County

Courant.

W. E.TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 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, 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the Indians of Sisseton Agency, S. D. SENATOR CULLOM has withdrawn from the presidential race in favor of President Harrison.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 Washing-

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 authorioed to appoint the executive commit-

THE senate committee on privileges and elections has decided to allow \$500 and \$1,250 respectively to Clagget 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

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 eightyone 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 as 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 ac-

OVER 3,000 persons listened to Chauncey M. Depew's oration on the occasion 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 Hamp shire, 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 un-

faithfulness 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 striken 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 indorsed 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. PARDRIDGE, 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 state-

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 barge and was drowned. The Golden Rule was valued at \$20,000 to \$25,000, while the value of the cargo was esti-mated 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, includ-ing 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 ex-pected 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 Higgins 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. Deducting the allotments to the Indians in severalty something more than 20,000 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 burnthe 31st ult.

THE democratic and people's party committeemen have decided upon coalition in the Second Kansas congressional

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 northeastwardly 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 Tow-Gen. W. T. Sherman, under the auspices anda, 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, Ikey Young, Holman Noble, Alfred Crosby and Martha Young-will be hanged in the jail

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 Colector Comingore. The latter assembled

apolis 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 \$10,000 worth of tickets.

deliver a message promptly. On the night of the 29th ult. Thomas Edwards, a well to do farmer living cently and much excitement caused alone near Madison crossroads, Ala- thereby. bama, was murdered and his house burned over him. Two citizens of that lished at Lima, Logan county, Ok., community, Peter Martin and John B. H. Hathaway postmaster. 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 sev- of deputies.

Tex., lately met three armed Mexicans, in Citizens' park was demolished, so was supposed to be followers of Garza, who the colored Methodist church. opened fire on them, but kept such a distance that the shots from neither more, Md., on the 4th aged 82 years. In side were effective. The running fight 1865 President Lincoln entrusted Gen. was continued some distance, when Singleton with a mission to Richmond. suddenly the rangers were fired upon whither he went four times and confrom ambush, and one was killed, ferred with Jefferson Davis and others. Those in ambush are reported all the

way from ten to 200 men.

tonio, 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, the state to aid cyclone sufferers of Nel-Ala. Every registered letter, supposed son and vicinity. 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 portation companies to recover the shot and the other hanged.

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

ADVICES from the state of Matto 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. Ewbanb.

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 are anxious to transport the cottage to Chi-

DICTATOR PALACIO, of Venezuela, has ssued 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 Boettischer, secretary of the home office and

representative of the chancellor. One hydred 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 Kaukkive 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 quarter sections will soon be open to 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 ing of the Golden Rule at Cincinnati on 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. upon 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 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

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 per-

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: ical director, John Mills Brown, to be his forces in Phœnix hall and two sets surgeon general and chief of the bureau of delegates were chosen to the Minne- 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

THE body of a murdered girl was discovered under a floor near Dublin re-A NEW postoffice has been estab-

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

enty-five men caught and lynched John | A SEVERE wind and rain storm passed Mullins, one of the Madison Cross roads over eastern and western Arkansas on the 4th doing much damage to buildings RANGERS scouting in Starr county, and crops. At Pine Bluff the building

THE storm of the 3d washed out 600 feet of track of the St. Louis, Kansas & GARZA, the alleged Mexican revolu- Northern railway near Fort Madison, tionist, is said to have been in San An- Ia., and buried it four feet deep under the mud. Travel was delayed about eighteen hours.

Gov. Boyn, of Nebraska, has issued a proclamation calling on the people of

THE dressed beef firm of Swift & Co. has entered suits at Chicago aggregating \$620,000 against a number of transamount 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., Vis-Med-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 in-strument of destruction was the genuine cyclone, a funnel-shaped cloud, which whirling and twisting carried everything before it on its journey from

outhwest to northeast. This is the list of casualties: Mrs. John Reeves, killed instantly; John Reeves, fatally injured; Mrs. Perry Nixon, seriously injured; Mrs. E. R.

Lawson, struck by lightning. The storm made its first manifesta-tion 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 casualities 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 called a state convention of the people's 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 Bos-

worth, 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. Eisenhaur'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 of deaths to nine instead

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 over-

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 teamster, 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,

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 mis-sives in the form of Valentines to a number of the most respected ladies of

the place. The faculty of the Kansas university at present numbers forty-four instruct-The estimated value of the entire material equipment of the university is \$619,000, \$358,000 in the building and \$261,000 in department apparatus, including the general library of 16,217 volumes. The hatural 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 arested on the charge of murder in the first degree.

In the federal court at Wiehita 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 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

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 Kansans 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. Breeziey, 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 Mellison, 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 20 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 wneat 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

CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings Condessed For Convenience 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 Argentine on the subject of reciprocity. A bill allowing thirty days' leave of absence in the bureau of engraving was discussed, amended and recommitted. Several lividge brills 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 latints was adopted. The speaker stated that the committee on rules would not bring in a rule of force a rate on the selver bill unless a majority of the democrats should sign a request to that effect, and after unimportant coutine work the house action real.

and after unimportant routine work the house adjourned.

When the senate met on the 29th Mr. Stewart (New.) 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 hands to Ute 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.) advocated the free wool bill; se did Mr. McCrary (Ky.), and Mr. Dalton (da.) 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.

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 swenn in Senator Mills held quite a reception in the rear of the chamber. After the usual morning business. Senator Straford embed. oeing swem in Senator Mills bell quite a reception in the rear of the chamber. After the usual morning business Senator Stanford spoke in support of his bills to determine the value of a legal tender dollar. The army appropriation hill 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 denofunced it as a scheme of the cetton raisers of the south and the wool manufacturers of the north to enrich themselves at the expense of the mation. Mr. Butler (Ia.) 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 and done mether textile.

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 requiring 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 and the Indian appropriation bill was debated until adcoinage. The resolutions went over and the Indian 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.

evening session.

MANY petitions were presented in the senate on the 1st for closing the world's fair on Sun-days. Mr. Morgan's resolution on the silver question was permitted to go over until Mon-day. 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 an executive session the senate adjourned until Monday...After considerable flibustering 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 2d) 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 2d 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 (Mch.) spoke in opposition. The debate was closed by Messrs. Bryan (Neb.) an D'Amond (Mo.) in favor of the bill and the house adjourned.

THE UMBRELLA TRUST.

The Report of the Formation of One Con-firmed-What One of the Manufacturers 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. Destructive Fire in Burmah. LONDON, April 1.-A brief dispatch from Rangoon announces that threequarters 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, Ikey Young, Holman Noble, Alfred Crosby and Martha Young will be

hanged in the jail here for murder.

FIRELIGHT.

Dear Mother Dusk hath stolen in, And, close unto the chimney tall, Her wheel doth swiftly turn and spin, And straightway darker shadows fall.

And straightway red the flame doth start, The hearthstone is alight once more; While shifting phantom fires dart Athwart the ceiling and the floor.

Outside, a giant wind in vain Hath striven for a welcome here,
And now upon the window-pane
Soft, truant snowflakes whirl and peer.

But let the giant madly blow!

What matter if he storms or grieves! For, from the fiery embers' glow, Dear Mother Dusk a story weaves. Methinks it could not well be told,

Because, in truth, 'tis seen, not spoke The princess, though, hath hair of gold, The ogre's beard is curling smoke. And where his charred old castle stands. Beside the moat and drawbride there, We see her wring her lily hands,

We spy that lovely floating hair! Fain would we to her rescue fly, When lo, the drawbridge down doth crash: Princess and ogre buried lie

Where starry sparks and flames upflash! Bear Mother Dusk hath stopped her wheel Night hath crept in, and she doth steal To make a place for Jack o' Dreams.

But oh, the grim old ogre strong! And oh, the princess in the tower!— Through echoes dim of slumber-song We feel that magic twilight hour.

-Virginia Woodward Cloud, in St. Nicholas.

A MANUSCRIPT'S STORY.

It Relates Some Events in Its Interesting Career.

May I tell my story? I am a MS. of medium weight and bulk, and in addition to the tale which is told through me I have a tale to tell, a story of adventure by land and sea, of experiences in tragedy and comedy, with a class of beings known as editors.

The author of my being was a woman. I use the past tense, as I knew her long ago-so long, indeed, that fortune must have crushed her ere this had she not been of a firm, strong mold, which refuses to be crushed, even by the heavy weight of an unknown name.

At the time of my conception she lived with her father in a small cottage in a sleepy old town in the heart of an eastern state.

Its chief attraction was an academy of learning, where my author pursued her studies with character and decision-doing everything she did well and completely, and indeed winning for herself the title of "the brightest girl in town."

She had a gift of expression and some talent, and her friends often said: "You ought to write," a phrase so often repeated that she began to have some little confidence in it of her-

Her father was a pensioned officer, disabled by a wound from doing manual labor, and the pension he drew was their main support, and while ambition spurred on the daughter to make the most of whatever talent she possessed, stern necessity, that inexorable driver, lashed her flagging hopes from day to day with a demand for dollars - dollars - dollars with which to supply fast growing needs.

In a little back chamber, away from all intruding eyes, and even the too garish light of day, tale after tale was produced, and each, with a parcel of hope done up within it, sent out to the mercies of an editorial world. In process of time I, too, was born

and to the mind of my author I was her masterpiece.
A true story of a remarkable chapter

of incidents. A love story? Why yes, of course. "Men may come and men may go," but love goes on forever. I, too, went out, and my author timidly asked for me the pay which she

had been too modest to expect for my predecessors, which, by the way, had been, the most of them, graciously accepted and pigeon-holed. I well remember my first reception.

It was in the office of a leading reli gious paper, and the editor was a mighty man, in flesh and titles, and he looked me over suspiciously.
"Hum-um. A young writer, evi-

dently. 'Hum-crude; very crude-um -um. A love story, and written by a woman who wants pay. Such pre-sumption had best be nipped in the

He then seized a pen and scratched off a note, which I had ample time to read, as we jostled along together in the mail bag.

"DEAR MADAM: While your story shows considerable merit, we regret to say it is un-available for our columns, and it is returned with thanks for the privilege of examination. If you are thinking of making a living in litera ture. I feel constrained to offer you a bit of ad vice—saw wood or take in washing, and you will find it a more pleasant and lucrative field of labor than this. Respectfully yours,

My author laughed hysterically when she read this tender and sympathetic epistle.

"Take in washing, indeed," holding up her tiny, slender hand. "Perhaps I might earn my shoestrings at the washtub, and I shall have to learn to cut kindling before I can venture out are those which come back most freas a wood-cutter. I think we'll test quently, and branded as unreal, forced the value of your advice first, Dr.

I next went to the office of one of the leading magazines on the principle of "Nothing venture, nothing have."

I felt that I had come on a fruitless quest when I saw the great number of companions which joined me upon the

When at last my turn came to be opened, I found myself in the hands of success, but my rest was not disturbed a tired, jaded man, who plainly showed until one day when an urgent letter weariness of mind and body-the readsifting.

His brow contracted as he took me reader to that of editor in chief.

author's name. "I wish these unknown thing from your pen," he wrote, "and writers would stop sending in their un-profitable wares," he said, petulantly. He made a pretense of reading a few pages, but finding nothing which struck his weary fancy as brilliant or original, he thrust me hastily into another envelope with a printed slip, and I was again a "rejected MS.," lying upon the editorial page of a magazine whereon was printed this item:

"The editors are ready at all times to seize upon anything original or unique in the line of literature, without reference to the name or fame of carefully and laboriously sifted in the history once," he replied. hope of finding some stray gem of literary excellence."

When I arrived home I found my author in a maze of delight-a story had been accepted by a publisher of Oh, I am safe enough in sending it, I world-wide fame, with a word of assure you, my dear."
hearty praise, and, better still, a check I fairly trembled worth very much more to her than its mere face value, for it was the very first penny she had ever earned by her

"Ah, you dear thing, you," she cried, waltzing around the room with a bit of blue paper in her hand, "you represent at least twenty-five washings, so I think, Dr. W., we'll wait awhile before we follow your clever advice."

She took me out with my printed letter-a wooden letter I remember she called it-and patted me tenderly.

"I fear you're going to grow old and gray in my service, old friend," she said; "but never mind, when we get famous we'll have the laugh on some of these stony-hearted fellows who laugh at us now," and away I went on another tour, this time to a country newspaper of large circulation. "I'll not soar too high this time," said my

author, as she sealed me up.
"What does she take me for," growled the editor when I again saw the light. "Suppose I'm going to buy stuff and pay the expense of setting it up when I can fill my paper with other matter at twenty cents a column?" and I was sent on my travels again before I had time to rest the sole of my foot.

The exhilaration of the check had not worn off when I returned, and Miss Mary could take me back without a tear or sigh of disappointment.

"If I were selling calico," she said, philosophically, "I should not weep or moan because one objected to the color, another to the quality, and a third to the price. I myself should know that I was selling good calico at a fair price, and I am equally confident that I am offering a good story for sale at regular rates-which means the buyer's own price-so no tears, if you please, Miss Mary, because your wares don't happen to sell."

I went now to a household journal of large circulation, and here I think I spent the weariest and dreariest time of my whole existence. Locked into a desk with dozens of others awaiting a by the familiarity either. The southtardy examination. I spent a whole year of suspense and anxiety. .

dreary, voiceless silence is most exasperating.
"There! Another letter from that

tiresome woman, inquiring about her precious MS.," said the editor of the great "household magazine," fretfully, as he tumbled me out upon his desk. "Some trashy love story, I'll be bound. Why can't women write something besides love stories. I wonder."

'Yes. ves. Just as I expected. their earthly career is ended. Well, Miss Mary Bobolink, you're welcome to your story. I don't want it."

I could scarcely wait to get back, I was so anxious to know how they tune time, when my author took me out with a trembling hand.

Her eyes were heavy with much weeping, and she laid me down with a

"Only a returned MS.." she said, sadly, "and how poor father's funeral expenses are going to be paid I cannot

I went upon a weary round after this-back and forth-hither and thither, and as my author's name was beginning to become known, editors read me with more of attention, and, as a special mark of favor, returned me with a criticism.

One said I was too long, movement not rapid enough, and incident too much spread out. Another that I needed more careful elaborationmovement too rapid and not enough of analysis and close attention to details. Still another, that my subject matter

was too unreal-not natural enough, and too evidently written to pander to a demand for the strange and impossi-A fourth that there was too much of

nothing striking-should be condensed to at most one-third of its present length.

a sameness in my subject matter-

must draw her topics from nature, "take real incidents with which to touch the great heart of the reading lectors.
public," Miss Mary quite broke down. A mo "Having ears they hear not, and

having eyes they see not," she sobbed. "How can I touch the great heart of the public if editors persist in standing between it and me, and the very articles which are drawn from real life

and imaginary." She tossed me into a drawer. "Lie there, good friend," she said, sadly. "You have done all you could for me, and I have but one postage stamp in the world and that is too precious to waste upon a forlorn hope.'

I lay there for five years, often seeing the face of my author, now sad. now gay and bright with triumph and came from a well-known editor, the er for the magazine through whose hands all matter must go for its first of my career, and who had since very person to whom I had gone in the

up and looked at my title, then at my "We will be glad to publish some-

anything you send us will receive a cordial welcome." Her eyes twinkled as she opened the drawer where I lay. "Come out, my friend, the day of your triumph is at hand," she said, smillingly.

She read me over carefully and critically. "You were always a favorite with me, and I like you better still after all these years. I find some of the freshness and enthusiasm of my youth here," she said to a gentleman

who sat near. "But hasn't that story been rejected its author, and all matter submitted is at that office? I think you told me its

"Yes, and there is the fun in it. I dare say it was never examined beyond the first page, and that by the first reader into whose hands it fell.

I fairly trembled with mischievous glee as I found myself again in the familiar presence of the editor. His looks were whitening; and he had donned glasses since I left, but otherwise he was the same. His memory of me was not so vivid, however, and he read me through with a chuckle of satisfaction, and without the faintest symptom of recognition, jotting down this editorial notice for the issue in

which I was to appear: "We present our readers this month with a story from the pen of the gifted and famous author, Miss Mary cobolink, now Mrs. Mar-lowe. It is a tale of rare beauty, its delicate touches of nature reaching out with an unerring grasp toward the heartstrings of its readers It has always been our aim to cull the very best from the fields of literature, and in this instance we think our readers will agree that we have succeeded.'

"Ha! Ha! Ha!" laughed Mr. Marlowe, as he sat by his wife's desk in her study. "Two hundred dollars with a note of thanks thrown in from a magazine for a story which had once been rejected there. You did rather get the best of that office, Mary."

"Nothing succeeds like success," Mrs. Marlowe replied, with a smile, but she does not know to this day that he who rejected and accepted her MS. is one and the same person. - Mrs. F. M. Howard, in Journalist.

WOMEN AS TRAVELERS.

Peculiarities of the Fair Sex When on a

"I have run on a good many different roads," said an old railroad conductor to a Recorder man. "I have been east and west, north and south, and of course I have seen all sorts of people. A New York woman, when she starts out to travel alone, will pick up some acquaintance before she has been out very long. I do not use the words pick up' in an offensive sense. I mean that she knows how to make traveling acquaintances readily, and she generally sees to it that her acquaintances do her some good, and she is not hurt ern woman when traveling is wholly dependent upon the conductor of the There is some satisfaction in flying train on which she is traveling. She about-one sees the world, at all has to be told when meal-time comes, events-but to await one's fate in and when to go to bed if she is traveling on a sleeper. The Chicago woman takes her workshop along with her when she travels. She is either loaded with books or else she has her sewing, and she puts in her time with whatever happens to be her hobby. She knows how to take care of herself and is not quite so apt to make new acquaintances as the woman from New York. I can tell a Kansas woman He glanced me over carelessly. as soon as she gets on the train. She gelina and Adolphus get married, and crowded and throws her luggage into one. She creates the impression that she has left nothing at home. She takes off her bonnet or hat and ties it up as if she thought it was going to get away from her. She has her meals fared in my home, and I perceived at put in a big box. She asks the cononce that I had come in an inoppor- ductor the name of every station, for I never saw one who had the forethought to get a folder before she started, or afterward, either. She goes to the water-tank every time the train stops. When eating time comes she opens up her box and spreads her table. She has enough to feed an ordinary family. She never throws anything away, but puts the remains back in the linen and rolls up the same as carefully as if it contained a prize. Then she unties her bonnet. looks at it, ties it up again, and finally shoves her head over against the window and stretches her body on the seat and goes to sleep. I say sleep. I do not know about that, for every time that anyone passes along the aisle she raises her head and looks. You can't tell her anything. She needs no assistance in getting off the train when she reaches her destination. I do not know whether it is the climate or what it is, but she is the most independent creature on the road."-N. Y. Recorder.

Fortunate for the Collectors.

A surprising number of interesting souvenirs of Napoleon are to be found in collections of objects of interest in France. Various mantles which the At the fifth and last criticism, that if great general wore at Austerlitz and a man on top driving lengthwise of the my author expected to succeed she quantity of wearing apparel which he must have found inconvenient at Waterloo are proudly displayed by col-

A more valuable and important relic than any of these is, of course, the pen with which Napoleon signed his abdication. Arsene Houssaye, a French journalist and man of letters, had two friends who were enthusiastic possessors of the abdication pen. He had the happy thought of introducing them to

each other. He explained that each had a pen of undoubted authenticity and waited to see what would happen.

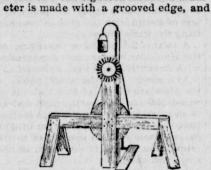
"It is easily explained!" exclaimed both collectors. "Napoleon abdicated twice!"-Youth's Companion.

-Her Aim to Please.-Mrs. Greatchum-"How can you wear that glaring bonnet, my love? I never liked it." Mrs. Toosweet-"My husband likes it, and as long as I please him I don't care." (Intermission of two hours). Mr. Toosweet-"Can't we have a little of that quince preserve for tea to-night, been promoted from the position of Clarissa?" Mrs. T .- "Not much! That's for company."-Harper's Week-

FARM AND GARDEN.

FOR GREASING POULTRY.

Device Which May Be Called "The Poulterer's Friend. Among the many enemies with which the poultryman has to contend none are so subtle as the parasites which suck away the life-blood of his flock, depriving them first of graceful motion, then of glossy plumage, growth, activity, and finally of existence itself if they be not removed. No flock is exempt from their attacks, however wellbred and handsomely housed it may be, and whether owned by laborer or lord. These insect foes are no respecter of persons, and will creep in and multiply in unlooked-for ways. Worst of all, the amateur seldom knows what causes his flock to droop, and administers drugs and condition powders without effect. The old poultry-keeper notes the first symptoms; in fact is likely to attribute any difficulty among his birds to these insidious pests, and to get out the lard and kerosene with which to rub the heads and under the wings of his charges. But the owner of several hundred birds dreads the task and, although knowing well its importance, is prone to put it off, believing himself unable to spare the time required to catch and anoint every individual in the yards. Not infrequently it is a process of several days, during which time other things must wait and suffer. Anything to hasten the work he should regard with interest. It was with just this object in view that the simple foot-power contrivance shown was invented. By its use and the aid of two attendants a hundred fowls of any age may be thoroughly "doctored" in a few minutes. It is light and portable, and may be carried from one roosting room to another, over all the premises in one short evening. The machine may be quickly constructed by any person at all accustomed to the use of tools. A carpenter's horse is the first requis ite, to which two pieces of four-inch board four feet long are nailed. Next a disc of wood eighteen inches in diam-



after being centered is attached to the horse. Then two other discs three and a half inches in diameter are made, one having a grooved edge. These are centered on a wooden shaft long enough to allow them to play either side of the upright boards, in which notches are cut for the shaft to run. A belt connects the large and small grooved wheel and a simple treadle turns the large one. In the flat edge of the small wheel numerous gimlet holes are bored the size of a lead pencil, in which bristies are inserted. These are held in place by melted sulphur or hard tar. as I have seen many larger flat brushes made for common work. The bristles must be inserted into the wood an inch and project at least two inches to be soft enough to spare the skin of the birds. A small pail of lard, scented with kerosene and thinned with cottonseed oil, is suspended just above the whirling brush, and drops its contents slowly upon it through an orifice near the bottom, the stream being regulated by a spike. - Hollister Sage, in American Agriculturist.

SENSIBLE ROAD WORK.

The Excellent System Adopted by a Wis-

In this article I will briefly tell how we make the most of what we have: The township owns a road-grader, a six-horse machine that makes a turnpike as smooth as a boulevard. This machine is manned by an expert, who makes the circuit of the township in June with team, grader and plow. When the outfit gets to our district we hitch on our teams and grade up where most needed as much turnpike as we can gravel the same season, making it rather high and narrow at first, in or der that the rain and travel of a year or two may not flatten it out and make it as much of a mudhole as at first.

After grading comes the graveling. There being no more available gravel inside the highway lines we have taken to the fields, several of the farmers having opened pits for the free use of the district. We draw the gravel from the pit nearest the place to be graveled, endeavoring to make each man draw a full yard, if possible, and dumping the leads end to end along the middle of the turnpike, leveling at night by means of a heavy drag with a turnpike and spreading the gravel just wide enough to catch the wagon wheels.

We find that the best road is made by grading in spring and graveling in the fall. In this way the turnpike gets packed solid during the dry summer months, so that the gravel put on in the fall does not sink into the dirt, but is packed so solidly on top by winter rains and snows and the constant travel that the spring break-up cannot phase it. If the gravel is put on freshmade turnpike in spring it become more or less mixed with the dirt and does not make so solid a road, besides the man who is obliged to travel all summer over a newly graveled road is apt to curse the roadmaster.—Wiscon-

ONE bag of nitrate of soda, one of superphosphate and one of high-grade To this weight also attach the wire nuriate of potash will form a fertilizer for the garden and for small fruits, the three bags being sufficient for about one acre of land. It is a mixture that may not be a complete one for all classes of soils or crops, but it is a com-bination that supplies all the leading and the weight will pull it out of gear. elements of plant food.

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER.

Valuable Hints Concerning the Treatment of Milk and Churning.

The best butter has the least done for it, but that least is done at exactly the right time. Other things being equal butter from the ordinary breeds should be the same if made in the same manner. It is the maker that makes poor butter. Again, the market denands a certain kind of butter, but instead of supplying it, many of us try to force the market to accept what we make. It wants only fancy butter, and will pay well for it. Fancy only means well-made. The cow must be well fed and well housed. The milk should not be left in the stable a minute after it is drawn. Set as soon as possible. At 92 degrees all of the constituents of milk except the butter fats are liquid. Below that they begin to solidify and the specific gravity keeps changing, bringing the fat globules to

Set the milk in a room where the temperature can be controlled. It must not vary, as this changes the specific gravity of the milk and thus stops the cream from rising. I use an oil stove, your case, or of how long standing. in a milk-room 12 feet square. This keeps the temperature at exactly 62 degrees for five cents a day. Take off the cream before the milk is sour. The trade calls for aroma in butter and, as near as I can figure, pays about 10 cents per pound for it. This is the only way to get it. Four hours before the milk shows the slightest sign of souring to chance of failure. the eye tiny threads of fibrin have made a complete network through the pan and will effectually stop any butter globules from rising. You will get all the cream you can, and the aroma with it. Let the cream ripen to pleasant acidity. Just before churning risk? strain and bring to 70 degrees. Cream in the pail forms into strata and stirring only arranges the strata in spiral form. Straining mixes it thoroughly and takes out all the lumps. There are only two churns I can recommend, the revolving and the swing, and the former is the better of the two. A combination of the two would be better still, the swing to use until the butter breaks and the revolving afterward. A thin cream makes a better concussion. If the cream is too thick add water at the right temperature. This is better than milk.

the butter globules are as small as pin and palpitation of the heart, with heads. Put salt water of fair strength in the churn before the buttermilk is taken off; this makes the specific grav. ity of the mass greater and the butter comes to the surface like a cork. After three or four such washings the butter is free. Now as to salting. With the average farm dairy there is no necessity of a butter worker. Modern say to much for it." L. C. Frost, churns do the work better. Butter workers will not do the work and will also get rancid. The hot water used in cleaning only works it in deeper; also throw away the butter paddle. Substitute a maple four-tined for k. Half an ounce is all the salt that butter, with the normal amount of water in it, will dissolve. More than that must be worked in solid. Water will dissolve one hundred per cent. of salt. Make a strong brine and mix thoroughly with the butter granules. To allow for the water in the butter, sprinkle a little salt in the churn. Use brine enough to little more than cover the butter. This should be at sixty de-

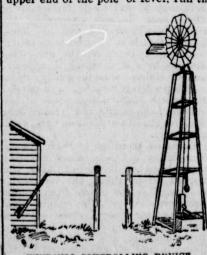
The less buttermilk in butter the

In packing use six-pound butter the best. To pack the butter into these the hand is the best implement Wrap a piece of muslin around the hand and wet it in the brine. Then press the butter into the pail with the fist. Don't put in more than a pound at a time and pack. This will take out all the surplus water. Don't smooth the top off. It gives a salvy appearance, when you have as good and grainy butter as is put on the market. It hurts the sale. Round over the top a little and cut off a flake with a thread. This gives an elegant appearance. Put on a new muslin top and cover with parchment paper. makes a tight cover and will keep out the light; sixty degrees is the right temperature for packing .- John Gould, in Farm and Home.

WINDMILL DEVICE.

to Control a Mill Situated Som Distance from the House.

A simple, easily constructed device for regulating a windmill situated some distance from the buildings is made thus: Attach a pole about 12 feet long to the side or end of the building, 10 or more feet above the ground, by means of a bolt or pin passing through a hole 2 feet from one end. Fasten one end of a wire to the upper end of the pole or lever, run the



WINDMILL-CONTROLLING DEVICE.

wire through loops upon poles to the windmill. These poles may be any height desired. Pass the wire over a pulley attached to the windmill tower and to the end attach a heavy weight. which throws the mill out of gear. When it is desired to have the mill work, pull the long end of the lever down and fasten it, thus lifting the weight and letting the mill into the -Orange Judd Farmer.



Rather risky -the offer that's made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Risky for them. For you, if you have Catarrh, it's a certainty. You're certain to be cured of it, or to be paid \$500. That's what they offer, and in good faith - they cure

But-is it so much of a risk? They have a medicine that cures Catarrh, not for a time, but for all time. They've watched it for years, curing the most hopeless cases. They know that in your case there's every chance of success, almost no

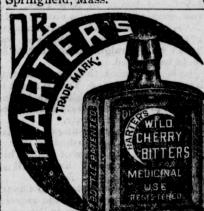
Wouldn't any one take such a risk with such a medicine?

The only question is—are you willing to make the test, if the makers are willing to take the

If so, the rest is easy. You pay your druggist fifty cents and the trial begins.

August Flower"

"I am happy to state to you and to suffering humanity, that my wife has used your wonderful remedy, better it beeps. Stop churning when August Flower, for sick headache satisfactory results. For several years she has been a great sufferer, has been under the treatment of eminent physicians in this city and Boston, and found little relief. She was induced to try August Flower, which gave immedaite relief. We cannot Springfield, Mass.



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RESTORES Normal Circulation, WARMS TO TOE TIPS. DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo-

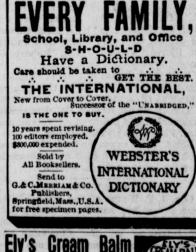
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9

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 fol-

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 plat form. 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 secre-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 nec-

essary. 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, contributes 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 parlia-

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 rates between 1863 and 1890, and the question was first 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 mean-time, 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 compe 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 improve ments, 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-hole.

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 leaslet, 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 iable for taxation is evident from the fact that when the buildings are removed, or destroyed by fire, taxation ceases, although grount 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 £418,000 (equal to about \$2,090,000,000), while the value of buildings was only £212,000,000 (about \$1,060,000,000), 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 elec tion 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 it seems strange that anyone should distinguished from the value of im- think that the industry and business provements. Some of the most experi- ability of any other nation on the 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 you manufacturers and merchants, will of the values separately was not required; and as a result of its investiga- must come before you-of the greater tion, the committee reported that the freedom of trade; the question of plac-values of land could be distinguished ing ourselves with our raw materials from those of improvements, for purposes of taxation, without difficulty or increased expense. The same commit- that we can certainly take care of ourtee also took into consideration the effect on overcrowding of rating vacant land, and reported that the chief cause of overcrowding is the dearness 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 in-terest on technical grounds, and an apparently innocent motion to defer its consideration until the report on the same subject of the local government Plate Manufacturing Co.," which letter 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 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 59 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 pri-

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 argest 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, gentlewill bring my remarks to a close by saying that with the manufactures of this country in their country in the country in this country in their present condition, with our machinery, with our unrivalled help, with our skilled mechanics, and with you, gentlemen of the hardware and mercantile branches, there is no "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 is 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 industries, with our machinery, 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,

you, gentlemen, of the hardware trade, carefully consider the question that on an equal footing with the manufacturers of England. Whenever we do selves in any quarter of the globe."

TIN PLATE PRICES

Misrepresentations Made By Mr. Cronemeyer and the American Econ 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. Cronemeyer, president of the United States Iron and Tinwas then read to the convention.

From this letter, dated Demmler, 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 many questions relating to local taxa- 25 per cent. in order to overcome our tion in London, and as propounding 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 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 boy. Does this not show very clearly that the consumers in this country have paid an immense profit to foreign | manufacturers for many vears.

> What Mr. Cronemeyer'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 readymade cans from firms who make canmaking their sole business, his false statements might pass unchallenged. The convention appears from the re-port to have listened patiently to the reading of the letter and then passed to the consideration of its regular busi-

the following prices of coke plates 14x20 I. C.: February 6, 1890, \$4.571/4; February 28, 1890, \$4.50; March 7, 1890, \$4.45; March 27, 1890, \$4.40. In April purchases were made at \$4.371/4, and in

May, 1890, at \$4.35 and \$4.40. It will be remembered that of these cost prices, as Mr. Cronemeyer 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 canmed goods packers are interested, less duty, ranging from \$3.27 to \$3.49 % 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:

March 13, 14x29, I. C. May 8, 14x20, I. C. Coke. . 4.321/2@4.33 It was for the American Economist to discover a use for such unfounded reason why we should not only hold statements. In its issue for February our own in our own country, but take 26, 1892, appears an editorial headed a large part of the trade of all the "An Example for the Tin Plate Consumers," which begins as follows: "The Western Packers' Canned Goods association, who use perhaps more bright 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 fol-"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. Cronemeyer, 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 American tin plate. On the same page 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. Cronemeyer we would recommend the fifth article of the decalogue. - National Provisioner.

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 nced real estate valuers of London globe can compete with us in a free vere examined, and from them it was field and in a fair fight. to practice. Everybody has heard of "I have only to add that I know that | they reduce the cost of production and the selling price of the products. Many have been surprised when they saw prices considerably increased a the combined manufacturers were able 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 mak-

ers' doctrine. The combination of the manufactur ers of steel beams was dissolved some weeks ago. While these manufacturers enjoyed the saving caused by the 'econemies" the price of steel beams was 3 1-10 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 21/4 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 5,000 tons have been placed in Boston at 2 1-10 cents, delivered."-Iron Age, March 3, 1892.

The price of barbed wire, as fixed by the barbed wire trust, was, at Pittsburgh, on January 28, 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 the trust "economies" may be set forth

as follows: "econo- cline mies." pr. ct. 844.80 35 2.25 11 2.65 13 "econo-

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 \$6.72 per ton on scrap and of 75 cents per ton on coal rob these works of all chance of profit, and send cost of coke tin plates in New York their discharged employes to swell the City "two years ago" to be false, we ranks of the anemployed, who find It very seriously objects to having asylums would about hold those who obtained access to the invoice book of themselves the victims of a policy

FOR TRUSTS ONLY.

The Republican Plan Is for the Benefit of Corporations Alone. The democratic party is trying to re-

monetize the real wealth of the country -its wheat, corn, cotton, provisions and other articles of international ex change.

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 the 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

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

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 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 n which we are likely to be able to se 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

it simply the old republican plan of free trade for the trusts only. 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 grave 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 no doubt. When the precise facts are delegates from Erie county and adja- reached not one-quarter of the world either that famous ringster or Mr. His- want to make him their idol.-St. Paul a buyer of such plates and found there established ostensibly for their benefit. | cock chosen as a delegate at large to Globe.

that actional 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 especial 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 ignominously 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

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 co-

ercion of voters.

The democracy of New York have just framed a congressional apportionment bill. Although this state almost invariably gives a democratic majority and 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 inflamed just now because negotiations are not going his way, but all that will be allayed by the ides 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 outcropping 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,

The Chase County Courant,

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Leavenworth, on Friday, March 4th 1892, for the purpose of calling a Delegate State Convention to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be held at the city of Chicago III., on June 21, 1892, the city of Salina was unarimously selected as the place and April 20th as the time for holding such Convention, and the basis of representation was fixed upon the vote of John Sheridan, Presidential Elector-at-Large in 1888 upon the basis of one delegate for each 200 votes and fraction of 150 or more so cast. Therefore I, W C. Jones Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, hereby call a Delegate State Convention to meet in the city of Salina on April 20, 1892, at 1 oclock, p. m., for the purpose of electing 20 delegates and twenty alternates to the National Democratic Convention. Six delegates and six alternates will be selected from the State at large and two from each Congressional District.

The different counties will be entitled to the following representation in said convention: DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Allen 5	Lincoln
Anderson 4	Lien
Anderson 10	Logan
Barber 3	Lyon
Barber 3 Barton 5	Marion
Bourbon 7	Marshall
Brown 7	McPherson,
Butler 6	Miami
Chase 3	Mitchell
Chatauqua 3	Montgomery
Cherokee 8	Morris
Cheyenne 2	Morton
Clay 4	Mead
Clark 2	Nemaha
Cloud 5	Neosho
Coffey 5	Ness
Comache 5	Norton
Cowley 7	Osage
Crawford	Osborne
Decatur 3	Ottawa
Dickinson 7	Pawnee
Doniphan 5	Phillips
Douglas 7	Pottawatomie
Eqwards 2	Pratt
Els 3	Rawlins
Ellis 4	Reno
Ellsworth 4	Republic
Ford 3	Rice
Franklin 5	Riley
Finney 2	Rooks
Garfield 1	Rush
Geary 4	Russell
Gove 2	Saline
Graham 2	Scott
Crant 2	Sedgwick
Gray 2	Seward
Greenwood	Shawnee
Greeley 2	Sheridan
Hamilton 2	Sherman
Harper 4	Smith
Harvay. 5	Stafford
Haskell 1	Stanton
Hodgeman 2	Stevens
Jackson 5	Sumper
Jefferson 6	Thomas
Jewell 4	Trigo
Johnson 6	Wallace
Kearney 2	Wabaunsee
Kingman 3	Washington
Kiowa 2	Wichita
Labette 4	Wilson
Lane 2	Woodson
Leavenworth18	Wyandotte

W. H. L. Pepperill, Secretary

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Central Committee of the Fourth Congressional District, held at Emporia on Monday, the 28th day of March, 1892, for the purpose of calling a convention to place in nomination a candidate for Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, the city of Emporia was unanimously selected as the place, and May 24th as the place, and the basis of representation was fixed upon the vote of John Sheridan, Fr sid ntial Elector-at-Large in 1883, upon the basis of one delegate for each county in the district and one elegate for each 300 votes and fractions of 150 or more so cast Therefore I, H. S. Martin, Chairman of the said Congressional Committee, do hereby call a delegate convention to meet in the city of Emporia on May 24, 1892, at 10 clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, and the election of a central committee for said district.

The different counties will be entitled to DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The different counties will be entitled to

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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CON-VENTION.

The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet at the Court-house, a chance to vote for the same measures, in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, that temperance men throughout the April 9th, 1892, in mass convention, nation may be a unit and work for the April 9th, 1892, in mass convention, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to the State convention to meet at Salina, on Wednesday, April 20, 1892, at 1 o'clock, p. m., to elect delegates to the convention to meet at Chicago, June 21, 1892, to nominate a Presidential ticket. There will also be a Democratic Club organized at the same time and place of the meeting of the county convention, and every

Central Committee. J. R. BLACKSHERE, W. E. TIMMONS, Chairman.

Secretary.

J. R. Blackshere is talked of as a delegate to Chicago. Mr. Blackshere has always been a consistent Democrat, and the party has no better material. He would make a good one and, we presume, vote for Grover. - The Reveille.

It is but fair to the Democrats of the politico-whisky ring, for it would, in a sense, then be fighting the nation, when it comes to a choice between an instead of what they deem a fanatical intelligent Republican and a John G. Otis for representative, they can sink partisanship sufficiently to prefer the Republican.—Emporia Republican, by raising the price and so makes it.

and wants to know how often has the Methodist pulpit thundered against the Catholic Church for interfering with the affairs of State, and warned the people against the designs of the Church to control the State? What have they got to say of the action of their Conference, in dictating a policy for the Republican party, and threatening to withdraw 80,000 votes from it if their demand is not complied with? We have never heard of Catholics doing such a thing, in any State the Union.—Oskaloosa Times.

Such is very near-ly nearly nea

Wanted—In almost every town in this country, an editor who can read, write and argue politics, and at the same time be religious, funny, scientific and historic, who can write to please everybody, know everything without asking or being told, always where comething great to everything to the please everything without asking or being told, always there expects the please everything great to everything without asking or being told, always the please everything great to everything told to everything the please everything area. same time be religious, funny, scientific and historic, who can write te please everybody, know everything without asking or being told, always have something good to say about everybody, make no mistakes, be in two or three places at the same time and never forget anything, live on wind and make twice as much money as a United States mint. There is a splendid opening for this kind of a man in most any—graveyard.—Ex.

The following is a communication to the Anderson, Indiana, Democrat, regarding some of the benefits to the poor, from the McKinley bill:

Ever since the enactment of the new tariff law, we have been constantly reminded of the great benefits to the toiling millions granted by "the largely increased free list," as the pool with the same time of the places at the same time and in most any—graveyard.—Ex.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

The rumor that the People's party and the Democratic party State Central Committees have agreed upon a basis of fusion lacks confirmation. The divide savors too much of the old story of an Indian and white man out hunting who killed a turkey and a turkey buzzard. When it came to a divide the white man said to the Indian, "you take the buzzard and I will take the turkey; or I'll take the turkey and you take the buzzard." The Indian scratched his head and said, "white man no say turkey to Indian at all." It is the same with this report of fuser. There is not much turkey of fuson. There is not much turkey in it for the Democrats.—Parsons

Topeka has two Alliance papers, Democrats to aid in the election of a

W. E. Stokes, editor of the Great Bend Democrat, as he usually does, hits the bull's eye in the following

item:
"There is one thing Democrats in Kansas should consider when talking about fusion, and that is this: will all the Democrats vote a fusion ticket? In 1890 there were thousands of Democrats in the State who, rather than vote the resubmission fusion ticket, voted the Alliance ticket. Then, too, we would ask: How many of the resubmission Republicans who voted that ticket in 1890, have since, or ever will, vote the Democratic ticket? There are many sides of this fusion question to look at. Talk of fusion with the Alliance this year, however. with the Alliance this year, however, is talk thrown away, for we don't be-lieve it will be done."

PROHIBITON AND POLITICAL

Should prohibition be made a party question? Is it strictly a political question? It seems to us that tem-

perance, prohibition and allied questions are more of moral than political, party questions; temperance is a question in which every citizen should be interested and should vote for temfollowing representation in said coninfluence. On this question, it seems to us that every man ought to vote for what is right and what is best and not vote contrary to his convictions, in order to go with his party. Take tem-perance out of politics and let all parties yote for the best temperance laws that can be devised, not as a party measure but as a moral one, let the same temperance plank be in all the party platforms, that the friends of temperance in all parties may have the county convention, and every Democrat in this county is earnestly urged to be at the convention, and to join the Club.

By order of the Democratic County By order of the Democratic County perance and lead good men to vote contrary to their convictions and thus the citizen himself is demoralized and the cause of temperance loses its hold on the public conscience. When that is the result from any cause, temperance loses ground. Let temperance have a moral basis, make it wholly a matter of principle and conscience, that every citizen may feel the force of it independent of party. Then make a good, just and reasonable law and enforce it to the letter. It seems to us that this would help break up the relition, whishy ring for the relition.

J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale, has been suggested as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, to be held at Chicago, the coming summer. The Democratic party has no better material, and it honors itself in honoring him. He is a Democratic Democrat, all wool and a yard wide.—

Chase County Leader.

by raising the price and so makes it a temptation to many to run a drug store or saloon for the sake of gain, and those who need or buy liquors are robbed and swindled by the government and whisky extortioner. Take the money out of the traffic and that would blot out more than half the same one in the United States and slay the country Leader. Sol. Miller propounds an inquiry sell, law or no law. Such is very nearly the state of things in Kansas now;

protection press is pleased to hear it. It is very difficult for one who is son-It is very difficult for one who is son-scientiously opposed to protection (for protection's sake), to find any thing in that law to approve, but after

Supposed Owner. Des. S. T. R. A. Amt. Woodworth, J. A. V. w½nc¾. 20 20 8 400 54 54 Woodworth, J. B. nw¾. ... 20 20 8 400 54 54 Nesbitt, C. F. lots2&3...31 20 8 80 15 91 Cts12&17.31 20 8 80 57 90 increased free list" one is lead to ex-claim, "Eureka." It is a beautiful conception, an ideal reality, harmonclaim, "Eureka." It is a beautiful conception, an ideal reality, harmonious and perfect in all its parts. In fact it is a beauty.

The schedule of articles free from

fact it is a beauty.

The schedule of articles free from tax is alphabetically arranged, not a letter of the alphabet is forgotten; beginning with acid it ends with Zuffer. Its benefits are far-reaching; the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the man of labor and the man of leisthe man of labor and the man of leisture are all remembered; even the poor, "free trade" Democrat is not forgotten. Evidently the author had read, that when General Jackson was fighting the Indians his supplies failed to reach him and he and his small army were on the ragged edge of starvation. One day Old Hickory of starvation. One day Old Hickory on the control of the control Topeka has two Alliance papers, and they are both opposed to fusion in any form. If it would be disgraceful for a People's party voter to yield a point and aid in the election of a Democrat in a district where Democrats are stronger than the People's party, it would be equally unwise for Democrats to aid in the election of a Democrata to aid in the election of a law especially for himself they felt posing he had kept something on the sly especially for himself they felt indignant, and one of them marched up to him and said: "See here, Gen-walls in the sly especially for himself they felt indignant, and one of them marched up to him and said: "See here, Gen-walls in the sly especially for himself they felt wallace. C. G. et al. (18 21 9 80 27 13 et al. (18 21 9 80 27 63 et al. (18 21 9 80 Democrats to aid in the election of a People's party candidate. We are in favor of playing the game for all it is worth, and if "reciprocity" is not conceded, to put a full Democratic ticket in the field, from road overseer up.—Oskalossa Times.

Why talk about "reciprocity?" Why not put a full ticket in the field, from road overseer up, as you say, and play our hand for all it is worth?

Why talk about "reciprocity?" Why not put a full ticket in the field, from road overseer up, as you say, and play our hand for all it is worth?

Sy especially for himself they felt indignant, and one of them marched up to him and said: "See here, General, this is not fair, divide!" "Certainly," said Andy, offering him a few acorns from those in his hand that he had been eating. Profiting by reading this scrap of history and having compassion upon us. McKinley admitted acorns free. The third article on the free list is "acorns raw, dried or undried but unground." Yes, poor brother Democrats, when your acorn brother Democrats, when your acorn crop fails you can import them free of tax, but you must grind them your-self, as did "St. Andy Jaxn."

Let us examine this beautiful piece of mechanism a little further. Fol-

low it alphabetically and observe its consistency, and that the eye may hold it as well as the brain compre-hend, place the "free" articles under two heads, using the general terms

we und:	
FOR THE POOR.	FOR THE RICH.
Acorns, Arsenic, Ashes.	Agates.
Balm of Gilead, Beegwax. Bladders, Blood, Bologna sausage, Bones.	Bullion.
Cat-gut, whip-gut or worm-gut, Clay, Chalk.	Coin.
Divi Divi, Dragon's Blood, Dandelion root, Darning needles.	Diamonds.
Eggs of birds, fish or insects.	Emeralds.
Fish Skins, Fossils.	{ Fashion plates
Guts, salted.	Garnets.
Hoofs, Horns.	Human hair.
Ice, Menna, Rags. Sauer kraut, Sausage skins, Snails. Tobacco stems,	Negalia. All precious stones. Silk. Topaz.
Wax.	Wearing a poparel.

Consistency, indeed, thou art a jewel Acorns for the poor. Agates for the rich. Blood, bones and divi divi (thank God for the divi divi), for the poor. Yes,my protective Republican friends. this free list is a daisy, a largely increased daisy.

JACK TODB. creased daisy.

ANOTHER PRIZE PROBLEM

If Moses was the son of Pharach's daughter, what relation would Moses be to the daughter of Pharaoh's son? The Queen will give an elegant Ma son & Risch or Steinway Fine Toned Upright Piano to the first person answering the above problem correctly; an elegant Gold Watch for the second correct answer; a China Dinner Set for the third correct answer; an elegant silk Dress Pattern for the fourth correct answer; and many other valuable prrizes, all of which will be announced in the March issue of The Queen. Valuable special prizes will be given for the first correct answers from each State. Each person an swering must enclose fifteen two cent U. S. stamps for "The Canadian Queen Military Schottische," just out, to gether with a copy of The Queen, containing a beautiful water-color reproduction, "Seven, He Loves," and full particulars of our Educational Prize Competitions. The object of offering these prizes is to increase the circulation of this popular family magazine. By sending to day you may secure a valuable prize. Address The Cana-dian Queen, "B," Toronto, Can.

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away." but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellont effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and \$1.00 Trial size free At all druggists.

AGENTS WANTED to whom unusually our new book Life and Works of

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> COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP. Brewerton&Morris, 8½nw¼ .12 20 5 80 8 03 Davis, M. C. nw¼ 20 20 6 160 13 65 DIAMOND CRREK TOWNSHIP. nw¼... 20 19 6 160 s½sw¼.26 19 7 80 sw¼se¼26 16 7 40 sw¼....35 19 7 160

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

Stannard, W. 1 Boyd, R. Rosan, E. W. COTTONWOOD FALLS.

lots5,6,7,8,... 9 52 Walker, Ira GRAND VIEW ADDITION. EMSLIE'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY. lots25&27... 29 9 10 09 Wiseman, McCrum, Robert

A. M. Breese, County Treasurer of Chase County. Tuberoses! DWARF PEARL! 4 for 25c. in 1 and 2ct. stamps or 14 for 75ct. postal note. Free by mail. I have a choice lot of

duce from 15 to 25 perfectly double deliciously scented flowers. Printed directions for culture sent with each DAN S. LINDSAY. Record Office, Marion, Kansas

these bulbs, each of which will pro-

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Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations. 25
Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. 25
Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulnes. 25
Diarrhea, of Children or Adults. 25 Dysentery, Griping, Billous Colic...
-Cholera Morbus, Vomiting...
-Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis...
-Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache...
-Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 8-Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceacne...
9-Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo...
10-Dyspepsia, Billousness, Constipation...
12-Whites, Too Profuse Periods...
13-Croup, Larrngitis, Hoarseness...
14-Salt Rheum, Eryslpelas, Eruptions...
15-Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains...
16-Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague...
17-Piles, Bilad or Bleeding...
18-Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes...
19-Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head...
20-Whooping Cough...
21-Asthma, Oppressed Breathing...
21-Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing...
22-Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing...
24-General Debility, Physical Weakness...
25-Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions...
26-Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding...
27-Kidney Discases...
29-Sore Mouth, or Canker...
30-Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...
31-Painful Periods...
31-Painful Periods...
32-Urinary Weakness & Throat...
35-Chronic Congestions & Eruptions.
EXTRA NUMBERS:

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For PILES - External or Internal - Blind or Bleeding - However Inveterate or Long Standing. The Best and Safest Remedy known, always giving satisfaction and prompt relief. It is also the cure for Fissures, Fistulas, Uicers. Old Sores and Burns.

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E. COOLEY, Cottonwood Falls, Kan

"Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is must be shiple, when it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either. Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has n't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World. ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.



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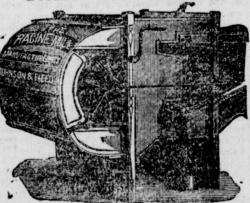
Wind Mills. Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings.

COTTONWOOD FALLS

KANSAS.



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



These Mills and Separators had long been used by the Farmer prominent Millers, Grainand Selectors throughout the United

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CRAYON PORTRAITS & FRAMES



To all our Subscribers for 1892. *

We, the publishers of "North American Homes," We, the publishers of "North American Homes," in order to increase the circulation of our journal throughout the United States and Canada, will spend this year over one hundred thousand dollars among our new subscribers in the form of an artistic Crayon Portrait and a handsome frame (as per cut below), to be made free of charge for every new subscriber to "North American Homes," Our family journal is a monthly publication consisting of 16 pages, filled with the best literature of the day, by some of the best authors, and is worthy of the great expense we are doing for it. Eight years ago the New York World had only about 15,000 daily circuss obtained by judicious advertisement and a lavish

the New York World had only about 15,000 daily cirulation; to-day it has over 300,000. This was obtained by judicious advertisement and a lavish
expenditure of money. What the proprietor of the N. Y. World has accomplished we feel confident of doing ourselves. We have a large capital to draw upon, and the handsome premium
we are giving you will certainly give us the largest circulation of any paper in the world. The
money we are spending now among our subscribers will soon come back to us in increased circulation and advertisements. The Crayon Portrait we will have made for you will be executed
by the largest association of artists in this city. Their work is among the finest made, and we
guarantee you an artistic Portrait and a perfect likeness to the original. There is nothing
more useful as well as ornamental than a handsome framed Crayon Portrait of yourself or any
member of your family; therefore this is a chance in a lifetime to get one already framed
and ready to hang in your parlor absolutely free of charge.

READ THE FOLLOWING GRAND 30 DAYS' OFFER: Send us \$1.50, price for one year subscription to "North American Homes," and send us also a photograph, tintype or daguerrotype of yourself or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you from same an artistic half life size Crayon Portrait, and put the Portrait in a good substantial gilt or bronze frame of 2 inch moulding absolutely free of charge; will also furnish you agenuine French glass, boxing and packing same free of expense. Cut this out and send it with your photograph at once, also your subscription, which you can remit by Draft, P. O. Money Order, Express Money Order, or Postal Note, made payable to

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms...pervear. \$1.50 cash in advance; after three mounts, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

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BAST. NY.X. Cht.X MR X. KC. X. W Ft. WEST. Mex.x Dea.x Col. Tex x. W.It.

Mast. Mex.x Ded.x Col. Tex x. w.tt.

pm pm am pm am

Saffordville... 4 19 3 27 3 20 1 57 9 14

Elitnor..... 4 25 3 32 3 27 2 04 9 26

Strong.... 4 35 3 46 3 57 2 25 10 20

Evans.... 4 43 3 46 3 57 2 25 10 20

Elimdale... 4 46 3 50 4 03 2 30 11 07

Clements... 5 00 4 02 4 22 2 46 11 50

Cedar Grove 5 08 4 10 4 34 2 57 12 12

Column Colum

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Evans. 12 17am 7 15

Strong City. 12 30 7 30 3

Cottonwood Falls. 3 Mixud Strong City ... 3 50pm 8 30sm 5 20 Evaus ... 4 00 8 47 Hymer ... 4 18 9 20

POSTAL LAWS.

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

2. If a person oders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arreatages or the publisher may continue to sent it out I payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

HOSIERY FOR SPRING

1892.

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

BLACK HOSE

and they will stay black. Call for the celebrated

ST. JOE BLACK

in all sizes. We have the best 25c.

SEAMLESS HOSE

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in both plain and silk clocked. A Great Bargain is our

Men's fine grade

Se mles 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.

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

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 la grippe. 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 la grippe. 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 nome from her visit in Stafford county. Paints and oils at the Corner Drug

Mrs. Ella Richards, of Strong City, was at St. Joseph, Mo., last week, buying spring and summer millinery

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.

their visit in Mexico.

Misses Bertha Crum and Josie Fish, of Strong City, were visiting at Super-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 of last week, from an extended visit in lows. 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 short time ago, with a broken wrist, has returned to Emporia, and resumed

ner studies. Miss Anna Hickman, who was visit-ing Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, has returned to her home, 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.

B. Lantry, of Strong City, was at Fort Madison, Wis., last week, look-ing after the Canton bridge work, and returned home Tuesday evening.

This is Arbor Day, and every property owner should plant one or more trees, thus beautifying his premises and increasing the value thereof.

If the date to which you have paid your subscription to the COURANT is wrong on your paper or wrapper call in or send word and have it corrected. Happy and contented is a home with "The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For catalogues, write the Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

HAGER'S. for Children. They are the best in the world for the money. We have them

Mrs. R. D. Howden, of Strong City has gone to Coffeyville, where Mr Howden is now located; and Andy Robertson will occupy the Howden

36 sheets of note paper 5c at

In our report of the meeting of the Democratic Congressional Central Committee, at Emporia, March 23, we got the name of H. D. Dickson, of

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

Arch Miller. who was appointed, by the Probate Court, as guardian for Ephraim Link, having refused to serve. Sheriff J. H. Murdock has been appointed in his stead.

FOR SALE, -Some very fine Black Langshan Cockerels and eggs, also Silver Laced Wyandotte, Rose Comb Brown Leghorn and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs. Apply at this office.

The Republican State Senatorial Convention, for the Twenty-fourth District, has been called, to meet at Council Grove, June 23, 1892. Chase county is entitled to eight delegates.

"Gun." who was cook at Barney Lantry's, of Strong City, for several years, has returned from his visit at his old bome in China, and resumed his old place in the Lantr mansion.

Perforated chair seats 10c at HAGER'S. Dr R C. Hutcheson has gone to Kansas City to deliver lectures at the Dental College for a short time. His partner, Dr. C. N. Smith, will be found at his office at all times, during his absence.

J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, will receive 1,500 head of cattle, soon, from the Crystal Cattle Co., of the Panhandle, which he will put on his pasture, near Matfield Green, for the

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses af-flicted with these diseases, to give him a call. dec26 tf him a call.

Married, on Thursday evening,
March 24, 1892, at 7 o'clock, at Emporia, the Hon. Charles I. Maule, of Recess.

Strong City, and Miss Mary Dowling, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, Judge Frost officiating.

The Brace Brothers are building 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 mer-chant, 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

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, See'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 for 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 colection of geraniums, bigonias, monthy roses and other house plants. Also hardy roses, and a home grown assortment of shrubery. Be sure and see

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

man, forcible detainer, Judgment of 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

Democrats, don't forget the convention, next Saturday, but be in attendand the Hon. J. M. McCown, of Emporia, President of the Lyon County Democratic Club, will deliver an ad dress at the Court-house, that after-

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 Gillett, 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 hold-ing 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 Fe Route, about rates and service. 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 In-habitants of Kansas." A good musi-cal programme by the best local talent will be given in connection with the

Epworth League programme for April 12, 1892:

Declamation—Miss Lola Bonewell.
Instrumental Solo—Miss Jenson.
Paper—Mrs. Moore.
Select Reading—Mrs. Warren.
Duett—Misses Maud and Rose

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 Den-yer, 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 this wife and the self-defense of the self-defense o 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 Pency Strick land, aged 66 years, 5 months and 16 days. She was born, October 16, 1825. in Pennsylvania, removed, 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 here cleaned. 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 comments of t 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 interred in the cemetery west of this

Programme of Chase County Teachers' Association to be held at the High School building. Cotton wood Falls Saturday, April 9th, 1892, at 1:30, p. m. Music-Grammar Department Cot-

tonwood Falls School. Paper-Means of Securing Good Or-der, D. J. White. General Discussion-Opened by W. M. Kyser.

Recitation. Class in Map Drawing-Mrs. Grisham. Medieval Peoples—Miss Anna Rock

Recess.

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.

Misscellaneous Business.
Music—Toledo and Saffordville Quartette.

The last lecture of the course will e given Saturday evening, April 9, by Professor Wilkinson, on the sub-ject. "Flies, or the Oldest Inhabitants of Kansas." A good musical proof Kansas." A good musical programme by the best local talent will be given in connection with the lec-

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice

at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March 1. 1892: Falligher, Anthony. Longustos, Mr. Murphy, Hattie. Smith, E. M. Shelton, Mrs. Chas. Wadsworth, HG All the above remaining uncalled 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 Cuth-bert, W. H. Spencer, F. M. Reagle, Jacob North, J. B. Stanbrougle; Mat-ley and his sone William and Tonfield township -Henry Wagner, A. F. en and his sons, William and Tom, Myers, M. Knowland, George Howser; getting badly hurt. His body was Diamond Creek township—M. D. Um-barger, 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 be-fore Justice of the Peace J. B. Davis,

last Monday, resulting as follows:
Mrs. Louise Judd vs. John Bielman, forcible detainer; judgment for

and George Bielman, cutting wire gates and fences and leaving them ance at the same, as a Democratic open; conviction as to John Bielman; Club is to be organized here that day, fine. \$1.00 and costs; appealed to Disfine, \$1.00 and costs; appealed to Distit, setting the hen house afire and trict Court.

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

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

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

Inquire of local ticket agent, Santa

TIONS, The Chase County Sunday School Executive Committee recommend the tollowing dates for holding the township conventions for Chase county for the year 1892:

Cedar Township—June 8, 1892. Diamond Creek Township—July 13, Cottonwood Township-August 10,

Matfield Township-September 14, 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 The model primary Sunday school

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.

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 many from the polls. However, in

COTTONWOOD FALLS the election passed off very quietly, and the old Mayer, Councilmen and Police Judge were elected to succeed themselves, which was for the second time thus showing that the people were well

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. Hofen, 110; the first five height

. 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 DE-STRUCTION IN ITS COURSE.

The wind storm that raged, last Thursday night, from Indiana into Colo ado, 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 acattered 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 Swainhart near Morgan, was blown away; occu-

pants 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 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 Elm-dale, 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 farms of George Drummoud at d D. W. Morris, on the same creek. The housa 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 COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - Kansas

hen house, the stove dropped out of 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 promises.

some distance, and, in going over the

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 Ev erett 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. E. 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 go to 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, driv-ing 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; was prominent in the W. C. T. U., 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 I fe to live,
Nor all of death to die."

Her death is deeply fe!t 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 her many friends a helpful and soul-inspiring associate. But for her we should not mourn, as our great losses here are her eternal gain. wind blowing a gale nearly all day kept and she has gone where pain and death can never come, there to dwell with her Savior and loved ones gone before, and live foreyer on the evergreen A MOURNER. shore.

THE HOMELIEST MAN IN COTTON-WOOD FALLS,
As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get FREE 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.

ves, which a showing that the partial showing as follows:

For Mayor—George George, 140 Acute Coughs, Asim. Sumption. Large bottles by the sumption. Large bottles by

Chase county Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD: FALLS, KANSAS No sagging! No

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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 ha sas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas. R. C. HUTCHESON.

HUTCHESON& SMITH,

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PENSIONS.

Try Him. Matfield Green.

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

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

HELLO, THERE!

What's the Rush? What causes so many to

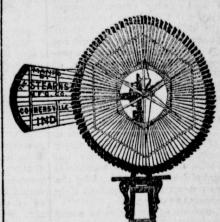
PECK,

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 in k. mchl0tf

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 felloes, strongest and lightest wheel in the trade.

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your botanical and astronomical work you had no leisure for collecting and arranging specimens of natural history, I presume; though your extensive cruises and visits to many out of the way places must have afforded facilities for prosecuting the study of much that is singular and interesting in zoology. Had you at any time the afflatus swelling within, or did you never care for it?"

Thus spoke my old friend Wilbur, as we sat on the veranda of his comfortable summer house.

"My spare time during my latter cruises has been dedicated to nature in other fields; not that I couldn't have spared some considerable portion of it in the manner suggested, but early in my career, my first cruise, in fact, I had an experience that took away all inclination for research in zoology, so I resigned the field to more ardent and more reckless chaps than I happened

"And thereby hangs a tale. Take a fresh eigar, doctor, and begin at the

beginning."
"My first cruise, you remember, took me around the world in the frigate Washington. It was a scientific cruise, and the officers had been selected for their knowledge of some specialty in branches of natural history, deep sea soundings, etc., and in addition we carried as passengers some seven or eight civilians thoroughly posted in their respective scientific pursuits.

"Among the latter was a young westerner, the most indefatigable fellow I ever met, and, although he was supposed to devote his attention exclusively to shells and marine plants, there was nothing from a mosquito to a boa constrictor that he didn't fasten on to if it came his way. I liked the young fellow and assisted him whenever possible: but our friendship was ruptured, and, though we met daily, we exchanged no words for over two

"We arrived at Madagascar about the first of June, and very shortly the different parties of savants and collectors were on shore, eager for relaxation, after four weeks' confinement on shipboard, and more than eager in searching for any and everything that creeps, flies or walks.

'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 seaat the movements of a colony of sea-rue the hour you attempted to compare ness of the witness. They informed sions in executive session on the Chili 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 'rocksquid.' I had seen the creatures 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 unmixed with fear, endeavored to pre vent 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.

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 in which my worst enemy, if I had foreibly by its suckers, and again was

and resistance. Being somewhat tired by my efforts in the hot sun, I was on the point of you to every one in the ship-puppy! letting go my hold and permitting the cuttle to escape, when the enraged doctor?" asked my friend, Wilbur. animal lifted its head, with its large "Each arm was about four feet he eyes protruding from the middle of its making the animal quite nine feet in rocks suddenly turned and sprang upon larger than a cocoanut, nor was its bite my right arm, which I had previously poisonous, being a smooth cut as bared to the shoulder in order to reach though made with a double pair of shells at the bottom of holes or in scissors. The marks left by the suckshallow pools of water left by the fast ers remained several days, and I felt ebbing tide. It clung with its suckers the pain for two weeks. It is needless the limbs were wound round my left kept my word."—J. D. Milligan, in Yankee Blade.

residence of Senator Evarts last night, Empress Josephine, Queen and published in the Post this morning? Empress Catherine of Russia.

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 palpa-ble 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 impulse 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 under-estimated 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 pro-

jecting 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 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 1 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 gripe 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 to

"How long he was in arriving! Each second seemed a minute, each minute saw something out of the ordinary had occurred, he was not above two minutes in reaching my side. To my un- this subject." 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 the boat and get the net. Hold on, old gentleman who gave me the informaman, hold on to him!'

that the brute is hauling me to the The entire Dolph smelling commit-water? Cut me free or I will make you tee was astonished at the boldsafety with a specimen. free, I tell you.

" Now, doctor, be reasonable. 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



HE DID NOT OFFER TO HELP ME.

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 "Now, outside of my desire to assist 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 one, would not permit me to remain an frustrated by its marvelous strength instant. From this time out, sir, don't presume to address me; you are be-neath my contempt or I would post "How large was that cuttle fish,

"Each arm was about four feet long, body, and letting go its hold on the diameter. Its body was not much with great power, and, as I tried to to say I determined never to attack an free my arm with my left hand, two of animal of that description again, and I

FOOLING THE SENATORS.

Newspaper Men Before the Dolph Smelling Committee.

The Wiseacres Falled to Learn How Correspondents Gather Forbidden News Concerning Secret Sessions Gen. Boynton's Little Joke.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The most potent, grave and reverend 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

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 an hour; yet, I suppose that once he | not believe that the senate ever adopted such a resolution as this, or that you have any authority to question me upon

speakable disgust he did not offer to 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 would spoil a specimen. I must go to in my publication to you, sir, as the "'You idiot,' I yelled; 'can't you see was adopted in an executive session." tion concerning this resolution which

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 contra-

This first witness was exceedingly in corrigible. It was absolutely impossi-



RARRIES 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 his senatorial obligations, and so unmindful of the hospitality of a home, as to give away a complete report of a party caucus such as was held at the

To this I responded very gravely: Senator, I cannot tell you that. I will not betray the secrets of the press gallepy, 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 Hiscock, of New York, whose desk was then adjoining that of Davis, had over-heard 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, Hiscock, 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 Hosford, 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. Hosford'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 discusquestion. 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 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 ses-

It is probable that the senator never until this day told anyone what he had learned, but it is a well known facts 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 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 member of this body is so forgetful 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

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.

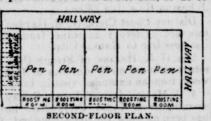
That there is a saving in building material and subsequent repairs, in making use of such buildings, there can be no question. Only one-half as much roofing is necessary, which is an item worth considering where there are so many buildings on a farm that they seem to make the matter of continual shingling 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



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



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 roostfowls 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 scratchingan 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.

Ir 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 sea-

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 as-

sist 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 to better advantage over more land, balance that which is removed the farm will at some time begin to de-

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 fin-

ish with the spike-tooth harrow.

In the preparation of the soil for the seed it is often the last working that pays 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

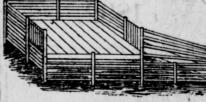
While destroying the weeds and giving clean cultivation is one essential item, it is not all. Keeping the soil fine and mellow is equally important. In many cases the first harrowing may be given before the plants show above ground. In most cases there are a number of different kinds of weed seeds that 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 meuh more readily be 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 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 thieve 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.

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 but the benefits to the soil are not as lasting as when the manure is broadHelpless 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 Surpassing 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 Sara-toga Springs. Upon inquiry the resi-and now, after the use of eight boxes of toga 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 walk all about the house and yard, can walk all about the house and ya overflowing with surprise and satisfaction at his wonderful cure and restoration at his wonderful cure and restoration. My stomach trouble is tion to the activities of enterprising cit- gone; I have gained 10 pounds; I feel izenship, for Mr. Quant was born in like a new man, and when the spring Galway and had spent most of his opens I expect to be able to renew my life there. Mr. Quant was found organ and piano agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Dr. Williams' Pink nearly opposite the academy. In response to a knock at the door it was saved my life after all the doctors had opened by a man who, in reply to an given me up as incurable." quiry if Mr. Quant lived there and was Other citizens of Galway, seeing the at home, said: "I am Mr. Quant. Will wonderful cure of Mr. Quant by the you come in?" After a little general Pink Pills for Pale People, are using and preliminary conversation, and after them. Frederick Sexton, a sufferer from he had been apprised of the object for rheumatism, said he was finding great claim. Virginia for years owned secwhich the Journal reporter had called benefit from their use, and Mr. Schultz, tions of other states, and in fact at one upon him, he, at request, told the story of himself and of his sickness and tertery for years, said he had taken two ownership of Ohio. rible sufferings, and of the ineffectual boxes of the pills and was already cured. treatment he had had, and of his final cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink with experts of that treatment in Al-Pills for Pale People, and cheerfully bany and Greenville, S. C., but with no ran made trouble. Pennsylvania and gave assent to its use for publication. beneficial results. He said: "My name is Charles A. A number of the more prominent cit-Quant. I am 37 years old. I was born izens of Galway, as Rev. C. E. Herbert, claimants on the border was of constant in the village of Galway, and, excepting while traveling on business and a little E. Kelley, principal of the academy; finally in 1767 by the running of "Mason while in Amsterdam, have spent my John P. and Harvey Crouch, and Frank whole life here. My wife is a native of and Edward Willard, merchants, and Ontario. Up to about eight years ago I many others to whom Mr. Quant and had never been sick and was then in his so miraculous cure by the use of Dr. perfect health. I was fully six feet tall, Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, 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 irreg. 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 stomach and consulted several doctors about it. They all said it was dyspepsia, and for dyspepsia I was treated by various doctors in difference of the sense in which that term is constrained that they are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is constrained. sia, 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 have pain in my back and legs and became conscious that my legs were getting weak and my step union to 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 diswere 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 \$124). 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 tively inexpensive as compared with times that it seemed as though I could other remedies, or medical treatment 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 re-turned to New York and went to the Roosevelt hospital, where for Casar. 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. II. 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 reof 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 continuous to the other side."—Detroit Free Press.

trol of my hands. The pain was ter-rible; 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 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,

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. adjusted. "In this case Mr. Marshall, who is 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 begar to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my

Mr. Quant had also tried Faith cure,

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 ing 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 sailow cheeks. In the case of men they affect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work, 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 drug-gists or direct by mail from Dr. Wil-liams' Medical Co., from either address. The price at which these pills are solo makes a course of treatment compara

THE YOUNG IDEA.

It Scores a Bull's-eye in a Scholastic Shoo ing Match.
The school teacher had invited hi oratorical friend to visit his school and while there he addressed the scholars His remarks were histrionic and in th course of them he ran across Juliu

"It was a time of tumult in Rome, the Eternal City-you all know where Rome is, children," he said, "and Cæsa was away in the north fighting. H knew a strong hand and a brave hear were needed there, but none dared t make the momentous step and he hes tated to rush where others feared to tread. Beyond the Rubicon Cæsar hear the din of discord and at last he came down to the banks of that classic stream and looked toward the capital city. T march thither meant victory or deat and Cæsar crossed the Rubicon. Yes children, the die was cast and Cæsa crossed the Rubicon. And why did l cross the Rubicon? I ask you childre weak and wavering between right ar

STATE BOUNDARIES.

Not Infrequently Difficulties Arise Con-

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 was brought home, where it was 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 whose case had been similar to my own, to fix their boundaries, and how claims and who had been cured by the use of which often conflicted were peaceably

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 Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. 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 Virglnia, 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

Even when the general ownership of land was settled, the question as to where the exact boundaries of states Maryland quarreled so bitterly over 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 and \$1 bottles by all leading drugtransferred Pawtucket to Rhode Island, gists. Any reliable druggist who 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 ques-tions, 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 50 @ 4 50

a .	CATTLE-Shipping steers		6717	A.			
ei	Butchers' steers	3	70	@	4	00	1
S	Native cows	2	00	0	3	50	i
-	Native cows HOGS-Good to choice heavy	3	50	0	4	55	1
-	WHEAT-No. 2 red No. 2 hard		81	CO.		82	٠.
-	No. 2 hard		73			7316	
s.	CORN-No. 2		33			33%	
d	OATS-No. 2		275	400		27%	
-	RYE-No 2		74	@		741/4	
h	OATS-No. 2	2	10	@	2	30	
	Fancy	1	9)	0	1	95	*
734	HAY-Baled	5	50	@	6	50	
20	BUTTER-Choice creamery			a		30	
560	CHEESE-Full cream		9	0		10	
-	EGGS-Choice		139	600		11	
	BACON-Hams		9	@		11	
is	BACON-Hams		7	0		714	
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s.	POTATOES		50	0		75	
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18	Batchers' steers	3	00	@			÷
1	HOGS-Packing	3	60				ı
e	SHEEP-Fair to choice	4	00	6	A	95	ı
e	mr oun Chales	9	50	a			i
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	"	85	6	•	951/	4
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e	OATS-No. 2		00	200		2814	1
t	RYE-No. 2		74	@			1
0	BUTTER-Creamery		25			27	1
i-	PORK	10				6214	۱
_	CHICAGO.	10	33	0	IV	02/2	1
0	CATTLE-Shipping steers		**	-		-	1
d	HOGS-Packing and shipping.	9	70			60	1
e	HOGS-Packing and shipping.	,	10			75	1
m	SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Winter wheat	*	40	0			4
	FLOUR-Winter wheat	•	00			50	1
o	WHEAT-No. 2 red		81	-		84%	1
h	CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery		39	@		3914	1
S,	OATS-No. 2		28	@		281/4	ı
u-,	RYE-No. 2		10	0		751/	1
r	BUTTER-Creamery	10	20			28	1
le	PORK NEW YORK	10	25	0	10	30	1
b,							١
d	CATTLE-Common to prime	4	50				1
'n	HOGS-Good to choice	4	83	0	5	50	١
	the often Canadao choice	-	80	-	-	-	-

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 prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarra 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 Catarra Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. timonials free.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Most people would as soon be told that they are ill-looking as to be told they are looking ill.—Beston Transcript.

A Shining Mark for Rascals

To aim the arrow of spurious imitation at is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Sometimes the shaft strikes, but rebounding destroys like the fatal shot in Der Freischutz, the evil marksman. Beware of all local bitters with or without labels which are colorable imi-tations 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 havtrouble and nerving the genuine.

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

REV JAMES H. CORDEN, paster M. E. Church, Wilson, N. C., says: I have used Bradycrotine and never 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.

Ir you will be truly happy keep your blood pure, your liver from growing torpid by using Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box. "CALLED you a freckled idiot! How ab-

surd! Why, you are not freckled!"-Fun.

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

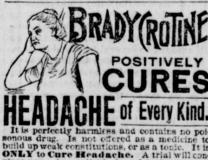


ONE ENJOYS

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 constination. 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 may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any gubstitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. · LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



It is perfectly harmless and contains no poisonous drug. Is not effered 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 Bradgerotine on hand will procure it, or it will be sent postpaid upon receipt of price—50 cents and Sl. Accept no substitute. BRADYROTINE MF'0. CO., MACON, CA.

The smallest Pill in the World!

Why do you suffer from Dyspepsia and Sick-Headache, tendering life miserable, when the temedy is at your hand? TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

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 ½ PRICE

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 prescriptions from reputable physicises and be decreased to be word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This surely and be decreased to be word. 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 book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

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



"PROMPT AND PERMANENT!" THE PECULIAR EFFECTS OF ST. JACOBS OIL

RHEUMATISM.—Jan. 17, 1883, GEORGE C. OSGOOD & CO., 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."

Are Its Prompt and Permanent Cures.

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 stitch in the back: was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured me."

HERMAN SCHWAYGEL,

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. 1889. NOTARIAL SEAL LUCAS CO., O. A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

CATARRH CURE INTERNALLY,

and acts directly upon the Blood and mucous surfaces.

TESTIMONIALS:

E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse | REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: ave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures | "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure complete-Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it.

"Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my little girl."

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, 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.

. THE ONLY GENUINE HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS MANUFACTURED BY

PUENEV O. r. J. UNENCI & UU., TOLEDO, O.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THRESHING MACHINE CO.,

Ironsides "Agitator Threshers.

(DINGEE) Woodbury Powers, Tread Powers and Saw Frames, Swinging Straw Stackers Self Feeders and **Band Cutters**. Portable-Saw MILLS. TRACTION PORTABLE AND SKID ENGINES.

Improved

Tower's

CATALOGUE SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.



SLICKER ALL
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beside the Fish Brand
TRADEMARK ON every Coats
TRADEMARK ON every Coats a

Shoes FOR-LADIES GENTLEMEN.

BOX TIP'SCHOOL SHOES FOR BOYS & GIRLS. 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 comic pamphlet. C. H. FARGO & CO., Chicago.



Watch Out! Collar. A J. TOWER, MFR. BOSTON, MASS. Catalogue BOILING WATER OR MILK. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. FAT FOLKS REDUCED

F YOU HAVE & STONE QUARRY WRITE TO SELL

A. N. K .- D.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

TARIFF THE ISSUE.

Ringing Words From Ex-President Cleveland.

His Speech at Providence, R. I .- The De mocracy Should Not Be Drawn From the True Lines 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

and leading question of the day, tariff reform, as follows:

Those who oppose tariff reform delude them, selves 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 of tariff reform, and while we are determined that these advantages shall not be surrendered to 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 equally as good conscience. Because our case rests upon such foundations sordidness and selfishness cannot destroy it. The fight for justice and right is a clean and comfortable one; and because the American people love justice and right, ours

must be a winning fight.

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 light of this exposition of the duty the

government owes to the people the democratic party claims that when through federal taxa-tion, burdens are laid upon the daily life of the people not necessary for the government's economical administration and intended, whatever be the pretext, to enrich a few at the expense of the many the governmental 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 especial privileges to none: those who believe that a nation boasting that its foundation is in honesty and conscience cannot afford to dis-card moral sentiment, and those who would save our institutions from the undermining de cay of sordidness and selfishness, can hardly excuse themselves if they fail to join us in the crusade we have undertaken. Certainly our sincerity cannot be questioned. In the beginning of the struggle we were not only bitterly opposed by a great mass of avowed enemies, but were embarrassed by those in our own ranks who had become infected with the unwholesome atmosphere our enemies had cre-ated. We hesitated not a moment to encounter both. We unified our party, not by any sur-render to the half-hearted among our members, but by an honest appeal to democratic senti-

ment and conscience.

We have never lowered our standard. It surely was not policy nor expediency that in-duced us defiantly to carry the banner of tariff reform as we went forth to meet well organized and desperately determined army in the disastrous field of 1888. A time serving or expediency hunting party would hardly have been found to-day after such a crushing defeat undismayed, defiant and determined, still shout-ing the old war cry, and anxious to encounter again, in the people's cause, our exultant enemy. We had not long to wait. At the Water-loo of 1890 tariff reform had its vindication and principle and steadfast devotion to American fairness and good faith gloriously triumphed over plausible shifting and attempted popular

deception.
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 governmental favoritism; those who which their shops and manufactories 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. It may, however, be profitably reviewed by those who believe that integrity and good faith have much to do with governmental operations and who honestly confess that the present tariff burdens are not justly and fairly distributed.

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 that his againings are ch a review may also be of interest to those his family's daily needs, that his earnings are not unjustly extorted from him for 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 avowals

and acts, that we were determined on free trade A long advance was made in their insin-cerity 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. Those who distrusted the effectiveness of these senseless appeals insulted the integrity of our people by claim ing that an increase in the cost of a ticles to the consumer caused by the tariff was not a tax paid by him, but that it was paid by foreigners who sent their goods to our markets. Sectional prejudice was invoked in the most outrageous manner and the people of the north were asked to condemn the measurement of the most outrageous manner and the people of the north were asked to condemn the measurement. of the most outrageous manner and the people of the north were asked to condemn the measure of tariff reform proposed by us because members of congress from the south had supported it. These are fair samples of the arguments submitted to the American people in the presidential campaign of 1888. It will be observed that the purpose of these americands. served that the purpose of these amazing de-liverances was to defeat entirely any reform in the tariff, though it had been enacted at a time when the expense of a tremendous war justified the exaction of tribute from the people which in time of peace became 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

and guard over the cause of the tariff reform to certain other objects, thus forfeiting the people's trust and confidence.

Our opponents must in the coming nationa; 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 contention. The ten commandments are thousands of vears old, but they and the decline of tariff will be taught and preached until mankind and the republican party shall heed the injunction: "Thou shalt not steat."

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 *xtradition 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 Configurations 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 district burned over is bounded by Peters, Front, Thalla and Robin streets and the presses destroyed are as follows: Fireproof, Penrose Bros., 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 Terpsichore. 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 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

It is thought the fire started from a eigarette which some person threw mong 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 devoured 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 building.

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

storms: Towanda, Kan.: Dr. John D. Godfrey, 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 Gowan, aged 10. Samuel Barsdale, watchman. Miss Mary Walsh, a visitor from Joliet, Ill. Alice Hulett, aged 7.

Wamego, Kan.: Mrs. Albert Eggers

Two children of Mrs. Eggers, aged and 5. Joseph Johnson, farm laborer. Charles Taylor, farmer. Mrs. Charles Taylor, his wife. Nine-year-old child of above. Augusta, Kan.: Albert Barnes,

Infant child of William Rhoades. Harmon Hoskins, farmer. Infant son of the latter. Mrs. Herbert Abbott. Wellington, Kan.: Mrs. Joseph Sho

walters, 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

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. ged 14. Dubuque, Ia.: An unknown man.

Winterset, Ia.: John Bard. Vine Creek, Kan .: Miss Smith, farmr's daughter. Cove, Ark .: Two unknown men.

Havoc 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 dozen others badly shaken up. and 5 years. Joseph Johnson, a young man who worked for Albert Eggers; noon to-day the gale blew away a part head was half torn off, while a piece of of the roof of the Great Western Stove wood, it is supposed, pierced his breast works, and work was suspended for the

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 Preperty.

WICHITA, Kan., April 2.-In the four counties of Barber, Butler, Sumner and Rice Thursday night's ternado 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 Cupp, aged 21, son of Daniel Cupp, one of the oldest settlers of Kansas; John Bailey, aged 21, rail-road 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. Westcate, 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. Poorbaagh, Mrs. William Mitchell, W. H.

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 in-

jured 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; He.bert Abbot and wife, scalp wound and

numerous other serious bruises. Near the Oxford bridge, in Sumner county, a few miles south of Wellington, the evelone 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

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 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 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 outhouses 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 outhouses in every direction. The Santa Fe freight depot was unroofed and the chapel at Mt. Schoastical convent demolished. The warehouse of the Thrall Ice Co., was destroyed and the grocery of H. Sayler 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

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 1.-At Child of Charles Taylor, aged nine day. The roof of the Great Western months; dead in the road, without a Machine works was lifted ten feet at | one end and dropped again.

THE STORM AT CHICAGO.

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 ome 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 Gowan house and are undoubtedly dead:

Mrs. Sarah Gowan; William Gowan aged 10; Mrs. Mary Walsh; Samuel Evisdale, of Joliet, Ill. In two of the demolished houses upset stoves set fire to the ruins, but be-

fore 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 Jacquet. Miss Lo-

dena 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. Jacquet 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 re-

lease herself and her daughter. Miss Roch was pinned to the floor by mantel-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. Jacquet and led from the building.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE. List Almost Completed at the Joint Meet-

ing 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 as each state was called the dele gation 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 seriously hurt. Four members of the the names of the members of the repub-

handed in at last night's caucas: California, Representative John T. Cutting; Delaware, Senator Higgins; Idaho, Representive Willis Sweet; Illidamage. Fully fifty farm houses were nois, Representative Robert Hitt; 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, Repiesentative M. N. Johnson; Ohio, Representative John Caldwell: Pennsylvania. Representative Myron B. Wright; South only be guessed at. All the books of Dakota, Senator Pettigrew; Tennessee, Representative John C. Houk; Vermont, Representative William Grout; Washington, Representative John T. Wilson; Wisconsin, Representative N. P. Haughen; Wyoming, Senator Carey; Oklahoma, Delegate David A. Harvey.

THE NUMBER LESS.

Bradstreet's Report of Business Failure 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 3,207, as against 3,401 in the same quarter of last year. The assets are \$17,754,944, as against \$22,861,883 in 1891. while the liabilities are \$35,361,749, as against \$44,348,783 in 1891.

The western states of the above 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 393 failures in 1.01; assets \$1. 495,464, against \$2,103,453, 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 \$664,590, against \$67,350, and liabilities 8867.113, 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 govhave 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 Rios, 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 Ferres

—The Town Nearly Wiped Out—Many

Narrow Escapes. Nelson, Neb., April 1.—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 minates, after which the worst was thought to be over, but this hope was soon biasted by the appearance in the southwest of the coming storm, which proved to be the wost and most destructive that ever visited this section of Nebraska.

The storm struck the town with terrible force. Many rushed into cellars and stores for safety. The damage has been estimated at \$100.000.

The Firt National bank was unroafed. 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 was completely wrecked, among which were those of Miss Mary Brayman, Dr. J. P. Buffington, J. M. Gammil, John Eaton, Henry Pope, H. H. Williams, D. I. McHenry, W. I. Templeton, T. A. Cole, I. 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 earried 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 Nor-folk 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 next to the wharf boat. To her the passengers ran and clambered onto her provides as follows: upper deck. Some sprang to a fuel The secretary of the treasury is aubarge, but the fire was so fierce and thorized and directed upon the demand. sudden that the Keystone State was of any state expressed through its govfew that had not got away otherwise. But one unfortunate passenger, Miss tion of the state as expressed in the cer. Nellie Maloney, who had been visiting sus preceding the demand. friends in Cincinnati, made a rash attempt to jump too soon and fell be-

tween the boat and barge. She was lost. The great wharf boat also burned. The Golden Rule, Capt. O. P. Shinkle, was worth from \$20,000 to \$25,000. She had a fine cargo estimated at \$50,000. Everything was burned in less than an hov: The hull floated 200 feet and sank. The wharf boat was filled with merchandise, the value of which could

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, 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 failures had 619 against 738 in 1891, with 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 assenger train for Atlanta on the

Georgia Pacific railroad was held up by ernment detectives, after a long search, 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, comlling him to stop the train 500 feet by on a trestle.

very registered letter, supposed to itain about \$6,000, was taken. The

NORTHWEST METHODISTS.

Assignment of Ministers of the Northw

At the recent session of the Methodis conference of the Methodist church, held at Concordia, the following ap-

pointments were announced: pointments were announced:
Beloit district—J. A. Bull, presiding elder;
Altoward Woodston, W. C. Liwell; Beloit, I.
McDowell; Beloit circuit, supply; Blue Efill, L.
F. Goaldin: Bristow, supply; Cawker City, J.
C. Danax Cedarville, supply, J. G. H. Armitstead; Gaylord and Portis, J. M. Allen; Kiswin,
to be supplied: Lenora, J. H. Hoff, supply;
Logan, A. F. Cumbow; Marvin, Is F. Rhodgs;
Osborne, S. A. Green; Stockton, A. M. Lott;
Webster, supply.
Concordia district—E. P. Michenes, presiding
elder: Belleville, Dr. A. Allen; Burr Oak, J. C.

Concordia district—E. P. Michenes, presiding elder: Belleville, D. A. Allen; Burr Oak, J. C. Walker; Barr Oak Ct., E. F. Pierscu, supply; Clyde, G. H. Woodward; Concordia, B. T. Stauber: Cora, W. C. Archer; Cuba, G. L. Rarick; Formosa and Coartland, W. M. Sedore; Ioma, E. R. Zimmerman and H. G. Breed; Jamestown and Scottsville, W. E. Jenkins; Jewell City, H. M. Mayo; Lebanon, James-Flowers; Lovell, J. M. Gray, supply; Macyville, H. O. Lanham, supply; Mankato, A. J. Markley; Munden, M. J. Bahey, Narka, J. W. Adams; Rice, J. B. Lewis, supply; Salem, G. W. Hummel, supply; Scandia, J. M. Ryan; Smith Center, E. G. Alderman; Solomon Repids, D. P. Abbey, supply; Warwick, James Kerr, supply; Wayne and Hedlis, F. D. Funk; Webber, L. Booth, supply.
Ellsworth district—A. N. See, presiding elder; Bunker Hill, William Nash: Ellis, W. A. Sa-

Webber, I. Booth, supply.

Ellisworth district—A. N. See, presiding elder;
Bunker Hill, William Nash: Ellis, W. A. Saville; Ellisworth, A. D. Beckhart: Fremont, W. C. Jordon; Galatia, H. P. Celgrove: Grainfield, John Hogan; Hays City, George Nulton; Hill City, R. A. Heffman: Hollyssod, to be supplied; Hoxie, G. H. Cheeney; Kanapolis, L. A. Dugger; LaCrosse, G. W. Winterburn; Mc-Cracken, J. M. Bell; Natrona, J. W. Manners; Oakley, O. N. Collens: Ogollah, H. N. Rogers; Paleo, A. T. Mitchell; Plainville, P. Smith; Ransom, E. E. Gunckel; Russell, L. O. Housel; Sharon Springs, J. F. Johnson; Sylvan Grove, J. W. Blundon; Skelton, J. A. Langley; Wa-Keeney, G. W. Rich; Waldo, G. M. C. Thompson; Walker, B. F. Rogers; Winona, J. F. Clark; Wilsen, R. B. Beaty.
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: Goldy, F. N. Cox; Dana, supply: Goldy, F. N. Cox;

N. W. Bauchamp, supply: Colby, F. N. Cox; Dana, supply: Goodland, Edson Goodrich; Goodland circuit, H. J. Lorenz supply: Jack-Goodland circuit, H. J. Lorenz supply; Jackson, Thomas Muxlow, supply: Jennings, W. O. Ailen, supply; Kensington, supply; Levant, J. T. Shackleford; Long Island, W. S. Morrison: Norcatur, — Whelan, supply; Norton. J. L. King; Norton. circuit, H. P. Mann, supply; Obenlin, G. W. Hood; Oronoque, R. Bisbee; Phillipsburg, J. P. Allen: Phillipsburg circuit, D. W. Grant, supply; Reamsville, W. R. Bennett, supply; Ruleton, J. E. Brown, supply; St. Francis, I. S. Hall: St. Francis circuit, D. Harrison, supply; Selden and Rexford, A. C. Henslee.

Salina district—W. H. Sweet, presiding elder: Ada, Milton T. Brown: Barnard, Lewis

coln, W. L. Cannon: Lindsberg, H. Dalton: Marquette, S. L. Seamans: Mentor, J. O. Osman; Miltonvale, C. V. Benn; Minneapolis, T. J. H. Taggart: Minneapolis circuit, J. H. Kuhn; Pottersburg, J. H. Laird; Salina, F. D. Baker; Salina circuit, F. L. Templin: Solomon City, W. A. Matson; Tescott and Beverly, J. M. Mil-

THE ALLIANCE.

The Congressional Members Have Frame

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 unani-Golden Rule was the Keystone State, mously and will be introduced in the house at the first opportunity. The bill

compelled to back into the river. Then erpor to issue to its full legal tender some brave, thoughtful men from the notes of the government of like denomshore caught the stern of the Golden inations as the treasury notes now is-Rule and drew it into the wharf boat sued and in circulation and non-interest and thus gave a means of escape to the | bearing. These notes are not to exceed in amount \$30 per capita of the popula-

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 advantago 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 inhab-

itants. 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-four years. The percentage of cloudiness and wind velocity was above the average.

Fatal Flames at Wilkosbarre, Pa. WILKESBARRE, Fa., April 2.-Fire destroyed the millimory store of Miss Kate. McCarthy, the Exple building and the Eagle building and badly damaged the

Schwab building.
The family of E. L. Kipple, residing in the rear and second story of their building, barely escaped. Mrs. George F. Easlay, who lived with Mr. Kipple. escaped but rushed back to save her 6year old child. A powder explosion occurred and both were lost.

John E. Hayne, one of the oldest tockeys on the turf, died at his home in Camden, of pneumonia.