.—At 2 o'clock yesterday a wind storm struck this city which by 9 o'clock had reached the velocity of fifty miles an hour. Nearly every telegraph and telephone wire in the city has been torn down, numerous small houses demolished and many large ones unroofed. Thousands of dollars worth of damage was caused by the breaking of plate glass in store windows.

In the eastern part of the city a brick house was blown down, burying Lillie Bushnell, aged seven years, and seriously injuring her.

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 2.—Officers of the Burlington & Northwestern narrow gauge railway received the information to-night that their passenger train which arrives at 7 p. m. had been blown from the track forty miles north. The baggage man, mail clerk and two passengers were seriously injured and a dozen others badly shaken up.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 1.—At noon to-day the gale blew away a part of the roof of the Great Western Store works, and work was suspended for the day. The roof of the Great Western Machine works was lifted ten feet at one end and dropped again.

THE STORM AT CHICAGO.

A Seven-Story Building Blown Down and Three Persons Killed.

CHICAGO, April 2.—At about 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening the sky, which had been threatening all afternoon, became black as night and in another moment a terrible cloud burst occurred. The wind blew at a hurricane rate and drove the rain in sheets along the streets, sweeping every movable object before it. The wind was of cyclonic force and at the corner of Halstead and Pearce streets tore down a house and killed three people. Serious damage is reported in various parts of the city, but it is not yet known if other casualties have occurred.

The building at Halstead and Pearce streets was a seven-story brick structure. It was surrounded by one and two-story frame and brick buildings, the homes of laborers, and crashing upon them instantly crushed out the lives of three unfortunates and fatally or seriously injured many others.

Gus Dych, a teamster, while driving along one of the streets in the path of the storm was struck by a falling tree and severely bruised about the head and shoulders. Charles Heister, at work on a new building, was blown from a scaffolding and sustained severe internal injuries, which may result fatally.

The following are known to be buried in the ruins of the Gowen house and are undoubtedly dead: Mrs. Sarah Gowen; William Gowen, aged 19; Mrs. Mary Walsh; Samuel Evidale, of Joliet, Ill.

In two of the demolished houses up set stoves set fire to the ruins, but before serious damage was done the flames were extinguished.

At 10 Pearce street Thomas Allen lived with his wife, his nine-year-old daughter Lizzie, and his eighty-year-old father-in-law, Jacob Jaquet. Miss Lodena Roch was making a call on the family at the time of the accident.

When the place at No. 10 Pearce street was struck it was thrown against the Allen home. A marble slab pinned Mr. Jaquet to the floor, but he soon released himself. Mrs. Allen and her daughter were crushed under a mass of debris, but the former managed to release herself and her daughter.

Miss Roch was pinned to the floor by a mantle-piece and when she succeeded in escaping from under it the dust was so dense she could see nothing, and, stumbling, she fell on the stove. In her great fright she did not realize her situation and was frightfully burned before she was discovered by Mr. Jaquet and led from the building.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

List Almost Completed at the Joint Meeting Recently Held.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Representative Henderson, of Illinois, chairman of the house caucus, called the joint republican caucus senators and representatives to order last night in the senate chamber. Senator Cullom was then elected to preside over the caucus, and Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, was elected secretary. It was agreed that each state was called the delegation should present the name of its representative on the republican congressional campaign committee, and where no name was presented from any state at last night's meeting liberty should be given to present the name in the future. The following is a list of the names of the members of the republican congressional campaign committee handed in at last night's caucus:

- California, Representative John T. Cutting; Delaware, Senator Higgins; Idaho, Representative Willis Sweet; Illinois, Representative Robert Litt; Indiana, Representative H. N. Johnson; Iowa, Representative J. A. T. Hull; Kansas, Senator Perkins; Kentucky, Representative John H. Wilson; Maine, Representative Charles A. Boutelle; Michigan, Representative James O'Donnell; Montana, Senator Saunders; New Hampshire, Senator Chandler; New York, Representative J. H. Ketcham; North Carolina, Representative Henry P. Cheatham; North Dakota, Representative John Caldwell; Pennsylvania, Representative Myron B. Wright; South Dakota, Senator Pettigrew; Tennessee, Representative John C. Houk; Vermont, Representative William Grant; Washington, Representative John T. Wilson; Wisconsin, Representative N. P. Haugen; Wyoming, Senator Carey; Oklahoma, Delegate David A. Harvey.

THE NUMBER LESS.

Bradstreet's Report of Business Failures For the First Quarter of the Year.

New York, April 2.—Bradstreet's report of failures for the quarter ending March 31 shows these totals for the United States, a decrease in the number being 3,297, as against 3,401 in the same quarter of last year. The assets are \$17,764,044, as against \$22,861,883 in 1891, while the liabilities are \$35,361,749, as against \$44,348,738 in 1891.

The western states of the above failures had 619 against 738 in 1891, with liabilities of \$7,644,227, against \$13,822,867 in 1891 and assets \$4,135,661, against \$7,771,788 in 1891.

The northwestern states had 287, against 293 failures in 1891; assets \$1,495,464, against \$2,163,453, and liabilities \$3,127,756, against \$3,401,552 in 1891. The Pacific states had 245, against 310 failures in 1891; assets \$814,048, against \$1,053,092, and liabilities \$1,529,400, against \$1,781,922 in 1891.

The territories had fifty-one, against twenty-eight failures in 1891; assets \$604,500, against \$67,350, and liabilities \$867,113, against \$156,475 in 1891.

Flooded With Counterfeit Money.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 2.—This city has been thoroughly flooded during the past two weeks with well-executed counterfeit silver coin of the half dollar and silver dollar denomination. The government detectives, after a long search, have spotted several members of the gang who are minting and shoving the queer, and two arrests have been made, the persons taken into custody being Melesio Lozano and Felix Ruiz, both of whom are expert at the business. It is estimated that fully \$50,000 of the spurious coin has been put in circulation here within the past few months. It is believed that the gang came from Spain.

THE INITIAL CYCLONE.

It Strikes Nelson, Neb., With Terrible Force—The Town Nearly Wiped Out—Many Narrow Escapes.

NEBRASKA, Neb., April 2.—A terrible cyclone struck Nelson at 6:15 p. m. yesterday. It came from the southwest and could be seen for at least ten miles before it struck the town.

It was preceded by a terrific hail storm, lasting several minutes, after which the worst was thought to be over, but this hope was soon blasted by the appearance in the southwest of the coming storm, which proved to be the worst and most destructive that ever visited this section of Nebraska.

The storm struck the town with terrific force. Many rushed into cellars and stores for safety. The damage has been estimated at \$100,000.

The opera block, three stories high, was unroofed and badly damaged.

The Union bank was unroofed and the southwest end torn out. The Arlington hotel was unroofed.

The new school house which was completed at the beginning of the year at a cost of \$18,000 was almost destroyed. The Presbyterian church was badly wrecked and a large number of residences were completely wrecked, among which were those of Miss Mary Brayman, Dr. P. Badging, J. M. Gray, Dr. G. H. C. Archer, Henry Pope, H. H. Williams, D. I. McHenry, W. I. Templeton, T. A. Cole, J. G. Foster, Robert Greenwood and Thomas Nichols.

These buildings were completely destroyed, there being nothing left to show where they stood excepting the cellars and foundations.

One-half of one house, that of Henry Pope, was carried along in the track of the storm nearly an eighth of a mile with the contents and Mrs. Pope and two children. Fortunately, however, the family escaped uninjured.

Miss Mary Brayman, assistant principal of the Nelson high school, was seriously hurt. As the storm was approaching she took refuge in the cellar of her house and thinking the worst was over she came up and before she could get back the storm completely demolished her house, breaking her leg and several ribs.

Edgar, in Clay county, is also said to be damaged. The depot was blown down and two men killed. Wires are down and it is impossible to get anything from that section. The storm evidently traveled in a northerly direction. Specials from Wahoo and Norfolk tell of a storm of unusual severity there, a number of houses being blown down but no serious damage resulting.

BURNED AT THE WHARF.

Destruction of the Steamer Golden Rule at Cincinnati—One Passenger Lost.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the steamer Golden Rule was about leaving the big wharf boat at the public landing just above the main street and while her passengers were saying good-by to friends, there was a sudden burst of smoke from the hatchway directly under the stairway at the front of the boat, and in a moment the wildest panic seized passengers, friends, officers, roustabouts and all.

Lying alongside the stern of the Golden Rule was the Keystone State, next to the wharf boat. To her the passengers ran and clambered onto her upper deck. Some sprang to a fuel barge, but the fire was so fierce and sudden that the Keystone State was compelled to back into the river. The shore party, thoughtful men from the shore caught the stern of the Golden Rule and drew it into the wharf boat and thus gave a means of escape to the few that had not got away otherwise.

But one unfortunate passenger, Miss Nellie Maloney, who had been visiting friends in Cincinnati, made a rash attempt to jump too soon and fell between the boat and barge. She was lost. The great wharf boat also burned.

The Golden Rule, Capt. O. P. Shindle, was worth from \$20,000 to \$25,000. She had a fine cargo estimated at \$50,000. Everything was burned in less than an hour. The hull floated 200 feet and sank. The wharf boat was filled with merchandise, the value of which could only be guessed at. All the books of the office were lost.

The fire, when it once started, spread so swiftly that men with teams in the great wharf boat, were compelled to unhitch their horses and hurry out, leaving their wagons to be destroyed by the devouring flames.

A LYNCHING IN OHIO.

The Victim Had Crushed the Skulls of His Wife and Two Daughters.

FINDLAY, O., April 1.—Joseph Little, a veteran from the soldiers' home at Dayton, crushed the skulls of his wife and two daughters with a hatchet, yesterday, and last night was lynched by a mob of 1,000 men. The rope was cut by a bullet the first time and the wretch was dragged 200 feet and again hanged.

Little secured leave of absence from the home and returned to his wife and family. Yesterday morning he secured a hatchet and, without warning, struck his daughter Belle with the head of the hatchet, crushing her skull. Then he struck at his daughter Emma, but she dodged and was not badly wounded.

The wretch rushed at his wife and the two engaged in a mad struggle. Blow after blow was aimed and warded off. Six times was her head struck but the blows were lessened by her struggles. One finger of the right hand was cut off. When the woman was exhausted the fiend crushed her skull.

The victims are still alive, but the death of Mrs. Little and one daughter are hourly expected.

A TRAIN HELD UP.

It Occurred This Time in Alabama—Registered Letters Stolen.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 1.—The passenger train for Atlanta on the Georgia Pacific railroad was held up by masked robbers at 1 o'clock this morning near Weems, ten miles east of here. As the train moved away from the station a robber boarded the engine and covered the engineer with a rifle, compelling him to stop the train 500 feet away on a trestle.

Every registered letter, supposed to contain about \$8,000, was taken. The express car was not molested. It is believed that the gang came from Spain.

NORTHWEST METHODISTS.

Assignment of Ministers of the Northwest Conference.

At the recent session of the Methodist conference of the Methodist church, held at Concordia, the following appointments were announced:

- Beloit district—J. A. Bull, presiding elder; Altoona and Woodstock, W. C. L. Hall; Beloit, L. McDowell; Beloit circuit, supply, Blue Hill, L. F. Goodlin; Bristol, supply; Cawker City, J. C. Davis; Cedarville, supply; J. G. R. Armistead; Gaylord and Fortis, J. M. Allen; Kirwin, to be supplied; Lamora, J. H. Hoff; supply; Logan, A. P. Cumber; Marvin, B. F. Rhoades; Osborne, S. A. Green; Stockton, A. M. Lott; Webster, supply.

Concordia district—E. P. Michener, presiding elder; Belleville, D. A. Allen; Burr Oak, J. C. Walker; Barr Oak, C. E. F. Pierce; supply; Clyde, G. H. Woodward; Concordia, B. T. Stauber; Cora, W. C. Archer; Cuba, G. L. Bartok; Fortuna and Cedar, W. M. Sedore; Iowa, E. R. Zimmerman and H. G. Bredt; Jamestown and Scottville, W. E. Jenkins; Jewett City, H. M. Mayo; Lebanon, James Flowers; Lovell, J. M. Gray; supply; Mayville, H. O. Latham; supply; Mankato, A. J. Markley; Menden, M. J. Bailey; Narka, J. W. Adams; Rice, J. B. Lewis; supply; Salem, G. W. Hummel; supply; Seandia, J. M. Ryan; Smith Center, E. G. Alderman; Solomon, J. P. G. D. P. Abbey, supply; Warwick, James Kerr; supply; Wayne and Heals, F. D. Funk; Webster, I. Booth, supply.

Elsworth district—A. N. See, presiding elder; Dunker Hill, William Nasse; Ellis, W. A. S. V. Elsworth; Elsworth, B. Beckhart; Fremont, W. C. Jordan; Galtia, H. P. Colgrove; Grainfield, John Hogan; Hays City, George Nelson; Hill City, R. A. Hoffman; Hollywood, to be supplied; Hoxie, G. H. Chace; Kansas, L. R. Dugger; LaCrosse, G. W. Winterburn; MeCracken, J. M. Bell; Matrona, J. W. Manners; Oakley, O. N. Collins; Ogiloh, H. N. Rogers; Osage, A. T. Mitchell; Plamville, P. Smith; Ransom, E. E. Gunckel; Russell, L. O. House; Sharon Springs, J. F. Johnson; Sylvia Grove, J. W. Blundson; Skelton, J. A. Langley; Wakeney, G. W. Rich; Walden, G. M. C. Thompson; Walker, F. Rogers; Winona, J. F. Clark; Wilson, B. B. Peary.

Norton district—E. W. Allen, presiding elder; Achilles, J. D. Baker; supply; Almena, J. W. McPeck; supply; Atwood, supply; Beulah, W. W. Armstrong; supply; Bird City, supply; Blakeman, supply; Brewster, supply; Chardon, N. W. Bauchamp; supply; Colby, F. N. Cox; Dana, supply; Goodland, Edson Goodrich; Goodland circuit, H. J. Lorenz; supply; Jackson, Thomas Maxwell; supply; Jennings, E. O. Allen; supply; Kensington, supply; Levan, J. T. Shackelford; Long Island, W. S. Morrison; Norcatur, Whelan; Norton, J. L. King; Norton circuit, H. P. Mann; supply; Osceola, G. W. Hood; Oronogo, R. Bisbee; Phillipsburg, J. P. Allen; Phillipsburg circuit, D. W. Grant; supply; Reamsville, W. R. Bennett; supply; Rulison, J. E. Brown; supply; St. Francis, L. S. Hall; St. Francis circuit, D. Harrison; supply; Seiden and Rexford, A. C. Henzie.

Saltina district—W. E. Sweet, presiding elder; Ada, Milton T. Brown; Bernard, Lewis E. Baldwin; Bennington, J. W. Edgar; Brookville, C. P. Miller; Colver, E. E. King; Delphos, W. R. Allen; Glasco, S. B. Lucas; Gypsum, E. B. L. Elder; Lamar, M. O. Moyer; Lincoln, W. L. Cannon; Lindisburg, H. Dalton; Marcus, S. L. Sessans; Mayfield, J. O. Oman; Miltonvale, C. V. Venn; Minneapolis, T. J. H. Taggart; Minneapolis circuit, J. E. Kuba; Pottersburg, J. H. Laird; Saltina, F. D. Baker; Saltina circuit, F. L. Temple; Solomon City, W. A. Mason; Tescott and Beverly, J. M. Miller.

THE ALLIANCE.

The Congressional Members Have Framed a Financial Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—An important conference of the Farmers' Alliance members of the house was held here Thursday night. The conference considered the financial situation including the matter of silver legislation. After some discussion a bill prepared by Representative Livingston, of Georgia, with some modification, was adopted unanimously and will be introduced in the house at the first opportunity. The bill provides as follows:

The secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed upon the demand of any state expressed through its governor to issue to its full legal tender notes of the government of like denominations as the treasury notes now issued and in circulation and non-interest bearing. These notes are not to exceed in amount \$30 per capita of the population of the state as expressed in the census preceding the demand.

The state making a demand for the notes is to deliver to the secretary of the treasury its lawful bonds to the full amount of government notes demanded and such bonds are to be taxable at one per cent. per annum, said tax to be covered into the United States on or before April 1 of each year.

The bonds are to fall due at the expiration of twenty years. It is provided, however, that the state taking advantage of the act shall have the right to turn over to the secretary of the treasury the full amount or any part thereof of government notes issued to it at any time before the bonds fall due or in lieu of the government bonds the state may redeem that bond with lawful money and when such notes are thus paid into the treasury they are to be destroyed. Each state, through its legislative department, is to provide for the distribution of the government notes paid upon securities furnished by it on such terms as the legislature may deem best for the welfare of the inhabitants.

There were but between twenty-five and thirty members of the house present and Mr. Livingston says there are a number of other members who will support the measure.

Remarkable March Weather.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 2.—Chancellor Snow, of the state university, has issued his weather report for March. He says: March was remarkable for many meteorological excesses, chief among which was the largest March rain record in twenty-five years. The total rainfall, including melted snow and sleet, was 5.72 inches, 3.47 inches above the March average. The total rainfall of this year is 11.51 inches, which is 6.60 above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty-five years. The percentage of cloudiness and wind velocity was above the average.

Fatal Flames at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 2.—Fire destroyed the millinery store of Miss Kate McCarthy, the Eagle building and badly damaged the Schwab building.

The family of E. L. Kipple, residing in the rear of a second story of their building, barely escaped. Mrs. George F. Easty, who lived with Mr.