Commtv

Courant.

W. E.TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1892.

NUMBER 27.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE sundry civil appropriation bill of last year carried an appregate appropriation of about \$38,000,000, while the bill this year amounts to a little more than \$25,000,000, being in the neighborhood of \$13,000,000 less than the act of the current fiscal year. The largest cut made is in the items making appropriation for public building.

THE offer of silver to the treasury department on the 23d aggregated 682,000 ounces. The amount purchased was 150,000 ounces at figures ranging from \$0.8908 to \$0.8915.

SECRETARY and Mrs. Elkins gave a dinner the other day in honor of the President and Mrs. Harrison.

WAR ships have been ordered to Venezula in order to protect American interests there.

THE Behring sea matter was discussed by the senate committee on foreign relations on the 24th at a special meeting and it was decided to recom-mend the ratification of the treaty. The president on the 24th sent to the

senate the following nominations: Stanton J. Peele, of Indiana, judge of the court of claims, vice Glenn V. Sco-field, retired; United States district judges, William K. Townsend, for the district of Connecticut; John B. Rec-tor, northern district of Texas; John H. Baker, district of Indiana; Ellery P. Ingham, United States attorney, and Alexander P. Colesberry, marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

THE house committee on agriculture have authorized a favorable report to be made on the Paddock pure food bill which passed the senate.

REPRESENTATIVE GEARY, of California, has introduced in the house a bill to prevent the use of substitutes for hops or pure extract of hops in the making of ale or beer.

THE navy department has received information of the arrival of the United States Steamship Newark at La Guayara. She was ordered there to look after American interests during the revolution said to be in progress, but in the dispatch no reference is

made to any trouble. THE Dockery world's fair investigating subcommittee of the house committee on appropriations will not leave Washington for Chicago antil after the silver question is disposed of in the

THE offer of silver to the treasury department on the 25th aggregated 939,000 ounces. The amount purchased was 170,000 ounces, ranging from \$0.8830 to \$0.8834. The director of the having purchased its quota of silver required by law for the present month, no further offers will be considered until Friday, April 1.

THE EAST.

THE New York senate has concurred in the assembly amendments to the senate bill appropriating \$300,000 for the world's fair, including the amendments for the closing of the state exhibit on Sunday.

Dr. Agnew, who attended Presiden Garfield at Elberon, N. J., is dead. S. E. Bower and Patrick Martell,

nurses in the Presbyterian hospital, New York, have been arrested for robbing dead and living patients. CHARLES MITCHELL and Frank P. Slavin sailed for England the other

day on the Inman liner City of New York. The two pugilists entered the Inman company's office apparently the best of friends and bought a cabin. THE will of Rev. F. Peree, of Mon-

mouth, N. J., leaves an estate of \$200,-'000 to Lincoln university, of Oxford, Chester county, Pa., for the purpose of educating colored young men for the ministry.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT signed an order

directing that Edward M. Field, indicted for forgery, be committed to an insane asylum where he will be watched to see if he is shamming.

THE Pennsylvania board of pardons have recommended a pardon in the case of John A. Mellon and William H. Porter, the Beaver Star publishers, who were convicted of libelling Sen-

ROLLIN WHITE, who claimed to be the inventor of the Smith & Wesson revolver, died on the 23d at Lowell, Mass. He once petitioned congress to give him possession of the invention, and a bill to that effect passed congress, but was vetoed by President Grant.

THE Kalmia branch of the Philadelphia & Reading road, extending to Clarksville, Pa., which was closed by last week's storm is only now being opened. The tracks were covered for the long distance with from three to six feet of snow and ice.

TWENTY-THREE bodies of the victims of the Hill Farm, Dunbar, Pa., mine horror were buried on the 25th.

EX-SECRETARY OF STATE BAYARD proposes to visitex-President Cleveland in New York in a few days. It is un-derstood the conference will be of a political nature.

TWENTY ex-convicts from Italy were detained at Ellis Island, N. Y., recently. They admitted that they were liberated felons and will be promptly re-

THE Chinese in New York City earned \$3,500,000 last year, of which 90 per cent. went to China. They monopolized the laundry business.

E. M. WILLARD, the English actor, at present on a tour in the west, has sent swung into eternity on the 25th. He check for \$500 to the New York actors' fund committee.

THE Lindell hotel, at St. Louis, known the country over to the traveling public, which cost when it was built fourteen years ago \$1,300,000, was sold recently by the Marmaduke estate to the present lessees, Messrs. Howe and Chassaing, for \$375,000. The building is 181x225 feet and six stories high.

MR. AND MRS. NELSON STEWART, of Millersburg, O., stopped at the Buchley hotel, Lima, O., on their bridal tour. They blew the gas out. The next morning the door to their room was forced open and they were found asphyxiated.

A PASSENGER car on the Utah Central railroad was wrecked on a curve near Park City, U. T., the other day, and six persons were severely injured.

CHARLES QUESENBERRY, of Carroll-

ton, Mo., has been found guilty of perjury in a land contest case in Guthrie, Ok., and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Dr. EDMUND J. JAMES, of the Wharton school of finance and economy, has decided to refuse the offer of Dr. William Harper to organize in the new Chicago university a department similar to the Wharton school.

THE other day at a Long Branch country school house near Coalton, O., little Mattie Oney, a pupil attempted to climb into a school house through a window when the window sash fell like a guillotine on her neck and killed

WILLIAM BOYCE, who threw his three-day-old babe in the river at Cincinnati on the night of March 2, was in the police court on the 25th for preliminary examination. He waived examination and was ordered to be committed to jail without bail.

THE president of the St. Louis city council has been charged with running a pool room in disguise.

MRS. FANNIE SCHADE committed suicide at Cedar Rapids, Ia., on the 25th. She shot herself five times with a single-barreled 22-caliber revolver, three times in the right breast, once in the abdomen and the last time in the

right temple.

THE Ohio legislature has passed a bill to submit to a vote of the people of Cincinnati a proposition to issue \$6,000,000 in bonds for water works.

On his recent visit to Ann Arbor, Mich., ex-President Cleveland was elected to membership and initiated into the Sigma Chi, a college secret

THE doctors of Gary, S. D., reported new cases of diphtheria, and the city board of health suspended the schools and placed the city under a rigid quarantine.

FIRE at Dunlap's Island, Minn., the other day destroyed seven buildings,

REV. JOHN TEMPLE, of Evans ille, Ind., has been sentenced to serve seventeen years in the penitentiary for manslaughter. He killed Warren Gray, who was acting as peacemaker between Temple and his wife. THE SOUTH.

Col. J. H. Estell has resigned his membership in the national democratic executive committee in which body he represented the state of Georgia.

A MANIAC terrorized the officials at Jackson, Miss., recently. He had to be roughly dealt with before being sub-

ALL of the lower Texas coast country has been stirred up over the finding of the bodies of three persons horribly mutilated, and each of them bearing marks of foul play. The bodies were discovered in the Bernard river by W. M. Wooley. Two of the bodies were men and one a boy aged about 16. On the body of one was found a letter addressed to S. C. Gray.

A MEETING was held on the 23d at

Memphis, Tenn., by about 2,000 negroes, who passed resolutions condemning the lynching of Moss, Stewart and McDowell on the 9th instant as a foul and unjustifiable murder and outrage. Negroes are leaving that locality in large numbers for Oklahoma and other points and a general exodus is apprehended.

THE chairman of the state executive committee of the people's party of Texas has issued a call for conventions to be held in every county throughout the state to elect delegates to the state convention at Waco, May 8.

THE Texas state encampment of the G. A. R. assembled at El Paso on the 24th formally. The blue and the gray were camped together on the court house lawn.

LAST week the Texas house of representatives passed a joint resolution demanding that Texas representatives in congress work for the free coinage of silver. A few days later the senate adopted a substitute designating tariff reform as the paramount issue of the democratic policy. On the 24th the house rejected the senate substitute by

a vote of 53 to 38. ATTORNEYS for Alice Mitchell, of Memphis, Tenn., Freda Ward's slayer, have forwarded to Dr. Prodest, of Paris caused by the recent dynamite ex-Paris, France, a statement of a plosion. hypothetical case, asking if such a per-

son be not insane. REV. JOHN JAMES JASPER, of Rich-Va., author of "The sun do theory, and Widow Carey, of his flock were married recently. is his fourth wife. He is 80 years old ing.

and she is 59. FROM the same gallows from which Turner and Patterson were hanged in the employes of the bureau of engrav Louisville, Ky., Henry Smith was prayed all night. He was cool to the

GENERAL.

THE Standard oil trust, it is stated, had in its cash box at the date of its dissolution \$26,000,000 in cash and government bonds, which represent the enmulative profits since the stock dividend of two years ago, which then amounted to \$20,000,000.

M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, and M. Ricard, minister of justice, have submitted to the French cabinet the text of an extradition treaty with the United States.

HERR BAUER, editor of the Leipsic Tagesanser, has been expelled from that country by order of the Saxon ministry for slandering Minister Schel-

linn. Bauer is a Russian.
It is announced that Premier Abbott, of Canada, will be knighted shortly by Queen Victoria.

THE bishop of Rimouski, Canada, has cited three priests from the county of Rimouski to appear before him to answer to charges of undue influence in

the recent provincial elections. MINISTER REID made a farewell speech at a banquet tendered him in Paris on the 24th.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA is declared extinct in Great Britain and there have been only a few sporadic outbreaks of the foot and mouth disease. THERE has been a severe drought in

South Australia. Sheep died by the thousands. THE Chilian fiscal's report on the Carlssen case in Valparaiso, says the evidence fails entirely to show that the police had any hand in his death. However, as Consul McCreary claims they had, the fiscal directs the judge of crimes

vestigation. THE new law of Denmark imposing a penalty of 250 ore per 100 kilograms on wheat meal and rye meal and of 125 ore on whole wheat and rye has gone

to order the police to continue the in-

into effect. A PARTY of Mexican laborers while digging in the extension of the Santa Cruz canal came upon one of the strangest of the old Aztec cities. They struck the first ruin in cutting through the desert about twenty feet below the surface, where it had doubtless been covered up by sand storms.

BARONESS ALBERT ROTHSCHILD, who has been ill for a long time, died in

Vienna recently. THE committee of the German reichsrath to which was referred the bill making an extra grant of 2,500,000 marks for the german exhibit at the Chicago exhibition has unanimously approved the credit asked for.

Two anarchists implicated in a poison ing plot were arrested at Paris on the

BRADSTREET'S report attributed recent dull business to the silver agita-

Salisbury's policy in the Behring sea GERMAN bankers express a disapproval of free coinage of silver. An imperial decree has been issued

ENGLISH liberals have assailed Lord

forbidding Russian Jews to cross German territory.

THE LATEST.

THE republican state committee of Missouri have decided to hold the convention for selecting national delegates and a state ticket at the same time and place. Jefferson City, April 27 and 28 were chosen.

A MEMBER of the Chicago board of ed cation has been indicted for boodling. ANOTHER outbreak of the Sioux at Rosebud agency is feared.

THE silver bill is virtually shelved, as Speaker Crisp will not favor a cloture resolution.

An official of the Chicago & Northwestern road said the other day that the forthcoming quarterly dividend of the company will not, as speculators anticipate, be increased, as the surplus earnings will be expended on improvements

C. P. DOERR & Co., Chicago board of trade men who have been "long" on 500,000 bushels of wheat with the market declining, failed on the 28th. Armour & Co and a long list of other firms are the creditors.

THE makers of parasols and umbrellas are forming a corporation for the purpose of maintaining prices. Conferences have been held and, it is under stood, organization has nearly been completed. The main idea in brief is to control the frame manufacturers and through them to govern the smaller makers of umbrellas.

JEREMIAH COTTO, the ignorant Italian who murdered Louis Frankelos in Brooklyn last July, was electrocuted on the morning of the 28th at Sing Sing.

MR. BLAND made a statement on the 28th in which he blamed Speaker Crisp for the failure to bring the silver bill to a vote in the house. This Speaker Crisp denies.

TROOP C, Fifth United States cavalry left Fort Reno, Indian territory, on the 28th for the Cherokee strip. The strip has been full of boomers, and more troops will be sent there.

A REIGN of terror has prevailed in LORD SALISBURY is said to be desirous

of effecting a speedy arbitration of the Behring sea controversy. THE Santa Fe has let the contract for the big building which will hold the Argentine shops, and has begun grad-

In the senate on the 28th the bill al. lowing thirty days leave of absence to ing and printing was taken up and dis-cussed. In the house nothing of gen-eral interest was done. Several district bills were passed, after which the house

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

John McDowell a colored man thirtysix years old was killed by the cars at Topeka the other day.

An unknown tramp was recently found dead in the cellar of a vacant house in Argentine. Physicians decided that heart disease was the cause of death.

In the great fight for free silver in the national house of representatives, upon the motion to lay the Bland free coinage bill upon the table, Messrs. Broderick, Baker, Davis, Funston, Otis and Simpson voted no. Mr. Clover did not vote.

William Jay, aged seventy-four years, died at Emporia the other day. He was quite wealthy and became widely known as the guardian of the young widow in the Minnie Walkup case some year ago, when the young widow was on trial for the poisoning of her hus-

George Easten was recently arrested at Winfield upon the charge of attempting to kill Miss Metta Rogers. He had been paying attention to the young woman, but got on a spree and she refused his company. Meeting her on the street he drew a knife and made

the assault for which he was arrested. THE Missouri and Kansas woman's convention was recently in session at Fort Scott. Many prominent women took part in the proceedings, among them Anna Shaw, of Chicago; Miss Jennie Shelly Boyd, of Philadelphia; Mrs. P. A. Thurston, of Nebraska; Mrs. Florence Balgarnie, of Liverpool, and Mrs. Laura M. Johns, of the Kansas association.

The board of railroad commissioners recently requested Gov. Humphrey to institute mandamus proceedings against the Union Pacific railroad to enforce its order of May 26, 1891, calling for additional train service on the Lincoln branch of that road. Shortly after this order had been made the Union Pacific increased its service, but subsequently removed the train.

Martin Gollar and Charles Christ quarreled in a Leavenworth saloon the other day, when Christ struck Gollar across the forehead with a spade. The handle of the spade was broken and a great hole made in Gollar's skull. The blood flowed profusely, but Gollar was not even stunned, and tying a handkerchief about his head, went to the police station to lodge a complaint against Christ. He walked home and a physician soon afterwards found him unconscious. His recovery was doubt-

If the post office building bill, which has passed the senate, meets with success in the house, Kansas will get fiftynine post office buildings, ranging in cost from \$9,000 to \$75,000. According to the bill the postmaster-general is to have erected in every city where the gross receipts of the post office are not less than \$3,000 a year nor more than \$30,000 a building which will not exceed in cost more than three times the annual receipts of the office. Fiftynine Kansas cities come within the provisions of the bill.

The executive council has declined to grant the request of Commander Greene, setting aside a department in the capitol building for a memorial hall for the G. A. R., because the council has no authority to grant such a request, and also because there is no room in the capitol that can be so used. The executive council, however, by resolution asks the next legislature to provide by law for the setting apart of suitable room or rooms in the capitol building, when completed, to be occupied as department headquarters of the G. A. R. of Kansas.

Martin Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, has recently made an extended trip through the western part of the state. He and W. A. Smith, secretary of the board of managers of the world's fair association, organized county fair associa tions and Columbian exposition associations in several counties. The work of raising funds for the Kansas exhibit is progressing finely and enough will have been paid into the treasury to warrant the letting of the contract for the Kansas building as soon as the specifications are approved and a building permit issued by the board of directors in Chicago. The legislature will be asked to make an appropriation to repay all money subscribed and there is little reason to doubt but that this will be done.

A suit for the recovery of a quarter section of land, most of which is within the corporate limits of Wichita, was court in that city the other day by Antoinette Sanders, a resident of Springfield, Ill. The petition sets forth that in 1873 Lindley Lee, of Fulton, N. Y., deeded the land in question, then a farm, to George A. Sanders, as trustee for the three minor children of George and Antoinette Sanders and grandchildren of the grantor. All the children died in youth. In 1882, after their death, George Sanders deeded the property to Thomas Devereaux. Since then it has been divided and sub-divided into town lots and is now known as College Hill, one of the most fashionable residence quarters of the city, representing a value to the present occupants of probably \$500,000. Mrs. Sanders alleges that her husband had no power to deed away the property and sues for an undivided half interest to it, which she claims as the heir of the deceased children. Upwards of one hundred persons are named as de-fendants to the suit.

ALL SATISFIED.

The President Pleased With the Contents of Salisbury's Note.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT SURE.

It Is Now Virtually Agreed Upon-The Senate Will, Without Doubt, Ratify the Treaty - A Diplomatic Victory For this Government.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-It is said on good authority that the president and his cabinet are well pleased with the conciliatory tone of Lord Salisbury's note of the 26th inst., especially as it is held to concede the point that has been the principal cause of contention, viz: A renewal of the modus vivendi of the last year for the protection of the seal fisheries. This alleged concession is believed to be implied in his proposition to agree to a modus in case the treaty of arbitration is ratified, under the condition that the United States government shall guarantee the other for damages in causing suspension of sealing

operations.

The official, who has been consulted by the president in regard to the nego-tiations, said he was especially pleased with Lord Salisbury's admission that Great Britain would hold itself liable for damages resulting to the United States because of the modus vivendi in the event that the verdict of the arbitration is adverse to the contention. It is said that taken all together Lord Salisbury's note is satisfactory, as indicating a good prospect for an amicable settlement of the questions at issue.

Further correspondence will be neces sary to settle the method of determining the character of damage claims.

Lord Salisbury's last communication to the president stating the grounds on which he would consent to renew the modus vivendi was laid before the senate soon after it went into executive session. In transmitting the paper to the senate the president added to the formal letter the statement that Lord Salisbury's reply was satisfactory to this government and he was, preparing

a suitable response. The character of this response was indicated in the president's letter as being a substantial acceptance of Lord Salisbury's tender with a modification that could doubtless be arranged without difficulty, There can be no question that the reception of the communication has largely removed any doubt of the favorable action of the senate on the treaty, and, in fact, when an adjournment was had it was the general belief that the treaty would b ratified, and that without any condi tions or resolutions that might operate to defeat the completion of the negotia-

A prominent western senator who opposes ratification of the treaty without a resolution withholding final exchange of agreements between the two governments until England agrees to remove the modus, and who has vigorously advocated the position in executive session, said that he was confident he voiced the sentiment of a majority in saying that Lord Salisbury's response to the president's last letter, published this morning, shows a decided diplomatic victory for this government, and virtually a back down on Great Britain's part from the elevated position on the contention to which she has so tenaciously clung during the correspondence. He expressed no doubt of final ratification without the resolution and said that while many senators were opposed to the senate taking this action upon itself, no doubt, but that it would be (probably to-day) returned to the president in the form it was sent to the senate without any in-

DEEP WATER CONVENTION.

structions whatever.

The Mississippi Legislature's Resolution JACKSON, Miss., March 29.-Under the

resolution introduced by Hon. A. H. M. Dahlgren, representative from Harrison county, which passed both houses of the Mississippi legislature calling for a deep water convention at Mississippi City, May 31, the governor yesterday sent a copy of the resolution with a letter to the governors of the several states and mayors of towns requesting them to send delegates to this important convention. Congress will then be memorialized to open Ship Island harbor to the commerce of the world. The commenced in the United States circuit states to be represented are: Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ala-

> Cleveland 10-Chicago 9. Hor Springs, Ark., March 29 .- Chicago was again defeated by Cleveland yesterday afternoon, making four games won out of six played. It was an uphill game for the spiders and they won by good luck, Childs making an extremely lucky hit in the tenth inning, bringing in one run with two men out. Heavy batting and pretty outfield work

characterized the game. Score: Cleve-

land 10, Chicago 9. Umpire Browning. Grain Merchant Brutally Beaten. St. Joseph, Mo., March 29.—Charles Gregg, a grain merchant, was passing a dark alley early yesterday morning when he was suddenly set upon by two men, knocked down and brutally beaten. His leg was broken and received terrible wounds about the he head, which it is expected will result fatally.

ANOTHER PARIS EXPLOSION.

The Dynamiter Still at Large in the French Capital-Another Terrible Explosica-Demand For Severe Messures Against Foreign Anarchists.

Paris, March 29 .- There was a terrific explosion of dynamite yesterday morning at 39 Rue Clichy, the home of M. Bulot, the public prosecutor. The attempt was against his life, which has been threatened repeatedly lately by anarchists. The police say that at least eight pounds of dynamite must have been used. The effect of the explosion was indescribable. Houses for an eighth of a mile on every side of No. 39 were rocked as if by an earthquake. All the windows were shattered in the neighborhood, and walls of the strongest buildings in the immediate vicinity were cracked and bulged. No. 39 is a wreck. The explosion, which is thought to have taken place in the ground hallway, blew the stairway to splinters so that the panic stricken inmates had to be helped down from the upper floors with ladders. The furniture throughout the house was thrown into heaps and against walls so that not a whole chair or table remains. The windows and frames and all were blown out completely and bricks were driven from their place and dropped to the street. The plastering was stripped clean from all walls and ceilings. Seven persons were injured by the explosion, four by being thrown from chairs on which they were sitting and three from falling debris. Mr. Boulot, who lived on the fifth floor, is

said to have escaped without injury. The minister of the interior and the prefect of police were present at the scene and, when the house was evacuated, seeing that its walls were in a dangerous condition, the police took immediate steps to barricade the ad-

cent streets and to keep back the crowd. Meanwhile no evidence is forthcoming as to the author of the crime. A child says that at the moment of the explosion he was upset in the street by a man who wore a beard, was badly dressed and had a decoration in his buttonhole. The people of Paris are not frightened, but they are bitterly angry with the miscreant who has committed this outrage, and if the guilty person is discovered by the populace he will cer-

tainly be lynched. One result of this outrage is that a louder cry than ever is being raised for the enactment of energetic measures. especially against foreign anarchists. Paris must rid herself of them if she desires to retain the reputation of being a civilized city. Let me repeat, however, that Paris is not afraid. The police will arrest a few wretches

and order will be re-established. The theory that the anarchists have been preparing the infernal machines and dynamite bombs already discovered for May 1 has been abandoned. The police are convinced that they have begun a war of extermination of all persons in office who have antagonized them, so as to frighten magistrates out of convicting their comrades apprehended in crime. A leading anarchist, interviewed by a French reporter on the condition that his name should be withheld, expresses the programme of his

comrades thus:

'The anarchists, as they are showing, have in their hands the means of securing immunity from the courts and pubofficials. These means consist in holding personally responsible every individual who assists in convicting them. Magistrates are mortal and amenable to fear. To give them the necessary lessons, as in the case of M. Bencit, it. will be indispensable to blow up the house of every judge and public prosecutor who has assisted recently in sending anarchists to After we have treated a few magistrates and prosecuting attorneys in this way, not a judge or lawyer will dare to risk the conviction of an anarchist, as he will know that such a conviction is his own death warrant and perhaps the death warrant of his whole family. The method is easy and not dangerous, as we have allies in every neighborhood who are ready to facilitate the escape of the perpetrators of such an act of justice. The police have not caught any of the men who are responsible for the last two explosions, although they think they have. We do not intend to make the innocent suffer with the guilty, and so we warn people not to live in houses with persons who are active in prosecuting us. We wish to make it so that the judges and lawyers who prosecute us will be obliged to live alone, and landlords will refuse to rent

we shall have taken a long step toward the revolution." 500 Burned Alive.

property to them for fear of our ven-

geance. When we can make our perse-

cutors the pariahs of society in this way

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Shanghai advices state that the recent bloody engagements between imperial troops and rebels in northern China resulted in the slaughter of several thousand rebels. The imperial army lost only five killed and forty-five wounded. Over 8,000 rebels were put to death by the sword and 500 actually burned alive. A number of engagements are reported.

Mississippi Fruit Crop Saved.

WEST POINT, Miss., March 29.-Strange to say but little of the fruit in this section was killed by the late blizzard. Much of the peach and pear crop was in bloom and for thirty hours the trees were covered with ice, yet reports from this and surrounding counties say that the fruit crop will be larger than last

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.



gulch and Kingbolt canyon had really become a part of civilization. In fact, we had never -at least a majority of us-had any occasion to discuss the matter before, so when Hawley's suggestion first presented itself for consideration it rather dazed us.

"You see, boys," said Hawley, "that besides all the fellows that have brought their folks from the states, there's a lot of new families moved in at Kingbolt and the Forks; and, take it all round, I reckon there must be at least fifty kids that need schooling. I've got two, and they've run wild about as long as they ought to."

So Hawley was authorized to call mass meeting for the next Sunday at Rainey's dance hall, the invitations to include all citizens of Penrose, Kingbolt and Kingbolt Forks.

The meeting was held and it was a decided success. True, there was considerable discussion as to the respective advantages of Kingbolt and Penrose as a seat for the proposed institution of learning, but better counsel prevailed and it was decided to locate the school at the Forks, which was midway between the two larger camps, and where, it was proven, nearly half the children in the settlement belonged. When this momentous question had been decided a school board of seven directors, two from each camp and one at large-Hawley, of Penrose-was elected amid much enthusiasm and delegated with full power to arrange any and all matters pertaining to the founding and maintenance of the new institution, after which the meeting adjourned.

That evening the board met and organized, and discussed at much length various plans proposed by the mem-bers. It was decided to begin building at once, and Fen Tower, manager of the Lady Jane Grey, who had formerly been an architect, was asked to pre-

pare plans. boys who would be hard to manage, on the part of the directors, four of whom were bachelors, the secretary services of a man competent to handle assorted degrees of educational advancement; also to state, when writing, full particulars as to salary, board and so forth. This letter went to a teacher's bureau in the east, and, while awaiting a response, the secretary



joined with his colleagues in advance ing the work of construction which was going on at the Forks. There was not a little speculation as to what sort of a person the new teacher would be, and we concluded that he was likely to be of the sickly, earnest, un-One afternoon, about three weeks

after the first directors' meeting, I was at Hawley's store waiting for the afternoon mail, and discussing with him the advisability of writing again to the teacher's bureau. While we were talking a buck-board rattled up to the door, and presently a—well, I was going to say an angel, but there was rather too much of an atmosphere of perfectly human health about the vision at the door to describe her that way-presently some one asked, in the sweetest of feminine voices: 'Is this the post office?"

An electric shock couldn't have started us to our feet more suddenly. It was an hour to mail time, and Haw-It was an hour to mail time, and Hawley and I were alone in the store. Our hats were off in a quarter of a second, and I would have given a great deal if I hadn't taken off my coat and braces up at the cabin. Hawley rose and went towards the vision, acknowledging with a shocking matter-of-fact Benewith a shocking matter of a quarter of a second, and I would have given taken no wish to disturb them, so I hurriedly retreated.

—Mother—"Olive, what has happened that you are in so much better humor than when you went to chat, I could not resist the temptation of giving him a sly dig, which was, with a shocking matter-of-fact Benewith and I would have given them, so I hurriedly retreated.

—Mother—"Olive, what has happened that you are in so much better humor than when you went to chat, I could not resist the temptation of giving him a sly dig, which was, with a shocking matter-of-fact Benewith and the store of the shocking matter of a quarter of a quarter of a see me, and I had no wish to disturb them, so I hurriedly retreated.

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—Mother—"Olive, what has happened that you are in so much better humor than when you went to school?" Olive—"Oh, because Miss Brown told me I was such a good little study and the properties of the shocking matter of the shocking matter of the shocking matter of the shocking matter of the shocking

dictine bow the next question: "Is this Mr. flawley?" Then she—the vision—continued: "I am Miss Fiske, of Denver. I came to see about the

Alec turned helplessly to me with a weak gesture, and I came forward.

"Miss Fiske-ah-ah-Mr. Lawrence the secretary;" and Hawley retreated, leaving me to explain to the vision that we wanted a man teacher.

But Miss Fiske had come to get that it. What else could a few helpless men do?

So when, a few days later, a letter and Miss Bertha Fiske was installed as office and said, hastily: principal and corps of instructors at call it.

a call of state upon the teacher and her flock, and Miss Fiske reported progress as well as three or four cases of well-deserved trouncings she had administered just where they would do the combination to the major's private the most good. She pointed out the safe, which he gave to me. trouncees and intimated that they had suddenly developed heretofore unsuspected goodness.

It was evident that Miss Bertha Fiske was not only an excellent teacher, but had practical ideas of discipline. We took a vote before we separated and unanimously decided that the new teacher was a success.

She also made a great hit socially, and in less than a fortnight after her arrival was star boarder at the home of Maj. Densler, manager of the Star of the West, and she and Mrs. Densler were bosom friends.

There were a number of other ped ple in camp who would have given all they possessed to occupy the position of bosom friend to Miss Fiske. These were, it must be stated, mostly men, of whom there were at least twenty of the eligible variety. I am quite confident that a frank confession on the part of the seven or eight bachelors who became regular callers at Maj Densler's would develop the fact that a round half dozen availed themselves, during that fall, of opportunities more or less favorable for proposing to the pretty schoolma'am. But she couldn't accept all of them, and wouldn't accept one. I am inclined to think that she gave each and every one of them a big-sisterly lecture, winding up with a serious dissertation on the mission of womankind and an argument in favor of universal celibacy, for I overheard DeLong and Parry, two of the rejected ones, comparing notes, and their experiences were strangely similar.

I wondered why Stansbury was so indifferent. I was, for reasons unnecessary to explain, merely a looker-on, Then the important question of a and could, therefore, give the matter teacher arose, and we struggled with disinterested study. I had only known it for some time. Should the teacher Stansbury a few months, he having be a man or a woman? Down in our come to the camp a stranger the winsecret hearts I am sure we all wanted to ter previous, but we had been thrown tosee a pretty girl at the head of that gether a good deal, and I had often heard school, but people can't always have his opinion on the subject of women and what they want. There were two ob- matrimony-and they were not very stacles in the way. The first was that complimentary or delicately-expressed there were quite a number of the larger opinions. Still, I have heard other men talk as he did, and have observed and the second reason was that it was that when the enemy appears, at some very doubtful if any young woman period, they capitulate even more easily would care to come into such than do some other men. I had rather an out-of-the-way settlement as expected that Stansbury, under the cirours. So, with much secret regret cumstances, would succumb to the charms of the pretty schoolma'am-but he didn't. He called upon her as was instructed to write and secure the often as any of the other boys did, but his spirits remained the same, and he about fifty pupils of various ages and didn't grow pensive or lose his appetite. I tried to draw him out once in awhile by mentioning Miss Fiske, but he treated the subject in his usual offhand way. Not that he made discourteous remarks about Miss Fiske-he was enough of a gentleman not to apply any of his coarser remarks to any individual member of the sex. But he

One day we were talking about poor DeLong, who was in a bad way with the case of unrequited affection before mentioned, of which, by the way, about everybody in camp had heard. De Long was not at all backward about telling of it, so people felt at liberty to talk all they pleased, and only the evening before. Miss Fiske herself, with tears in her lovely eyes, had told me how very, very sorry she was for the poor chap. I could not doubt it, she spoke so sadly and looked so distressed, and I told Stansbury that the first thing we knew Miss Fiske would pity poor DeLong so much that she would accept him.

Stansbury pushed his chair away from the table, and looked at me in a peculiarly disagreeable, sarcastic way he had sometimes:

"Don't be an ass, William. You don't know women. Here are all these feather-headed idiots fluttering around and getting singed for their pains, and she doesn't care"-here he snapped his fingers contemptuously-"that for the whole crowd of 'em. Why, Billy, I'll bet you anything that when she leaves she'll be laughing openly at every fool man of 'em. Humph! She's a flirt. All women are, but she's a little more

The next afternoon I walked up to see Maj. Densler on business, but he and Mrs. Densler were both out, and were not expected home for half an hour. It was warm, so I went down to the shady road for a stroll. Coming around a short turn, and hearing low voices, I looked up, and there, not two rods away, were Stansbury and the pretty schoolma'am. He was sitting on a flat rock, and she was sitting on his lap as if she were quite accustomed to it. It was about as contented a little group as it has ever been my

of his chair.

"You-you saw-?" Then, with something of an effort to assume his school here. I understand a teacher usual cool manner: "Well, Billy, I suppose I may as well confess. But—well, old man, I hate like thunder to be talked about, and so does she. You understand, don't you? You see, when it isn't to come off for awhile, the parties hate to have a matter of this kind dismssed.

I assured him of entire silence on school. She was bound to have it, and my part, and he received my congratwe couldn't do anything but let her try | ulations in a rather more embarrassed way than I thought him capable of, after which we talked on other subjects.

A day or two later word came from was received from a young man at Omaha who wanted the position, of Denver that Maj. Densler's little girl, which he had heard through the teach | who was at school there, was very ill, ers' bureau, the writer was duly in- and he and Mrs. Densler started at once formed that the place had been filled; to go to her. The major came to the

"Lawrence, have Stansbury" (Stansthe Kingbolt Forks "academy," as bury was bookkeeper at the company's most of its patrons were pleased to store, I had forgotten to state) "take all the money to the house. Miss Fiske About a week after the opening of has the combination to the safe, and the school the board of directors made | will give it to you this evening, so if I don't get back before pay day, you can attend to it."

I notified Stansbury, who returned from the Denslers that evening with blamed nuisance, that safe in the store being out of whack, but I suppose there's no use kicking. Will that chap be here soon to fix it, or had I better write again?"

"I think I'd write, if I were you. It won't do any harm." Next day was Saturday, Miss Fiske's

holiday. About nine o'clock Stansbury came up to the office. "Billy, I've got to go over to Kingbolt and see if Parsons has heard about that last



THEY WERE A CONTENTED LITTLE GROUP. order we sent in. I won't be back until

evening. Then he drove off, taking the road past Densler's. Sunday morning Mrs. Flynn, Mrs. Densler's cook, came to me in great dis-

tress of mind. "Shure, Misther Lawrence, I do be worrited to death, fur Miss Fiske wint over t' Kingbolt th' yisthurday, an'

ain't coom back yit." Stansbury had not come back, either, but I thought he had only staid over to as we walked, somehow or other strange suspicion came into my mind. I rushed up the slope into the house, and into Miss Fiske's room. Unoccupied, of course, but nothing to indicate that she had not vacated it only for a short time. I rushed down to the major's study, and stood irresolutely in front of the safe. Then, with shaking hands, I turned the combination, failing to strike it once or twice, and opened the door. The safe was strangey empty: There was a note which flut-

tered out of the open door. It read: "DEAR MAJOR: My wife (alias Miss Fiske) and your humble servant beg leave to extend to you and your charming lady our sincere thanks for the many kindnesses you have shown us. and especially for the opportunity just given us of taking a copy of the com-bination to the safe. It is what we have wanted for some time, in fact just what we were here for. Let me advise you, dear major, to beware of unrecommended bookkeepers and strange school-teachers. Let me also suggest that it will be foolish to pursue us. We have about all the money we need to help us out of the country, and you can't catch us. Yours grate-STANSBURY."

fully, And the school board agreed that Miss Fiske, or Mrs. Stansbury, or Mrs. Smith, or whatever her name might now be, was a success in everything she undertook, for, although the major did everything possible to get on the track of the fugitives, not a trace of them was ever found. The "schoolma'am" who succeeded Miss Fiske was not a "ma'am," and he boarded at the beanhouse with the rest of the miserable bachelors. He also came highly recommended. R. L. KETCHUM.

How to Be a Nice Fellow

Always try and adapt yourself to cir cumstances. When you go to a clambake, do as the clambakers do-eat, drink and be merry. A solemn man has no place, at a clambake. When you go to a funeral, do as the mourners do; be quiet and unobtrusive; a jester has no place at a funeral. in everything study the character of the company, and then accept their sentiments as your own. This is what makes a man "a nice fellow to have around."-Philadelphia North Amer-

-It was an old New England judge who once interrupted a lawyer in the midst of a spread-eagle speech by saying: "Mr.—, I wish you would take a few feathers from the wings of your imagination and put them in the tail

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-An electrical railway from Philadelphia to Unionville, Pa., is said to be among the things that are sure to come. -The energy of a stroke of lightning is estimated by Carl Henry to be equal

to that of a one hundred horse-power engine working ten hours. -Plowing by steam is now a common practice on the Pacific coast. There are those who think that elec-

tricity will soon be used for the same -By studying the spectrum of lightning as it passes through the air, it has been found that sodium, the element from which common salt is formed, ex-

ists in the atmosphere. -It is announced that the Baltimore Traction Co. has secured control of the North Passenger railway lines, and that electricity will be employed for motive

power in the near future. -In the new battleship of 11,605 tons recently contracted for by the French admiralty, electricity will be used for turning the turrets, closing the ports and driving auxiliary machinery. -Mt. Washington is to be capped

with the largest electric search light ever made, and the highest beam of artificial light in the world. Under proper conditions it is claimed that it can be seen from Boston. -Recently, near Riverside, Cal., a

telephone wire, it is said, broke between two offices, about fifteen miles apart, and yet an ordinary conversation could be carried on over the wire after it was broken, though the magnetic bell would not ring.

-To run incadescent lamps on alternating currents it has heretofore been necessary to employ transformers, and a system of low pressure leads. An English firm, it is said, has brought out a lamp which contains a small transformer, and is connected direct to the high pressure system without any low pressure leads. A thirty-two candle power lamp, with protector, is arranged under a large enameled iron shade, which is secured to the base case of a small transformer. The efficiency of the transformer is high, considering how small it is-being, according to the makers, just under ninety per cent.

-The postal telegraph system of Great Britain and Ireland is now the most gigantic and complete organization for the transmission of messages in the world. It has absorbed, developed and utilized all the highest inventive genius and the most profound scientific ability could produce. The present Central post-office in St. Martin's le Grang was established in 1873, and now constitutes the largest telegraph station in the world. The staff numbers 3,453; the annual amount expended in salaries and wages is \$322,960; and the total nnmber of telegrams passing through the office per annum 32,537,779.—Electricity.

-An electric railroad of gigantic proportions is projected in the west, for the purpose of building which a company was organized in Illinois a couple of weeks ago. If the plans are carried out as they are developed on paper, vis-itors to the World's fair next year will likely see an enterprise that will be startling in its magnitude. The idea is to build a railroad between St. Louis and Chicago, to be operated by electric spend the day with Parsons. I walked power. The general details of the up to the house with Mrs. Flynn, and, scheme have been widely published, and, according to one report, rails for this road have already been contracted for. If this is the case, it looks as if the promoters meant business. The cars will run at a speed of 100 miles an hour, and the plan is to run them right through without stopping. The road will be divided into 25 section of 10 miles each, and each section will represent a "block." Trains will be in constant communication with each other by telephone, and electricity will be made to do everything pertaining to the operation of the road.—Electrical

BUILDING A HOME.

The Way to Select a Site for a Country House.

There are no definite rules, of course, that will always apply to the selection of a house. Usually it should not be placed exactly in the middle of a place, or close to the front, and it should associate itself in some way with some considerable plantation of trees that may already exist.

I am speaking of considerations that must be met in a systematic way, and more or less in accordance with the best practice of the art of landscape gardening. But avoid being too conventionally artistic. Use common sense, and first of all make your grounds comfortable and convenient; then do what you can for the æsthetic. The latter may, in your opinion, be of the most importance, but the former, be sure, will sooner or later, revenge itself on you for any undue neglect.

I am speaking now of all country places, meaning thereby a lot that may be only twenty-five feet by one hundred feet, or may be five or six acres. In any case you are devising a picture when you undertake to lay out your grounds, even in the most simple fashion; and any arrangement that will develop and present with the best effect the most artistically valuable features should be invariably chosen, though at first it may seem odd, and not in accordance with your conventional ideas of landscape gardening art. Any evident attempt at mere oddity, is, of course, bad, and destructive of the harmony of the general arrangement; but there may be an unusualness of treatment that seems odd, though in reality effective and harmonious, simply because it is unconventional.

Against one thing let me warn the reader, and that is the indiscriminate use of formal foliage or flower-beds on most lawns. They are apt to lend a garish and vulgar air to the place. Close to the house you may sometimes use one or two of these beds, but their bright red and yellow colors should be set a little on one side, and not allowed to glare at one too much. I respect the universal delight in rich color, but all formal patches of color should be used carefully and in proper relations to the whole picture. -Samuel Parsons, USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-To remove a tight finger-ring, hold the hand in very cold water.

-To keep new steel pens from cor roding when in use place some nails or old steel pens in the ink bottle. The acid in the ink will then exhaust itself on these and the pen in use will not corrode.

-Orange Pie.-Grated rind and juice of two sour oranges, four tablespoonfuls of sugar; add the beaten eggs, then the rind and juice of the oranges, and lastly the whites beaten to a froth and mixed in lightly. Bake with an under crust.-Detroit Free Press.

-"Try sipping it," says a physician to a patient who rebelled at the milk diet prescribed. Sipping was tried with perfect success. Cream, even, or milk into which cream is poured, may be assimilated by the sipping process, when to drain a glass suddenly prohibits digestion.—N. Y. Times.

-Dainty little tables with triple shelves and tiny brass balustrades suggest the days of Sheraton. They are in oblong, carved, kidney and oval form, and costs anywhere from twenty dollars upward. The same table with two shelves, may be found at twelve or fifteen dollars .- N. Y. Tribune.

-What Causes Spots On a Mirror. -If a mirror be placed where sunlight or a very strong light falls directly upon it the quicksilver will be liable to dissolve, leaving dark spot on the glass. I have failed to learn of any way to repair this defect except by having the glass resilvered.-Ladies' Home Jour-

-Remedy for Chapped Hands. - When doing housework, if your hands become chapped or red, mix corn meal and vinegar into a stiff paste and apply to the hands two or three times a day, after washing them in hot water, then let them dry without wiping, and rub with glycerine. At night use cold cream, and wear gloves .- Ladies' Home Journal.

-Deviled Lobster. -Cold boiled lobster taken from the shells, cut up in small pieces; an equal amount of bread crumbs, mixed in with milk, a very little red pepper, salt, a good deal of butter, and, if liked, a little mustard, ready mixed, is added. After washing the shells, replace the mixture, and bake in a quick oven.-Good House-

-Fried Salt Fish.-Soak salt cod over night with the skin side upward. In the morning, boil till the skin slips off easily. Remove the bones, place in a wire basket, and plunge into hot pork fat. Boil three minutes. Place on a platter with alternate slices of pork; pour a little of the fat over it; garnish with parsley, and serve with baked potatoes. - Housekeeper.

-Cream Corn-Starch Pudding. -Put pint of milk in a double boiler. Measure four even tablespoonfuls of corr starch, moistened with a little cold milk; add this to the hot milk; add a half-cup of sugar, stir and cook constantly for five minutes, then take from the fire; add hastily the beaten whites of four eggs, a teaspoonful of vanilla, and turn into a mold to cool. Serve with the custard made from the volks of the eggs poured around.-Boston Budget.

AN INSTRUCTIVE FABLE.

The Joyous Tale of the Dervish and the Walking Delegate A Dervish journeyed forth to teach mankind the uselessness of riches. He was scantily clothed inothe filthiest of rags; his head was bare, and on his feet were fragments of sandals. About his neck hung a leathern scrip with a hand-

ful of dates. On the edge of the desert he met a Walking Delegate who was on his way to Mecca to order a strike among the Pilgrims-a non-union hadji having been permitted to kiss the holy Kaaba "Hello, old duffer!" said the Delegate. "Where do you buy your gar-ments? You look like a locked-out

tramp.". "I am dressed," answered the Dervish, "as befits my vocation and am in all respects equipped for any emer-gency. No blight of fortune can cast

me down or impede my mission."
"So?" Replied the Delegate; "Suppose I were to confiscate that bag of grub?"

"I have been inured to hunger from my youth up and seldom is the thought of food uppermost in my mind. Be-sides it is the Fast of Ramadam and it is not lawful to eat."

"The stones of the desert are sharp what if I were to take away your sandals?"

"Behold!" and the Dervish uncovered a foot and exhibited a sole as tough and leathery as that of a camel. "But suppose I were to strip those

rags from your back?" "Sun and simoon have scorched my back for seventy years, and it matters little whether it be covered or not. And now," continued the Dervish, "Shut your bread-winner and let me talk. You think your equipment perfect, but you are not rigged for a long distance race. A little accident by the way will

rattle you. See me prove it!"

And, grasping his staff, he executed a flourish and with one swift, clean horizontal stroke he hit the Delegate's plug hat in the middle and knocked it a shapeless thing upon the sand. With a look of anguish the Delegate picked up the wreck. The top was gone, the sides were caved in and the brim was cut across and hung dangling from the

"There!" said the Dervish, power is gone from you, for what is a Walking Delegate without a plug hat? Oh, Bismillah! Oh Marshallah; Oh, Rats! Yah!" and, brandishing his staff, he drove the Delegate forth! And as the burning Syrian sun rose higher in the sky, the vanishing forms passed over the line of the horizon, the Dele gate ahead, with the Dervish a good second about two jumps behind -Truth.

A New Necessity for Adjustment. Clock Dealer-What makes the gongs sound so loud this morning? Cashier-I think, sir, it is sympathy with the city salesman's new spring suit -Jeweler's Weekly.



both in the way it acts, and in the way it's sold, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for women.

It acts in this way: If you're weak or "run-down," it builds you up; if you suffer from any of the painful disorders and derangements peculiar to your sex, it relieves and cures. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dis-pels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores flesh and strength. For all functional weaknesses and irregularities, it's a posi-tive remedy. Hence, It's sold in this way:

It's guaranteed to give satisfaction, in every case, or the money paid for it is refunded.

They're the smallest, the cheapest, the easiest to take.

But all that would be nothing, if they weren't also the best to take.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets prevent and cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.



The casting out of the devil of disease was once a sign of authority.

Now we take a little more time about it and cast out devils by thousands—we do it by knowledge.

Is not a man who is taken possession of by the germ of consumption possessed of a devil?

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"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 pamphiet. C. H. FARGO & CO., Chicago.

KILLS ALL PAIN 25 C A BOTTLE





To never be an "April fool;" We also show our art In making fools of others. Who, of course, are not so smart.

We scorn the tempting pocketbooks That lay upon the walk— We keep an eye upon our back For printings made of chalk; We do not stoop for pennies That are nailed upon the floor,

Nor do we burn our fingers With the hot ones any more. At pies of soap and cotton We are careful not to bite; We don't go on an errand Nor go running to a sight;
'The old plug hats put in our way
Don't suffer from our kicks,

And no expressages we pay On bundles made of bricks. We do not trust our dearest friends, We don't believe our eyes, We're watchful and suspicious And for caution take a prize; We smile a very knowing smile

At any yarn we hear— The more a thing looks innocent The worse it doth appear. Yes, on the First of April 'Tis a wonder how a man Detects the slightest humbug,

When, on other days, he can be taken in so easily,
And be so great a fool In spite of long experience,
Both in and out of school.

—H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.



queerest little speaks English with the most

shairman' accent. We do have lots of fun with her, and I suppose we're very wicked. But, truly, I doubt if she really knows when we are bothering

"Why, of course, she does; but she hasn't the gift of keeping order, and that isn't our fault, is it?" "Sh-! there she goes!"

The group of girls about the register turned to look after the tiny, queerlydressed figure as Fraulein Mann passed with her odd walk, through the darken-

"She's a good teacher, though, isn't she?" asked Nettie Lawson, the new girl at Miss Douglas', to whom the others were imparting such bits of information concerning school as they thought would be interesting and profitable.

"Oh, yes, good enough," the first speaker said, with a laugh, "for those that want to learn. I hate German, and only take it because I must. But she can't manage us any more than a

"Rosamund got off a fine joke on her awhile ago. You haven't met Rosamund Thorp yet, have you? She's a dear, isn't she, girls?"

The sweetest, prettiest, brightest thing!" cried one enthusiast. "And no end of jolliness about her,"

added another. "Well, you'll see her soon, and you'll be sure to agree with us that she's a jewel of the first water. She was out



"THIS IS MISS LAWSON."

for the afternoon, and she's making up her practice now down in the lower music-room; she changed with Mary Loring. She plays like a dream." 'You perceive that Molly doesn't admire Rose at all," whispered a girl,

Molly grew crimson. "Admire! I love her beyond words; she's my best friend," she declared, stoutly. "You girls can joke all you like, you know you'd give your ears if she were as fond of you as she is of me," with schoolgirl frankness.

"Come now, don't be huffy, Molly; Rosamund's a duck, and so are you. Tell about Joan of Arc's triumphal entry." "Well, Miss Mann's English vocabulary isn't what you'd call complete," began Molly, "and she has a little way of writing down the translation of all the words she isn't used to on a piece of I never could get on with her for one." shure." began Molly, "and she has a little way

paper, which she brings to class. One morning she was in a flutter. I saw her looking in her pocket, in her books, and in the remarkable little bag she carries, but no paper was to be found. Still all was well till my turn came to translate. My paragraph was some-thing about Joan of Arc's entry into Orleans, but that's all I could make out, so I stumbled along anyhow. Miss Mann lost patience, and said: 'Das is to show me how it should be done. But before she began she whispered to Rose to know the meaning of 'schlachtross'-it means a charger, you knowand Rose, I could see her eyes just dance, whispered back very low. Fraulein warmed to her work, so to speak, and went through the paragraph in her broken English with many gestures, flashing up with: 'At the bet ov her troops came Joan, attired most reechly, and riding upon a sperited rooster.' We all shouted, and little Mann couldn't do a thing. Wasn't

Rose a wretch." Molly wiped her eyes as she finished this choice incident, which evoked much laughter from her little audience. In the midst of it entered a pretty girl, whom the others greeted with enthu-

"O, Rosamund dear, we're so glad to see you. This time we'll forgive you, but you must not have your practicing again just before study hour.

The tall, blonde girl laughed blithely, submitting unresistingly to the petting she received from each of the

"This is Miss Lawson, Miss Thorp, but you might as well be Rose and Nettie at once, because you've got lots of friends in common. But you can't talk them over now; time is flying, and we want to settle on a joke to play on Fraulein on the first.'

"For an April fool?" queried Rose. "Yes, of course, for talents are unlimited, our resources in inverse proportion thereto. Thy brilliant brain supplies ne'er an idea.

"Nor mine." added Molly: "but we must bestir ourselves, for, though what we do cannot be anything much, we nust solace ourselves by getting great fun from it, for she's the only teacher we'd dare try it with, and she's sure not to tell.'

"Where are your brilliant flashes of genius, Rose?" asked Jenny Noyes. You haven't said a word since you

"Aren't you well, dear?" said Molly, anxiously.
"I'm all right, girl. Only I'm getting used to having my ideas turned topsy-

turvy.' "As how, mum?" "Girls, I feel serious," said Rose, laughing.

"Wonders will never cease!" "I'm going to turn over a new leaf. In fact, ladies, it's turned!' "Mercy! what's up? Miss Lawson'll

think she's struck a paragon." "Instead of the ringleader of all that's rule breaking," finished Rosa-

mund, with a smile. "Come, now, Rosey, you shan't run yourself down!" cried Molly, warmly. You're better than any of us."

"Tastes differ, my Molly." "Not in this case," Agnes Walton said, squeezing Rose's left hand, Molly

having possession of the other. "Well, girls, don't you want to hear about my leaf? It's just turned over, and I'm anxious to have it stay where it's put, so I'll 'fess and make you witnesses. It's about Fraulein Mann. Girls, I shall never bother that woman

"Saul among the prophets!" ex-"What's happened?" claimed Jenny. "What's happened?"
"You know I practiced in Mary Loring's place this evening. I was playing scales in the dark. Then I began on that lovely thing of Schunann's that I've just memorized. The door opened as I was finishing it and I stopped. A voice said: 'Better; once more that, Mary.' No wonder Fraulein thought I was Mary Loring, for she plays that same Schumann thing, too, and my corner was as dark as a pocket. I never said a word, thinking what a joke it would be when she found out it was I, but just played away in my best manner. As I finished I heard an unmistakable sob. Just fancy how surprised I was, for certainly Fraulein Mann looks like the last person to be moved by music or anything else. I didn't know what to do for a moment, but I could see dimly that she had her handkerchief up to her eyes. You know I just can't bear to see people her hand, and in a minute she was sobbing on my shoulder and saying in her broken English that she was so homesick and miserable. I soothed her as well as I could and got away as fast as possible, for I felt like a guilty wretch, etting her think I was Mary; but how could I undeceive her? Her broken English didn't seem funny a bit, girls, and I nearly cried myself, she was so

seemed so stolid.' "Poor thing!" murmured Nettie. "Yes, we all know what homesickness is, don't we? And we have lots of she thought, "I could bear it better fun, too. Well, I just petted her a bit away from mein liebling." -you needn't laugh, Jenny Noyes, I've seen you homesick!--and, when 1 left her, went to find Mary Loring. She and Fraulein are quite chummy, and I Fraulein Mann. Sure enough, she knew lots about her, and said it was no secret, of course. I do wish we'd been kinder to her. Just think! she hasn't a soul in the world belonging to teacher. her, except one little niece, about ten, over in Germany. She is so fond of her, and supports her entirely, and Mary says Fraulein is just miserable away from her. And, do you know, Mary says she's always wanted to tell our class about this, for she knew we weren't a bit considerate, but she supposed we wouldn't care. Now, there's an opinion of our set for you! But I'm

ashamed for one-" "A fine impression we've made on Mary!" cried Molly.

"I fancy we deserve it in some ways," are going to play the Seventh Symsaid Alice Snow, "though I don't think phony, and—would you care to go?"

said Rose, "and it may be better to be a prig than an 'imp of mischief,' as a teacher once called me. I'm a repentant imp now. anyway."

of an April fool," said Jenny Noyes, just a little regretfully. "Wait a second, girls, I have an idea!" Rosamund's blue eyes were dancing with fun through the little not so, not so,' and started off herself | mist that had clouded them a few mo-

"I 'spose that puts a stop to our plan

ments before. "Lend me your ears, and I'll impart it." Fraulein Mann went into her class room that next Friday morning with some foreboding. What would those girls, so fluchtig, so unbesonnen, what

would they do to-day on this first of April? She felt depressed, unstrung. hardly equal to commanding herself if anything trying should happen, as it did, alas! so often. She glanced along the line of demure faces as she took her seat, and motioned to Jenny Noyes to begin. Fraulein Noyes, at least, could pronounce German with some degree of correctness. They were reading "Maria Stuart." Schiller's masterpiece had fared badly in the hands of this class, and the teacher's teeth had been fairly on edge to hear it rendered so poorly with such willful carelessness as it had met with so often. Now Jenny began, first reading, then translating, and doing both so well that Fraulein's beady little eyes peered curiously at her, to find if there was not a hidden paper behind the book. But no, the volume held down could conceal nothing. Rose came next, giving to the words a touch of reality, of feeling, that her teacher had not believed her capable of. Each girl in



WOULDN'T YOU GO FOR A DRIVE AT FOUR?

turn took her share in the lesson so well that the German wondered if it was not all a dream; even Molly plodded through her part with surprisingly few faults, showing an eager interest in the language she "hated." What had come over the class? "Wunderbar!" muttered Fraulein Mann to herself. No whispers, no half-suppressed laughter, no surreptitious notes passed from hand to hand! Her explanations of difficult points were listened to attentively; intelligent questions were asked; Fraulein found it easy to speak to these interested girls, and waxed eloquent, so that the class, in turn, were surprised to find how much more enjoyable than usual the lesson was. Just once, Jenny Noyes, catching Rosamund's eye, smiled and winked expressively, but that damsel met her look with one of Sparian virtue. Rosamund never did things half-way. When the lesson ended, the class trooped out in excellent order, silent until they in excellent order. reached the corridor.

"Well, it knocked her perfectly silly," said Molly, inelegantly, to Rose. "She was afraid it was all a blind. though, my dear primrose," added Jenny.

"Well, it made me feel pretty silly to think how we've acted," cried Rosa mund. "We've all been April fools ourselves

before, I think, not to appreciate having such a good teacher.

"Well, we've reformed. Now, we'll have a chance this afternoon in grammar, and Rose, dear, how can I take her out in that atrocious bonnet!"

That class in German grammar was a model of decorum. They knew the lesson to a girl. They asked questions that showed real interest. Molly surprised everyone, herself included, by her correct rendering of German sentences from the English. Fraulein tried as never before to make the hour cry, so I rushed over and took hold of an interesting one. Molly lingered after the rest. She colored vividly as she approached her teacher's desk.

"It's such a lovely day, Fraulein Mann"-she did not say "Frowleen" as she usually did-"wouldn't you go for a drive at four? My horse is gentle, and you-you haven't driven with me at all.'

The little German was quite as embarrassed as her would-be hostess, and pitiful. Somehow, you know, I never a faint color crept up in her faded face as she accepted this surprising invitarealized she felt things, she always tion. She blew her nose vigorously as Molly went out.

"Ach, eef they'd be so gut always,"

The drive was a great success. Molly enjoyed it as much as her guest, for Fraulein talked of her life in Germany in such an interesting way that the wanted to find out something about girl even forgot the "atrocious" crimson bounet with its nodding pink feather.

"Could this be that boses madchen, Fraulein Matthews?" thought the "It doesn't seem as if this was that

stupid little Mann," mused Molly, almost at the same moment. But there was still another surprise in store for the little woman, who, with cheeks flushed by the soft spring air, mounted the steps of "Miss Doug-

las' school," after her airing. "Fraulein Mann," said Rose, meeting her in the hall, "I've got some tickets for the Philharmonic this evening. Miss Douglas goes with us, you know, but I've an extra ticket; they

her eyes as she went into her ro Like all Germans, music was her de-light, yet how little she had heard since her stay in America! Had she not spelled out the programme of this very concert with eager eyes? Only the thought of little Hedwiz's needs had kept her from buying a ticket. What happiness to hear the good and grand music to-night! Why had these

Care to go! Fraulein Mann wiped

girls-Molly and Rose-so suddenly changed to her? Dropping on her knees by a table where was the pic-tured face of a little child, the devout woman thanked the good God who had thus prompted her pupils to be kind to

1 wonder if there was a happier person in the big Music hall that evening than the little oddly-dressed woman, who, sitting bolt upright on the edge of her chair, listened with shining eyes to the heart-stirring strains of Beethoven's divine allegretto. Rose saw her guest openly wipe her eyes. And when the orchestra crashed through the magnificent harmonies of the Ride of the Valkyries, Rose, a keen music lover herself, could hardly take her gaze away from the rapt face that beamed with appreciation and enjoy-

"Fraulein," said Rose, as walked homeward together, "perhaps you've noticed that our class has been different to-day." "I haf.

"Well, it's going to last truly. We're all ashamed of ourselves, though we didn't mean any harm. Still we were horrid, and I'm a committee of one to beg pardon; and we're going to be such German scholars as were never known before, if you'll only help us."

Molly and Jenny Noyes were talking it over, too.

"I'm prouder of Rosamund than ever," declared Molly, emphatically; "it's the nicest April fool I ever heard of, and the best of it is that it can last the whole year through."-J. W. Miner, in N. Y. Observer.

HE HAD A ROLL.

But the Bills Composing It Were Not Legal Tenders.

Thompson (meeting Fangle)-Hello, Fangle, you are just the man I want to see. Lend me ten dollars for a week or two, will you?

Fangle-I'm very sorry, Thompson, but I haven't the money. But why don't you ask Cumso? I saw him about a quarter of an hour ago, and he had a great roll of bills in his pocket. I think you'll find him in the eigar store on the corner.

Thompson-All right! I'll tackle (Thompson hurries off, and presently

neets Cumso at the place indicated by Fangle.) Cumso - Hello! Good morning, Thompson!

Thompson-Good morning, Cumso. want to borrow ten dol-Cumso (interrupting)-Awfully sory, old man, but-Thompson-O, that won't do! You've

got lots of money about your clothes. Fangle told me that you had a big bundle of bills in your pocket not twenty minutes ago.

Cumso-Well, it was very little in Fangle to give me away like that. I have a roll of bills, though. Here they are. (Produces roll.) The tailor's bill is the smallest. It's thirty-four dollars; how will that suit?

Thompson-I'll thrash Fangle when being taken care of by the undertaker,

TWO HAPPY APRIL FOOLS.

MER LETTER. APRIL FIRST, Morning DEAR JACK-Your letter came to-day.

I scarcely know what to write; If you were here—perhaps—I'd say— Perhaps—you'd better call to-night. You say you love me-dear old chap-

I've known that many a day; ¿But didn't think you cared a rap For me—in that sweet way. You've been just like a brother dear. And never like a beau:

If you've been "pining for a year,"
You should have told me so: 'Tis April first, you know, old friend, Take time to think aright:

Perhaps—you mean it for a joke— Perhaps—you'd better call to-night! MY DARLING GIRL-

I never wrote
The lines of which you tell;
Some April joker's sent the note, And forged my name as well.

But just suppose we spoil the fun, My Maud—and with their tools. We'll laugh the last, when they are done Two happy April fools.

I've loved you, Maud, just in "that way," And didn't dare to write: Sweetheart—if I was there—you say— Perhaps I'd better call to-night! -Kate Masterson, in Once a Week



A SHOCKING BAD HAT."-

Two Women. I have in mind a woman fair Old then she seemed, for I was young, But time had left no mark upon her hair, And I was babbling with an infant's tongue.

Another face confronts me now Tis sweet, with eyes that light in love; And while my lips are forming in a vow I feel an inspiration from above.

Two women; they who bless my life— One old and gentle, full of years: The one the mother, one the tender wife— Both full of love that dissipates all tears. -Homer Bassford, in Detroit Free Press

ALL ABOUT FUNERALS.

Congressmen Are Superstitious About Attending Them.

Some Erroneous Impressions Corrected The Arrangements Made by Congress When the Death of a Member of Either House Is Reported.

[Special Washington Letter.] A great deal of editorial chaff, containing more mis-statements than truths, can be found in the daily papers of this country concerning congres-sional funerals. The impression has been created by writers who lack reliable information that congressional funerals are undignified, unseemly and disgraceful. This erroneous impression prevails to such an extent that it might better be corrected.

It is true that it costs from two thousand to five thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the funeral of a senator or representative in congress. That is, of course, a very large sum of money to be expended for the purpose of conveying a human being to the quiet of the tomb; but it must be borne in midl all the time that the statesman who dies in the harness belongs to the nation, and that the people of a congressional district and of a sovereign state expect all honor to be paid to his memory. It has been customary for well-nigh a century, out of respect not only to the deceased, but to his living friends, to have a committee of both houses of congress ap pointed to attend the funeral. This necessitates heavy traveling and incidental expenses, to which I do not believe the people of this country object.

late Senator Plumb, of Kansas, were unusually large because of the distance of the home of the deceased statesman from the national capital. But he was a man not only honored but beloved by the state which he was ably representing in the upper house of congress; and, out of respect to his living friends in that state as well as out of respect to his memory and in appreciation of his invaluable services, the people of this country would not have objected if the expenses of that funeral had been twice what they were. It has been said, and there are some elements of truth and logic in the statement, that distinctions ought to be made in the manifestations of regret for the loss of our public men; and that those unknown to fame should not be entitled to congressional funerals. This matter has been discussed great deal in the national capital, and the prevailing opinion seems to be that no matter whether a representative shall have attained fame in a national sense or not the people whom he represents will insist upon having due respect paid to his memory.

One of the leading undertakers of this city says: "My bill for the burial of a congressman is from five hundred to eight hundred dollars, according to circumstances. This amount includes the cost of embalming and robing the deceased, the price of the casket, the expenses of carriages and other professional ministrations and incidentals. The caskets are always expensive, and every attention paid to the deceased must be rendered by experienced men whose services must be paid for; so you will see that the actual cost of a congressional funeral in this city is even less than the amount expended oftentimes by private individuals. The remains of a deceased statesman, after That official attends to all the details of the funeral, after having consulted with the family and ascertained exactly what they desire to have done; that is, how many carriages are likely to be needed for the accommodation of friends and relatives, the date of the funeral, the

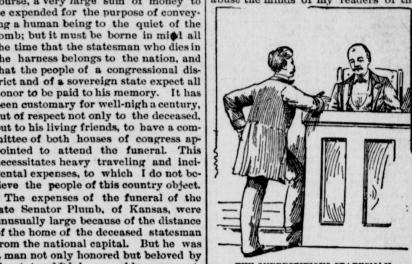


THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

matters of minor import. Sometimes ten carriages will be sufficient for a congressional funeral, but I have known instances where as many as sixty were required. After the sergeant-at-arms has made his plans, he gives an order to the undertaker, whose business it is to perform his part precisely as in the case of a private individual. The funeral may take place from the city resi dence of the deceased, or, if it is desired by the family or friends, the funeral arrangements may be made and obsequies be held from the capitol. A coffin which is made of polished red cedar and officially known as a 'state casket' is generally ordered by the sergeant-at-arms. This coffin is covered with black cloths and has mountings, plate and handles of silver, with a beveled plate glass top. It is not customary now, as it used to be, to order iron, steel or copper caskets in which to enclose the 'state casket;' but orders for the additional metallic casket are sometimes given at the present time. No funeral could be more simple than a congressional funeral in this city, for at the conclusion of the services either at the capitol or at the residence the body is unostentatiously escorted to the railway station and put aboard a special train, on which it is conveyed to the former home of the deceased. There are usually three cars in this special train; one for the deceased, one for the family and another one for the commit tee in charge."

The duties of the committee are very simple. Although they have general authority and supervision over all ar-rangements for the funeral, they usually carry out the plans which have been made by the sergeant-at-arms, unless something extraordinary or of an unusual nature occurs, when the committee will have authority to make necessary changes in the programme. Their duty is mainly to be present at the funeral, to represent both houses of congress in order that proper respect may be shown to the memory of the deceased in the presence of his relatives and personal friends. When the distance to be traveled is great the expenses are in proportion, and that is the eason why the cost of congressional funerals varies so much. The bills are always paid by the sergeant-at-arms, after the passage of a resolution in each case, authorizing him to pay such expenses out of the contingent fund of the house or senate.

The main object which I desire to accomplish in writing this letter is to disabuse the minds of my readers of the



THE SUPERSTITIOUS STATESMAN.

idea that a congressional funeral is a junketing trip on the part of the committee which accompanies the remains to their last resting place. It has been asserted that the special car of the congressional committee is stocked with wines and liquors of all kinds, cigars, pipes and tobacco, and that the members of the committee spend their time upon the funeral train not only in smoking, drinking, carousing and story telling, but in playing poker and other games for money, thus converting the funeral train into a traveling saloon and gambling den.

"I have had charge of a great many congressional funerals," says Mr. Thomas Cavanaugh, late deputy sergeant-at-arms of the house. "I attended the funerals of Speaker Kerr, Sam Randall, Sunset Cox, Gen. Spinola and others; and upon no occasion have I witnessed any such scenes as are currently described by vapid writers. Every congressional committee that I have known has been composed of honorable, upright gentlemen, as proud of their own reputations as men can be, and as respectful to the deceased as they could well be towards members of their own families. There is absolutely no truth whatever in the statement that congressional funerals are junketing trips. They are exactly what congress intends they shall be, respectable and

respectful funerals.

"One peculiar fact, concerning which I have never seen anything in print and of which I believe the public knows nothing," continued Mr. Cavanaugh, "is that members of congress do not like to serve upon these congression funeral committees. It is a matter of no little anxiety and trouble to the speaker upon the occasion of the death of any member of the house to secure a committee to accompany the deceased to his home. If this aversion to service upon such committees were to occur in any other body of men I should regard it as a superstition. Of course it is nothing of the kind, so far as the statesmen are concerned. But it is a singular fact that oftentimes when the committees are ready to be announced, gentlemen go to the speaker and begthat their names may be omitted from the list. This necessitates changes in the designations sometimes at the very last moment and causes no little annoyance to the sergeant-at-arms at the same time. When members are absent from the house upon any occasion it is necessary to arrange pairs for them. That is, to arrange with members of the opposite party to abstain from voting during the absence of the committeemen. If these congressional trains were of the character so flippantly described by certain writers, there would be less difficulty in securing members for service upon these occasions. If the cortege were to be a pienie or a junketing party, many members would be anxious to serve. But the reverse is

Hondaras' Oyster Groves.

Tourists among the islands that skirt the coast of Honduras tell wonderful tales of the oyster groves of that country and dwell on the delicacy of the oysters that grow on trees. These oysters, however, are not vegetable oysters. Mangrove trees grow in either fresh or salt water swamps and even in water five or six inches deep. The limbs of the mangrove are drooping like those of the weeping willow. In case they do not reach the water the attraction of the moisture below causes shoots to put out which often extend far beneath the surface; thus a thicket of mangroves is a matted mass of limb, trunks, shoots and roots. On these limbs and shoots, deep under the surface of the water, large bunches of oysters cling, thus forming the far-famed "Oyster Groves of Honduras.'

A Clock That Talks.

At the electrical exhibition to be held at St. Petersburg, there is to be exhibited a talking clock that will be sure to attract attention. The dial is made to represent a human face, the interior containing a phonograph. The quarter hours, half hours and hours are told by the phonograph in a strikingly human voice. The clock can be set at any particular hour in the morning so that it will repeat several times the phrase; "It is time to get up."

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 parpose of calling a Delegate State Convention to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be held at the city of Chicago Ill., 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 300 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:

tion:	
Allen 5	Lincoln
Anderson 4	Lien
Atchison 10	Logan
Barber 3	Lyon
Barber 3 Barton 5	Marion
Bourbon 7	Marshall
Brown 7	McPherson,
Rutler 6	Miami
Chase 3	Mitchell
Chatauqua 3	Montgomery
Cherokee 8	Morris
Cheyenne 2	Morton
lay 4	Mead
Clark 2	Nemaha
Cloud 5	Neosho
Coffey 5	Ness
Comache 5	Norton
Cowley 7	Osage
Crawford 7	Osborne
Decatur 3	Osborne Ottawa
Dickinson 7	Pawnee
Doniphan 5	Phillips
Douglas 7	Pottawatomie
Edwards 2	Pratt
El 3	Rawlins
Ellis 4	Reno
Ellsworth 4	Republic
Ford 3	Rice
Franklin 5	Riley
Finney	Rooks
Geary4	Russell
Gove 2	Saline
Graham 2	Scott
Crant 2	Sedgwick
Gray 2	seward
Green wood 5	Shawnee
Greelev 2	sheridan
Hamilton 2	Sherman
Harper 4	Smith
Harvey 5	Stafford
laskell 1	Stanton
Hodgeman 2	Stevens
Jackson 5	Sumner.,
Jefferson 6	Thomas
Jewell 4	Trigo
Johnson 6	Wallace
Kearney	Wabaunsee
Kiowa 2	Washington Wichita
Labette 4	Wilson
Lane	Woodson
Lane 2 Leavenworth13	Wyandotte
	" Januare

W. C. Jones, Chalrman, W. H. L. PEPPERILL, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CON-VENTICN.

April 9th, 1892, in mass convention, 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

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

WHYITIS.

something like what is contained in American continent to-day, is true to knows just what he is talking about, the following letter, from Bazaar, is not said to us by some one or more pernot said to us by some one or more pernot said to us by some one or more persons. Now, as the writer of the let- nominate Samuel J. Tilden. We, in ter says, "we do not like to find fault with anybody;" and, if the parties about got our fill of this wasting, haltwho owe us on subscription will only pay up their arrearages, or even a Herald. small part thereof for the present, so that the editor of the COURANT will not have to spend, at least one half of lature requires a Kansas newspaper to his sime on the streets trying to col- have been published a year before any lest a sufficient amount of money to legal advertising can be done in it meet his expenses, and thus give him for public printing, and no legal ad a chance to spend that time in his vertisement in its columns is of any office at work getting out his paper, use until the paper is a year old. we will guarant e that the COURANT This right to do legal printing, which will be out on time every week, the same as any other paper. Now, we great advantage, and constitutes an do not want anybody to take this as a important and valuable part of its dun; but we are getting very tired of good will. Take the case of the Clay not being abl to get our paper out on W D. Vincent. Secretary of the Peo time every week The letter referred to in the for going is written in red ink and leads as follows. We omit They might have bought a newspaper publishing the name of the writer: BAZAAR, Chase County, Kans., (

at all any more. Sometimes I get it poria Gazette. on Friday evening, and sometimes not until Monday night. The Chase County Leader always comes Thursday. We don't like to find fault with anybody, but I would like to have my paper on time. I was over to the office practical manner: last night, but my paper was not there. Now I will say this much, if you can't

The CHASE COUNTY COURANT is now the only Democratic paper published in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, composed of Chase, Morris and Marion counties. All the forces of the world, the flesh and the devil can't kill the Courant while Timmons stays with it.—Eureka Messenger

It is reported that W. E. Timmons, editor of the CHASE COUNTY COURANT, and member of the Democratic State Central Committee, denies indignantly the story to the effect that the Democrats will fuse with the People's party on the Electoral ticket. Timmons is on the inside and isn't given to talking to no purpose. If he said so, it's so.—Florence Bulletin.

The New York World notes the fatal effect of Keeley's gold treatment for drunkenness in the following cases: Colonel Mines, within a few weeks after his "cure," died of alcoholism. James C. Farr died of heart disease attributed to the "cure." Walter B. Earle died a raving maniac within a week after the Kealer people within a week after the Keeley people had done with him. Henry H. Austey died during treatment. Luther Ben son went mad and is now in an insane asylum. C. N. Vaughan went insane. Ex-Crongressman Hopkins, fresh from the "cure," went mad and perished.

THE DEMOCRATIC afternoon, and transacted the follow-

Speaking of a fusion between the People's party and the Democrats this fall, and the rumors that have been spread abroad that one has already been consummated, we believe there is not the slightest foundation for it.

No deal has been made nor will there spread abroad that been consummated, we believe is not the slightest foundation for it. No deal has been made, nor will there be. Some of the People's party leaders profess to be willing to make one, but want to dictate terms for both sides. There is one way there might be a fusion, viz: Just let them noming the property of Governor, or Dave Overmyer for Governor, or Cohn N. Ives, and see that far, that far, that far, win alone and the other half, and win alone and the other half, and the country, and the country half of the rank and file of that party think the rank and file of that party think the rank and file of the country half of the rank and file of the country half of the rank and file of the public and the other half.

The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, April 9th 1892 in mass convention.

April 9th 1892 in mass convention. dorsement at the hands of the Peo-

letter of withdrawal from the contest; thing but run a straight People's party go slow; there is a hen on, and a State and Electoral ticket."—K. C. whole lot more such stuff was told the Times. Association in stage whispers. Well, Grover has written a letter and it is not exactly what the above named Miami county much better than any gentlemen indicated that it would be. member of the State Central Commit-There is scarcely a week passes that Cleveland, the greatest man on the tee. He is thoroughly posted and common with a great majority of the

LEGAL PRINTING. A law passed by the present Legisplant and began a newspaper for \$1,-500, but they had sense enough to know that the best business policy MR. TIMMONS -DEAR SIR.—I write you this letter to see what the reason is you don't get my paper out in time any more. I don't get it on Thursday nt all any more. Sometimes I are it.

WILL NOT FUSE.

ation in this State, in the following

I will pay up for the same the next time I come to town and stop taking leading to the same that the same the next time I come to town and stop taking leading the same that the same th the paper. Yours Truly,

There was also congregated about the hotel all day and last evening a crowd of jolly Democratic editors. They had come to Leavenworth as the guests of the Central Committee. Many of them met with the Committee in the afternoon. The editors of the many of them met with the Committee in the afternoon. The editors of the many of them met with the Committee. Many of them met with the Committee in the afternoon. The editors of the many of them met with the Committee. Many of them men into office, each one has a would serve his purpose. In the would serve his purpose. In the would serve his purpose. In the would s Many of them met with the Committee in the afternoon. The editors were after pointers; they don't intend to go into the coming fight without knowing what they are to fight for.—

Wichita Beacon.

Neither do they intend to be muzzled before they go into the coming fight.—Olathe Herald.

Other absorbtion would mean disintegration. No matter what position the gration. No matter what position the gration. No matter what position the leaders take on the proposed plan of co-operation, there are in the rank and file of the Democratic party men who will never support a combination ticket. It is not that they are not Democrats, but that they are independent men worthy of the name Democrats.

No such bill should be considered by Congress. We need no press censor as ir responsible as the Russian who blots out columns and paragraphs with his smudge machine and forbids the World to cross the frontier on any description.

No such bill should be considered by Congress. We need no press censor as ir responsible as the Russian who blots out columns and paragraphs with his smudge machine and forbids the World to cross the frontier on any description.



R. L. FORD, WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

A well selected stock of Elgin, Waitham, Hamden and Springfield

WATCHES, SILVERWARE, JEWELRY

Aikin, Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens always on hand.

Central Committee of the Fourth Congressional District met at the Whitley Hotel, Emporia, last Monday

Ing business:

A. S. Martin, of Marion, Chairman, was present, as were also the following members of the Committee: C. K. Holliday, of Shawnee; O. B. Martin, of Greenwood; W. E. Timmons, of Chase; T. W. Mitchell, of Osage; D. T. Eskridge, of Lyon; H. D. Jackson, proxy for Woodson; Morris was also represented by proxy. Butler, Coffey and Wabaunsee were without representation.

A call was issued for a Democratic convention to be held at Emporia. The date of the convention is May 24th. The representation will be on the same basis as the State.

AN INTERVIEW.

Democrat in the State ly done by the people. They want no aid from a Postmaster-General and they surely do not want to give that official an unrestrained authority to say what newspapers shall or shall not circulate through the mails. A free, responsible press is the mainstay of a free government. It is the business of the postal authorities to carry the mails, not to criticise their consider the proposition to fuse or co-operation would Moses be to the daughter of Pharaoh's son?

AN INTERVIEW.

"No, sir. Doubtless a majority of the Democrats would be willing to do this to throw Kansas out of the Republican column both as to the Presidency and the Legislature of the country, but the People's party is not likely to meet us half way. Half of likely to meet us half way. Half of the rank and file of that party think they can win alone and the other half, which know they cannot, are afraid to act on practical lines. In this half are all the leaders and officials in different canacities. They are all on a duction, "Seven, He Loves," and full perticulars of our Educational Prince

be a Democratic Club organized at the same time and place of the meeting of 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 Central Committee.

The population of cottonwood and walking delegates step out of the middle of the road they will be turned down and a new crowd will be chosen from the thousand and one standing to the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our reading to delay action, to repeat the act of 1890, but they do not mean to do any thing but run a straight People's party thing but run a straight People's party.

Barney Sheridan knows the sentiments and opinions of the voters of for the reason that in Miami county fusion or the forming of a fighting league has been agitated and discussed thoroughly. Those of the People's party favoring a fighting league with the Democrats were led by Mr. Coon, the able representative of the People's party in the last Legislature. The result shows that the People's party is divided in the county between the leaguers and the middle of the roaders. And what is true of Miami county is true of two thirds of the counties in the State. - Arkansas City Democrat,

TO MUZZLE THE PRESS.

There is a bill before Congress which purports to be in the interest of morality and decency. In fact it would establish, if passed, a censorship of the press of the most irresponsible. arbitrary and oppressive character. Upon the pretense of extending the

law against obscene literature the bill gives to the Postmaster-General authority to exclude from the mails all publications which in his uncorrected judgment are "indecent," and even to exclude newspapers upon the ground that they contain medical advertisements of a certain class.

In the hands of an unco guid Postmaster General we have already seen a work of Count Tolstoi's excluded from the mails A Postmaster Gen-eral imbued with the idea that news papers ought not to publish the news except of strictly proper doings might easily pervert such a law as is pro-Our able contemporary, the Larned posed to the suppression of any news Eagle Optic, defines the political situawake.

Worse still, an unscrupulously par "A great many of the Democratic newspapers of the State are talking of the to construe as "indecent" any-fusion, or co-operation. If the thing in the way of damaging criticism

daughter, what relation would Moses be to the daughter of Pharach's son? The Queen will give an elegant Ma-son & Risch or Steinway Fine Toned Upright Piano to the first person an swering the above problem correctly; an elegant Gold Watch for the second correct answer; a China Dinner Set for the third correct answer; an ele-gant silk Dress Pattern for the fourth

Final Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County,

Chase County, SS, Office of the Treasurer of Chase County, Kansas, Cottonwood Falls, March 21, '92. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the following described lands and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the 3d day of September, 1889, for the taxes of the year 1888, will be deeded to the purchasers thereof unless redeemed on or before the 5th day of September, 1892, and that the amount of taxes, charges and penalties on each parcel of land and lot calculated to the 3d day of September, 1892, is set opposite to each description and lot: BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

Supposed Owner. Des. S. T. R. A. Amt Woodworth, J. A. V. w½ne¾.20 20 8 80 \$37 1 Woodworth, J. B. nw¾.....20 20 8 160 54 5 Nesbitt, C. F. lots2&3. 31 20 8 80 159 I'ts12&17.31 20 8 80 57 9

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

Browning & Stout, n\(8e\)4..24 22 8

Anderson, Alex. w½nw¾.36 21 5 80 27 66 w½sw¾ 36 21 5 80 27 66 80 83 84 McElligott, H. sw¾....36 22 6 160 53 54 McWilliams, J. W. sw¾....19 21 7 160 31 11 McWilliams, J. W. se¾....32 21 7 160 75 50 COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP. Brewerton & Morris, 8 ½ nw ½ . 12 20 5 80 8 0 Davis, M. C. nw ½ 20 20 6 160 13 6 DIAMOND CRREK TOWNSHIP. nw¼... 20 19 6 160 s¼sw¼.26 19 7 80 sw¼se¼ 26 16 7 40 sw¼....35 19 7 160 FALLS TOWNSHIP

Johnston, R. C. Springer, J. B. Rockwood, Wm McWilliams, J. W. 19 8 8 1018 2. 6 20 8 1018 2. 6 20 8 TOLE DO TOWNSHIP.

McDonald, Thomas, w½nw½12 18 9 80 21 Blunt, A. W. 8½86½. 18 18 9 80 6 8½85w½. 18 18 9 80 6 8½85w½. 18 18 19 9 80 27 6½86½ 18 21 9 80 27 NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS. Supposed Owner. 4dd.or S-D. L. 18 Boyd, R. Rosan, E. W. 19 17 18 COTTONWOOD FALLS. Ira lots5,67,8... 9 52 15 5 GRAND VIEW ADDITION. Walker, Ira Hardie, G. W. C. V. Investment Co.

EMSLIE'S ADDITION TO STRONG CITY, Wiseman, lots25&27... 29 9 10 09 McCrum, Robert 25 14 7 39 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 these bulbs, each of which will pro duce from 15 to 25 perfectly double, deliciously scented flowers. Printed directions for culture sent with each DAN S. LINDSAY.

Record Office, Marion, Kansas.

"Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is must be simple; 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. "The Rochester."



W. H. HOLSINGER

Machinery,

Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Hardware,

Stoves,

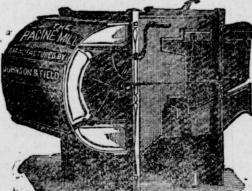
Tinware,

Farm

KANSAS



DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.



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

tion.
They do the work more thoroughly, have greater capacity, built
stronger and heavier and better
fullshed than any other Mills.
Six different sizes, two for Farm
Use, four for Warchouse, Elevator
and Millers use.
The Land Rollers are the BEST
and CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.

We can vouch for the reliability of the firm.-EDITOR.

CRAYON PORTRAITS & FRAMES

To all our Subscribers for 1892.



We, the publishers of "North American Homes," in order to increase the circulation of our journal throughout the United States and Canada, will spend this year over one hundred thousand dollars a 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 circulation; to-day it has over 200,000. 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: 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 a genuine 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

NORTH AMERICAN HOMES PUBLISHING CO...

The Thase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2in.	3in.	bin.	Mool.	1 col.
1 week	*1 00	1 50		49 00	8 5 . 50	210.00
2 weeks.					7.00	
3 weeks					8.25	
4 Weeks					9 50	
2 months					14.00	
6 months					20.00 82.50	
1 year						
Local no						

Local notices, locents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops". No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertising their goods.



TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R. BAST. NY.X. Chi.X MR X. KC. X. WW Cedar Grove.10 44 12 57 11 54 10 13 11 27 Clements... 10 53 1 05 12 06am 10 23 11 50 Elmdale... 11 07 1 16 12 28 10 36 12 35 Evans ... 11 13 1 20 12 29 10 40 12 50 Strong ... 11 21 1 26 12 45 10 48 1 26 Ellinor ... 11 32 1 34 12 57 10 57 2 04 Saffordyille... 137 1 39 1 05 11 03 2 17

Saffordville. It 37 1 39 1 05 11 03 2 17

WEST. Mex.x Den.x Col. Tex x. w.tt.
pm pm am pm am pm am

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

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

Strong. 4 35 3 40 3 45 2 16 9 56

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

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

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

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

C.K. & W. R. R.

EAST. Pass. Ftr. Mixed

Hymer. 11 58pm 6 45pm

Evans. 12 17am 7 15

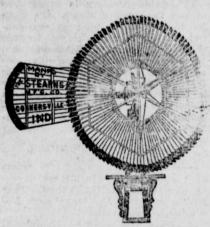
Strong City. 12 30 7 30 3 00pm

Cottonwood Falls. 3 10

Gladstone. 3 25

Bazaar. 4 19

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.

the trade.

We build all sizes of both power and pumping mills, general wind mill supplies of all kinds, tank work of every kind a specialty; goods are

tank work of every kind a property fully guaranteed.
We will give Farmers and others wholesale prices where we have no Agents.
Send for our large 72 page illustrated catalogue and mention this paper.
Address all correspondence to the

STEARNS MAN'FG. CO.,



brace Lie chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do and she departs, neare to return." How shall you find a od DEN opportunity! Investigate every chance that penes worth; and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often thin the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, that is here. Money to be made rapidly and honorably any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can the work and the at the me, there exists a sex of the end of the end

INVESTMENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS INDUSTRIAL STOCKS CORPORATION BONDS APPROVED BANK STOCKS

CAREFULLY SELECTED. TRIED. SAFE, PAY GOOD INTEREST. -ALSO

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTIES IN PROSPEROUS CITIES. FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND REFERENCES,

SCHBACH, McDONALD & CO., 16 to 25 Whitehall St., New York.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Wood taken on subscription. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Jersey pins at R. L. Ford's jewelry

New perfumes at the Corner Drug

New perfumes at the Corner Drug

Kansas zephyrs and sunshine, yes-J. L. Cochran went west, Tuesday

morning. Some rain, and a strong south wind, Tuesday.

Captain R. W. Wylie was in town yesterday.

Residence property for sale. Apply at this office. E. D. Replogle came up from Lawrence, last week.

Mrs. W. W. Perrin was visiting in Topeka, last week.

Mrs. E. W. Tanner was down to Emporia, Monday. W. W. Perrin and family now reside

in the Brockett house. Henry Bonewell went to Kansas City, Tuesday morning.

Charles J. Lantry, of Strong City, was at Topeka, Monday. Oscar Varner is visiting at his old home, at Soldier, Kansas.

A case of scarlet fever was reported at Strong City, last week. John Seiger and family, of Bazaar,

have moved to Strong City. The Rev. Carl Eberhardt, of Strong City, was at Olpe, last week. Mrs. J. S. Doolittle went to Sumner county, last week, on a visit.

Pete Anderson, of Strong City, has gone to his claim in Oklahoma. J. G. Winters, of Strong City, was at Leroy, last week, on business. Mrs. P. C. Jeffrey, of Elmdale, is lying very low, with consumption.

Bert Dunlap and Lee Clay have started a paint shop in Strong City. J. E. Duchanois was down to St. Joseph, Mo., last week, on business. 36 sheets of note paper 5e at

HAGER'S.

Richard Powers, of South Fork, is We understand that Louis Humat Emporia, receiving medical treatment.

quite sick, is now able to take buggy Mr. Remy. Columbian day will be celebrated by the Cottonwood Falls schools, next

month. J. W. McWilliams went to Kansas

City, Monday night, and returned yesterday. George W. Yeager and his son, Frank, of Rock creek, were down to Emporia,

Monday. Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Moore have re-turned from their wedding trip to Wellington.

The City Meat Market, kept by Rockwood & Co., now has a new sign in front of it.

visit in Ohio.

H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green, one of the largest stocks of ladies' and took a shipment of hogs to Kansas City, last week.

FOR SALE.—Some very fine Black

FOR SALE.—Some very fine Black Langshan Cockerels, and Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs.

Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER's.

store, a large assortment of earrings of the latest patterns. W. H. Clark, formerly of Toledo township, is now located at Chilhowee, Johnson county, Mo.

Mrs. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, visited her sister, Mrs. Al. Roberts, of Emporia, last week.

R. D. Howden, of Strong City, has been transferred to the Santa Fe shops, at Coffeyville.

Miss Jeannette Burton, of Emporia, was visiting Mrs. E. P. Hickman, in Strong City, last week.

R. L. Ford, the jeweler, is just in receipt of a large assortment of ladies' solid gold watch chains.

Deputy Postmaster Geo. W. Somers was at Wichita, last week, settling up an estate of which he was administrator.

Harry Wells, who was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Matthews, of Strong City, has returned to his home, at Superior, Nebraska.

Dr. W. H. Cartter lost thirty tons of timothy hay, Monday, by a fire which got away from one of his hands who was burning brush. The dynamo for Dr. W. H. Cartter's

flouring mill, at Elmdale, has been completed, and the electric lights will soon be in operation. Miss Nettie Cartter came home, last week, from Topeka, where she is attending school, to attend the Sunflower

Club hop, Friday night. George R. Pennell started to Colorado City, Colo., Sunday night, to be present at the marriage of his sister. Lena, to morrow night.

FOR SALE .- A few thoroughbred Black Langshan, Barred Plymouth Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels. Apply at this office. Next Monday will be city election

day, but candidates, if there be any, for Mayor, Councilmen and Police Judge, are keeping very quiet. Died, on Friday, March 25, 1892, from a gathering in his hand, Hayes Gibson, son of W. B. Gibson, south of Clements, aged thirteen years.

If you want a solid gold or rolled plate vest chain, you should go to R. L. Ford's jewelry store and examine the large stock he has just received.

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

If the date to which you have paid

your subscription to the COURANT is wrong on your paper or wrapper call in or send word and have it corrected. in or send word and have it corrected.

J. H. Murdock has been appointed by the Probate Court, as guardian for the estate of Ephraim Link, adjudged insane, by a jury, in that Court, last ture.

John Shofe, Sr., is again out on the streets, after a long spell of sickness.

Born, on Wednesday, March 30, Bertha Crum, of Strong City, gave that lady a very pleasant party at her 31, 1892: home.

barber, will shortly return from Cali-Charles M. Sanders, who has been fornia and go into partnership with

W. B. Hilton and W. E. Timmons were down to Emporia, Monday, the latter attending the meeting of the Democratic Congressional Central Committee.

FOR SALE OR RENT.-Union Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas; also, for sale, thirty and two-thirds (30 2-3) acres of land, on Buck 80. creek. Address A. FERLET.

Barney Lantry, Jr., who was quite sick, at the Ottawa hospital, spent several days with relatives and friends in Strong City, last week, while on his 85; Frank Roniger, 90.

W. S. Romigh returned, Friday morning, from Olathe, where he went Noah Hoover, of Strong City, reto look after some of the affairs of an turned, last week, from an extended aunt of his, who recently died, leaving a large amount of property. The Board of County Commissioners The Rev. Isaac Hill and family, of

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medi-

J. G. Winne, of Hutchinson, passed through Strong City, Monday, on his dec26 tf

One hundred and eighteen acres of stories mamma will need to tell over first-class land on Buck creek for rent and over to haby, while she turns the

Address the owner,
FRANK M. BAKER,
827 Kent street, Denver, Col. Mahlon Lewis will have on sale at the Central Drug Store, on Friday and Saturday, April 8 and 9, a choice col-lection of geraniums, bigonias, month-ly roses and other house plants. Also hardy roses, and a home grown assortment of shrubery. Be sure and see

receipt of a large assortment of ladies' solid gold watch chains.

A new board sidewalk has been put down on the west side of L. P. Jensen's residence property.

Mrs. E. J. Edwards and son, of Strong city, have returned home from a week's visit in Topeka.

Miss Lovic Patter of South Leviller of Collaboration of Coll. T. S. Jones, has returned to Guthrie and will hereafter be found attending to all law cases in the rear of the Commercial Bank building. Mr. Jones is one of the brilliant young legal lights of Oklahoma, and is also a polished gentleman.—

Guthrie (Oklahoma) State Capital.

Miss Louie Patten, of South Fork, went to Emporia, Monday, where she is taking lessons in music.

Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh went to Lawrence, Monday, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Prof. W. C. Stevens.

Miss Lizzie Boner and sister, Miss Sadie Minor, of Strong City, were visiting friends in this city, Sunday.

Guthrie (Oktahoma) State Capital.

Died, on Tuesday, March 29, 1892, at his home, on Cahola creek, Chase county, Kansas, of inflammation of the stomach, Mr. William Doyle, an old and highly respected citizen, a pioneer of the county, one who was well and favorably known in this, Lyon and Morris counties, and whose death will be mourned by many friends.

Messrs. Henry E. and Charles J.
Lantry, of Strong City, came in, last week, from the Lantry works in Arizona.

J. M. McCown, of Emporia, President of the Lyon County Democratic Club, will be here at the time of holding the Democratic County Convention, April 9, and address the people, the issues of the day, and every tion, April 9, and address the people, in a manner worthy the wide and on the issues of the day, and every growing popularity of this magazine. Democrat and, in fact, every voter in

Mrs. L. Hanback, of Topeka, wife of The leading article is on "Genoa-the Mrs. L. Hanback, of Topeka, wife of ex-Congressman Hanback, will be here on Wednesday, April 6. to organize a society, at 3 o'clock, that afternoon, for the purpose of assisting in a woman's exhibition in the Kansas building, at the World's Columbian l'air in Chicago. The ladies should take hold of this matter with an earnest-hold of the remarkable history with the principal relies of the great navigator which remain in Genoa. "A romance of old shoes" by Miss Elsie Anderson de Wolfe, exhibits the best of the remarkable history with the principal relies of the great navigator which remain in Genoa. "A romance of old shoes" by Miss Elsie Anderson de Wolfe, exhibits the best of the remarkable history with the principal relies of the great navigator which remain in Genoa. "A romance of old shoes" by Miss Elsie Anderson de Wolfe, exhibits the best of the remarkable history with the principal relies of the great navigator

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

Medieval Peoples-Miss Anna Rock-Music—Boys of Second Intermediate Cottonwood Falls School.

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 be given Saturday evening, April 9, by Professor Wilkinson, on the sub-

Galligher, 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. PRAIRIE HILL SCHOOL

FIFTH GRADE. Fred Siler, 95; Nellie Bishop, 98; May Spencer, 92; Harold Bookstore,

FOURTH GRADE.

Fritz Roniger, 90. THIRD GRADE.

SECOND GRADE. George Roniger, 92; Pearl Starkey, C. E. Hoskins, Teacher.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA! Prepare for the opening of the therokee Outlet and the Cheyenne

The Board of County Commissioners will meet in regular session, on Monday April 11.

E. C. Childs took two car loads of extra fine fat cattle to Kansas City, last Thursday.

Arbor Day, April 7, will be celebrated by many of the school districts of this county.

Miss Myra Tuttle gave a "thimble bee's" entertainment at her home last Saturday night.

H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green, took a shipment of hogs to Kansas City, and the school as the personage to the county of the school districts of this county.

The Kev. Isaac Hill and family, of the M. E. church, are now located at Mrs. Palmer's, where they will remain for a short time, and then take up their abode at the parsonage.

A report was in circulation, here, Monday, that Dr. J. W. Stone was dead; but a telegram was received here. Tuesday, by R. H. Johnson, from Dr. Stone himself, denying the statement.

Saturday night.

H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green, took a shipment of hogs to Kansas City, last week the supposed by the contains all the chevening and Arrapahoe lands which will open early in April.

Morgan's Manual contains all the U. S. Homestead and Townsite Laws, in force, in Oklahoma. It contains all the necessary blank forms for entries and soldier's filings. This work has been approved by Secretary Noble of the Interior Department, and is recognized authority by settlers, lawyers and land office officials. This book, and a new sectional map of Oklahoma (including the Cherokee Strip) and countains all the U. S. Homestead and Townsite Laws, in force, in Oklahoma. It contains all the necessary blank forms for entries and Arrapahoe lands which will open early in April.

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Address, Dick T. Morgan, Land Attorney, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

way to Emporia.

Under Sheriff F. Johnson took Ephraim Link to the Ossawatomie Insane Asylum, Tuesday.

Born, on Tuesday, March 22d, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Jackson, of Strong City, a son.

Bill a call.

J. H. Mann having sold his residence property to County Clerk M. K. Harman, Mrs. Mann and children will soon move to Topeka. Mr. Mann will remain here a while longer working for Dr. W. H. Cartter.

BABYLAND FOR APRIL.

Every new Babyland is a fresh delight to baby and mamma. The wonder is, where all the good things written and told for baby come from. But the Babyland's stories and rhymes and jingles and pictures never grow less. In the April number Name BABYLAND FOR APRIL.

Strong City, a son.

B. F. Talkington, the general merchant, at Matfield Green, who carries the Liptoe Twins' visit to the Oakweek, by neuralgia.

Just received at R. L. Ford's jewelry store, a large assortment of earrings of the Chickens in Trouble, and the Tiptoe Twins' visit to the Oakweek, by neuralgia.

Just received at R. L. Ford's jewelry store, a large assortment of earrings of the Chickens in Trouble, and the Tiptoe Twins' visit to the Oakweek, by neuralgia.

Tree, and Sweetheart's beautiful little plant in blossom, which was given her at the Easter service, as well as A Tangled Tale and Baby's Kitty are all the Chickens in Trouble, and the Tiptoe Twins' visit to the Oakweek, by neuralgia.

Tree, and Sweetheart's beautiful little plant in blossom, which was given her at the Easter service, as well as A Tangled Tale and Baby's Kitty are all the Chickens in Trouble, and the Tiptoe Twins' visit to the Oakweek, by neuralgia. for cash or for sale on easy terms.

Farm known as the Oliver farm.

pages again and again to show the pictures made on purpose for baby to

Price 50 cents a year, 5 cents a copy, Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN For April, from its pretty frontis piece, "The First Bluebird," to its picture story on the closing page, "Polly and Prince," is a number to delight and instruct. "Boys and Girls delight and instruct. "Boys and Girls in Samoa" describes a type of child-life little known to the American boy and girl, and "Bossy's Mooings" teaches a Natural History lesson it would take long to learn by simple study. "A Delsarte Alphabet" suggests many things helpful to know, and "Wolfgang Mozart" is a bit of biography told in dainty story. Then there are "A Boy and a Girl," one of the brightest stories ever written, "How a Tooth was Pulled," which is very apt, "Louis' Lesson," an excelvery apt, "Louis' Lesson," an excel-lent story, "Joker and his Relations," rence, Monday, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Prof. W. C. Stevens.

Miss Lizzie Boner and sister, Miss Sadie Minor, of Strong City, were visiting friends in this city, Sunday.

Mrs. Lee, mother-in-law of Jake Critten, of Elmdale, died, at his home, Tuesday, of old age, aged 80 years.

Perforated chair seats 10c at jly16

Lee & Hilton's Corner Drug Storenow has an phonograph which is listened to, by a score of people, every day.

and highly respected citizen, a pioneer of the county, one who was well and favorably known in this, Lyon and Morris counties, and whose death will be mourned by many friends.

The last lecture of the course, the proceeds of which are to be given for the benefit of the High School Library, will be delivered on Saturday evening, April 9, by Professor Wilkinson, on the subject, "Flies, or the Oldest Insabitants of Kansas." A good musical programme by the best local talent will be given in connection with the lecture

To contact the courty, one who was well and favorably known in this, Lyon and Morris counties, and whose death will be mourned by many friends.

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THE COSMOPOLITAN FOR APRIL,

With the April number, the Cosmopolitan completes its twelfth volume the county should hear him. He is a forcible speaker and should have a pictorial embellishments of the April crowded house to listen to him. number is rather, above the average. of her display. The meeting will be held in the District Court room.

Programme of Chase County Teach
graphs and drawings by J. O. Davidson. Wallace Wood treats of "Homes of the Renaissance" in an illustrated paper, and William H. Rideing is the author of a delightfully written and profusely illustrated article on "The Crew of a Transatlantic Liner." "The Marriage of American Women to German Noblemen" is discussed by Eliza-beth von Wedel, an American who is now the wife of a titled subject of the Now the wife of a titled subject of the Kaiser. Other papers are "The Theatre of To-day," by Cora Maynard; "Two Englishmen of Letters," by Brander Matthews; "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," by Edward Everett Hale; "A Living Opal," by Ernest Ingersoll, and "Count Leon Tolstoi," a description of the family life of the a description of the family life of the great Russian novelist and reformer by a friend of his family. Besides all these attractions, the April Cosmo-politan is rich in fiction and poetry. 'The Rancho of Heavenly Rest" is yigorous sketch of the southwest, full action and local color. Its writer is Forbes Heermans, the author of "Thirteen" and more stories. The illustrations are by frying R. Wiles. Princess Ratazanoff," by Casimir M. Podgorski, is a characteristic tale of Russian Count life in the days of the Czar Paul I. Frederic Remington has illustrated delightfully "The Rustic Dance," a poem by Irving Bacheller,

> this number by George Macdonald, Katherine Lee Bates, Charlotte L. Seaver and Sarah M. R. Piatt. DO YOU WANT COLD ? Cripple Creek is not a health resort. It is a wealth resort. Quite a differ-

> 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 Report of final examination, March a day are now rushing to Fremont, thief 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 Fe Route, about rates and service. THE HANDSOMEST LADY IN COTTONWOOD FALLS

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as 1 stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase county Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands. All buy of sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

THE MILD POWER CURES. HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named. They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

LIST OF NUMBERS. CURES.

EXTRA NUMBERS:

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

SPECIFICS

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL THE PILE OINTMENT.

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, Ulcers, Old Sores and Burns.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. 50 cents per Bottle.

HUMPHARYS MEDICINE COMPANY. Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

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Topoka, Kansas. (Postonice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

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PHYSICIANS.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo.

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the p.actice of nedicine in all its branches Extracting

OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, first house south of the Widow

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas. R. C. HUTCHESON. C. N. SMITH. HUTCHESON & SMITH,

DENTISTS. Permanently located. Office over National Bank. Gas, Devitalized Air and all known and other verses have been written for Anesthetics used to relieve pain. No efforts spared to give satisfaction.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, -D.W. MERCER

always keeps the Best Brandslof Flour Cheap for CASH.

Try Him. Matfield Green nov19tf

PENSIONS. THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effect of army servee, are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted address JAMES TANNER.

Late Commissioner of Pensions, je4lyr Washington, D. C. HELLO, THERE!

What's the Rush? What causes so many to

go to PECK.

CEDAR POINT.

to purchase Machinery, Carriages, Wagons,

Carts.







sing Eurean (10 Spruce St.), where advertising acts may be made for it IN NEW YORK

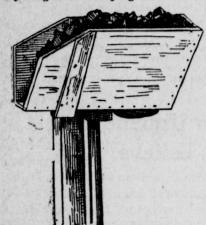
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THE FARMING WORLD.

A GREENHOUSE HOD.

Blore Convenient and Serviceable Than Bushel Basket.

In our greenhouses no convenient way was provided for putting the dirt into the benches, and as we prefer to renew the bench soil at least once a year, it is a job of no small size, especially as the houses are devoted entirely to vegetables and require much more soil than is needed for other kinds of greenhouse work. We found we could use no wheelbarrow; so at first the benches were filled by means of bushel baskets. This method wore out many baskets, and made our shoulders sore. At last at somebody's suggestion we made hods, and they fill the bill. Having used them for over two years we would not think of using anything else. Carrying dirt is a bad



job anyway; yet the use of the hod makes it as easy as can be expected. Besides, the hands are left comparatively free, and the work of raising and lowering is reduced to a mini

Our hods are 2 feet long, 12 inches deep, 14 wide at the top and 5 at the bottom, and hold about what an ordimary man can easily carry. The sides are of light lumber; the bottom and end of inch stuff. We have found that in using the hod one man with two hods will carry the dirt 30 to 40 feet as fast as another will shovel it from the wagon, or two men with three hods will keep one man shoveling, and carry the dirt 75 to 100 feet; and the hods are so inexpensive that it is best to have more than one, as anyone at all handy with tools can make them. They may also be useful in other places. I had occasion to bring some tile to the greenhouse on a muddy day when the cart could not be used, so I put the hod on my shoulder and carried 14 three-inch tiles quite a long distance easily .- E. C. Green, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

POULTRY YARD HINTS.

SET the hens just at night rather than by daylight.

Ducks should not be kept in the same house or yard with chickens. ALWAYS feed the young poultry in

the morning before giving them any water to drink. Ir is always best to examine the

eggs set for hatching a week after they are put under the hens. So' FAR as is possible give the poultry

plenty of range; they need exercise and plenty of room to take it.

WHEN feed must be purchased one of the best and cheapest, especially for young poultry, is millet seed. ONE of the best plans of manage-

ment with the chickens and turkevs is to change the males at least once every year.

WITH both turkey and duck eggs it is a good plan to moisten with water the day that they are expected to hatch.

On the average, farm hens ought to be kept at not over 50 cents per year each, and on this basis should be profitable.

Some hens never make good sitters, and hence should never be allowed to sit; a good mother is necessary to raise the young fowls.

LARD and coal oil is good to kill the lice on young poultry; rub it on the head and under the wings, taking care not to apply too much.

the management of young turkeys is to keep them dry, at least until the feathers are well started. A LITTLE effort will often secure

ONE of the most important items in

number of customers for fresh eggs at good prices all during the summer in nearly all the small towns.

SEE that the sitting hens have ready access to plenty of food and water, so that they will not be obliged to leave their nests too long at any one time. -St. Louis Republic.

Instinct of Reason in Bees.

There is a question in the minds of most beekeepers whether or not the acts of the bee are governed by instinct. On this subject the Phrenological Journal takes the position that the acts of bees are governed by intelligent thought. To prove this it cites the fact that bees gather honey only in climates subject to wintry weather. If our bees are taken to Australia, where the summers are perennial, they learn in a few years to store up no honey, gathering it only as they need it for sustaining life. The only way the Australian can get honey is to import queens from cold countries every few years, they not having learned that the storing up of honey is unnecessary.

The Use of Manure. The mode of applying manure de-pends upon the kind of soil. Heavy, clay land, that has a deep subsoil of clay, will hold the manure for years, because it cannot be easily carried down by the rains; but on light, sandy soil the soluble portions of the mamure are sometimes carried off before it can be appropriated by the young plants. This may be partly avoided by applying only a portion of the manure in the spring, and applying another portion later in the season, working it

well into the soil until thoroughly in-

corporated with it.

A GRAIN OF SALT.

It Will Aid to Keep Cows and Other Stock in Vigorous Health.

Salt has always been recognized as not only a useful, but a needful addition to the food of dairy cows. We do not think that dairymen can ever become so progressive that they can dispense with the use of the saline mineral as a necessary condiment for stock.

Nature is more wise than man, and never calls for anything not required to meet her physical wants. Because salt has now become so common an article of commerce and is so largely fed to domestic animals is no reason that it was not required by them when in a wild state. All undomesticated, herbivorous animals crave salt, and will travel many miles to obtain it from natural salt-licks.

A necessity, then, so plainly marked, should not be ignored, and dairymen should consider it all-important that their cows are regularly salted. Do not let the cows get starved for this necessity by long intervals between inaulgence, as its good effect is thereby

Better than salting cows even once a week, is keeping salt by them all the time. The animals will not eat more than they want, and what their appetite craves their nature requires. Some pooh at the idea that salt is especially valuable in the dairy, but we know by experience that cows give more milk when it is fed to them regularly, and the cream from such milk more readily vields butter in the churn. It is not too much to say that it is as essential to put salt into a cow's stomach as it is to add it to the butter which she yields. One of the mainsprings to success in

dairying is to keep the cows in vigorous health, that they may be able to discharge their functions in a natural manner. A bright eye, soft and shining hair, and a sharp appetite are indicative of perfect health, conducive to which is the use of salt as craved by the bovine appetite.

Most dairymen make it a point to salt their cows with more or less regularity, but occasionally one is found who signally neglects this essential except at rare intervals, when the overdose is nearly worse than none at

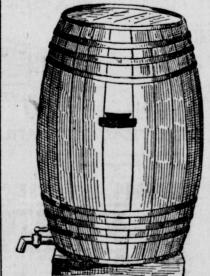
We have noticed cows thus deprived were rough of hair, dull of eye, and indifferent milk yielders. Of course an owner that would neglect them in one ssential would in another, and all of the little neglects combined render them profitless. A cow that has what salt she wants will drink more water, eat more fodder, and vield more and better milk than when she is stinted in this regard. If salt is kept by the animals all of the time, do not be afraid that they will overeat of it, as they will only lick up what they need and when

they need it. Salt is a potent digestive agent also, and is a valuable aid to nature in this way. Dairymen, do not despise salt, but keep your cows supplied with it .-George E. Newell, in Prairie Farmer.

TO PRESERVE FRUIT.

Hint from the World's Fair Commis-

The secretary of the world's fair commission for New Mexico describes February 19. the method to be used in preserving the immense fruit exhibit of that state in 1893, and by which the fruit can be kept without the loss of color, form or amounting to 25 per cent. [This was taste for an indefinite period. Take afterward withdrawn.]-Iron Age, Feb and the government should do nothing any good water-tight barrel closed at ruary 25, 1892. both ends. Insert a faucet at the bottom, and on one side saw an opening Pittsburgh, whose plant is located at about it to tax the American consumer shaped like the one in the cut. Make the lower part of the opening to fit an for a reduction of 25 per cent. in the inch board; the upper part to fit a wages of their employes.-Iron Age, saucer. Insert a piece of board about February 25, 1892. eight inches in length so that it extends at least six inches into the barrel. A cleat should be nailed across the



PRESERVING FRUITS FOR SHOW PUR-POSES.

outer end to prevent its slipping into the barrel. Fill the barrel up to the level of the opening with water. Now place a saucer two-thirds full of ordinary yellow sulphur on the board. Sprinkle over it a little common potassium chlorate. Light the sulphur and push it along the board till it is inside the barrel: then cover the barrel closely with an old blanket or quilt, winding it around so as to prevent the escape of the sulphur-fumes. Repeat this burning several times, till the water is strongly impregnated with sulphur; then draw off the water in glass jars. Add an ounce or two of powdered alum to each gallon jar. The preparation is now ready for any fruit, and will preserve it indefinitely, although to obtain the best results sound fruit should be used

Overfeeding Sheep and Lambs. Sheep have strong digestive organs in that they do not need grain to be ground for them. Yet no domestic animal is more easily cloyed. The danger of overfeeding is the one always to be most closely guarded against. It is much better to give a little under what the sheep will cat than to give an ounce over. Lambs have still weaker digestion than sheep, and require more care against overfeeding. Yet if never overfed they will make larger gain from the same amount of food than with older sheep.-Colman's Rural

"COMPLETE PROTECTION."

Congressman W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, Shows How the "Complete Protection" Given By the McKinley Tariff to the Iron Industries Has Affected the Work-

When the conference report upon his bill was about to pass the house Maj. McKinley, in reviewing its provisions, said: "Nothing has been done in the metal schedule that can call for a reduction of wages or dimminution of the number of employes." In fact, the metal schedule was made up and dictated by the American Iron and Steel association, just as the other schedules of the McKinley bill were made up and dictated by the receivers of taxes, without regard for the interests of the payers of taxes. In the May following its passage Mr. Swank, the secretary of the 11/2 cents per pound would amount the association, in his report to its to. It is, of course, impossible to calcupresident, said of it:

"During the long period in which this measure received the consideration of congress the views of this association concerning the proper framing of the metal schedule of the new tariff were frequently solicited and were promptly given," and that those views were sacredly respected is implied in his next sentence: "This schedule, as it was finally adopted, is, in my judgment, the most harmonious and completely protective of all the metal schedules that have ever formed part

of our tariff legislation.' "Our iron and steel manufacturers have reason to be thankful that the new tariff adequately protects their interests from injurious foreign competition and also adequately protects all other American interests. It is working admirably."

In connection with Maj. McKinley's statement and with the assurance of the secretary of the Iron and Steel association that the new tariff is "the most harmonious and completely protective of all the metal schedules ever formed," and adequately protects the manufacturers' interests, it will be interesting to read the following lists of reduction of wages in the iron and steel industries of the country, compiled from recent notices by the New York Times:

READING, Pa., Jan. 26.-Yesterday the reduction in the wages of the employes of the Brooke Iron Co. at Birdsboro, this county, annnounced some time ago, took effect, and all the puddlers, heaters and other employes continued at work excepting some of the nail feeders. The firm employs nearly 400 hands-Philadelphia Ledger (Rep.), January 27, 1892.

The wages of the puddlers in the employ of the Chesapeake nail works at Harrisburgh, Pa., have been reduced from \$4 per day to \$3.50 per day, taking effect on the 15th inst.—Iron Age, February 18, 1892.

On the same day a reduction in wages varying from 7 to 11 per cent. went into effect at the Central iron works, Harrisburgh, Pa.-Iron Age, February 18, 1892.

Cofrode & Saylor of the Reading Rolling Mill at Reading, Pa., on Thurday night notified their employes of a 10 per cent. reduction of wages, to take place next week. The firm employs about 630 hands.—Iron Age, February 25, 1892. Also by Associated Press,

Early last week the Jefferson Iron Works of Steubenville, O., notified their nailers of a reduction in wages

Uniontown, Pa., have made a demand

The Pottsville (Pa.) Iron & Steel Co., will reduce the wages of its employes at Pottsville 10 per cent.—Boston Commercial Bulietin, February 20,

1892. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 28.-Following the discharge of the puddlers from all the furnaces at J. Painter's Sons' mills last week came the dismissal of 200 puddlers on Saturday by Jones & Laughlin. * * * There is but one thing to do, and that will be to reduce the wages of puddlers.-Special dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.). February 29, 1892.

It has been definitely decided by the tin plate manufacturers that wages on black plates must be reduced .- Pittsburgh special to Philadelphia Press (Rep.), March 2, 1892.

We can state that all the nail facto ries in the Pittsburgh district are being operated under private arrangement with their men as regards wages to be paid for cutting nails. While it is true reductions have recently taken place at one or more mills, the men have no recourse in the matter.-Iron Age, March 3, 1892.

The "harmony" of the schedule must be something ravishing to the ears of the workingman. All the music seems to be on a single string. - Letter to St. Louis Republic.

RECIPROCITY BY TAXATION. Who Will Pay the Duty on Venezuelan Coffee and Hides?

On Tuesday last Mr. Harrison issued proclamation levying taxes on coffee, hides and sugar importal into this country from Venezue a. Hayti and Colombia. He levied 3 cents per pound on coffee, 11/2 cents per pound on hides and 7-10 of a cent per pound on sugar testing 75 degrees by the polariscope, with 2-100 cent for each degree above that up to 13 Dutch standard. The tax on sugar is of little consequence, as we import none from these countries, except some \$33,000 worth (1891) from Cclombia. The other taxes are much more important. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, coffee was imported from these three countries in value as follows:

Venezuela......\$10,814,872 Venezuela 2,491,811 Colombia 2,491,811 1,988,943 countries hides were imported in value

The value of the total imports of offee into the United States from all

sources for the same period was \$96, 123,-777. The coffee that Mr. Harrison has decided to tax was, therefore, 15.9 per cent and over, or, roundly, 16 per cent. of the total supply of the country. The average price of the coffee imported from these countries was 18.66 cents per pound, and the tax of 3 cents per pound is a little over 18 per cent. of the cost. It would also be equivalent to 21/2 per cent tax on the total importations from all sources. The imports of hides from all countries for 1891 were \$27,-930,759. The imports from these three countries were, therefore, 6 per cent. and over of the total amount. As the quantity of hides is not given, we are not able to state what rate of taxation

late exactly the effect of these taxes upon the trade in the various articles. and upon their cost to the consumer. The theory under which they are imposed is that they will lessen the de: mand for coffee and hides in Venezuela, Columbia and Hayti, and so inflict punishment upon these countries for their "reciprocally unequal and unreasonable" duties on American goods. But it is plain that if the American demand remains the same, the demand on these countries can only be decreased by transferring it to others, where the price will be accordingly enhanced. In the main, the tax will be paid by the American exporter, who will add it and a little more to his prices to the jobber or manufacturer, who will repeat the process to the retailer, until the consumer will pay the tax and a considerable addition.

Under these circumstances it is well to see what our trade to these countries is, since the sole-avowed purpose of taxing our own people is to force these countries to reduce or abolish their taxes on our goods. The value of our exports for 1891 was as follows: Venezuela \$ 4,716,047 Colombia

.813.414.213 The value of the imports which it is now proposed to tax was, for the same period, of coffee, \$15,295,626; of hides, \$1,690,164, or a total of \$16,985,790. Mr. Harrison, then, has decided to tax a trade of \$17,000,000 in order to compel a reduction of taxation on a trade, at most, of a little over \$13,000,000. We do not know what part of this latter trade is now taxed by these countries. It is probably considerably less than the whole, and to the extent that it is less the absurdity of the operation is greater. Our exports to these countries are varied, and of no one article are they very important. In the exports to Venezulea, for instance, amounting in all to \$4,716,047, food products are about \$2,000,000, the chief items being as follows:

Butter..... Breadstuffs.... Bread..... Corn

The next most important export was of cotton cloths, \$545,284. Of manufactures there were some \$750,000; of illuminating oil, \$128,000; of chemicals and medicines, \$180,000. Certainly a trade of this sort is desirable and profit able and is capable of some expansion, to interfere with it. But it is a very The Columbia Iron & Steel Co., of clumsy and unreasonable way to go of a necessary of life like coffee and the materials of an extensive industry like hides. If the various countries thus threatened yield, that will be Mr. Harrison's good luck. But if they do not yield, the disturbance to trade will be considerable. The only possible palliation of his silly attempt at legislation is that it is, fortunately, on a relatively moderate scale. Within its limits, however, it is about as foolish as it well could be.-N. Y. Times.

EXPORT TAXES.

A Tax on the Payment For Breadstuffs Exrted is Really a Tax on the Exports As long as the exporters of the Mississippi valley cannot get back from their European markets without being heavily fined on all manufactured merchandise they try to bring back in exchange for their surplus, they must use their exported surplus to bid for gold in Europe, bidding up the price of gold and forcing down the price of their surplus. In a famine year they can get gold cheaper in Europe-so much cheaper that the McKinley bill does not stop the export trade; but in the average year they bid gold so high that they cannot dispose of their surplus except in decreasing quantities.

This the Harrison administration is obliged to confess in the treasury report on foreign commerce for 1891, just issued. A table in this report gives the average exports of leading articles for 1891, compared with the average for the preceding five years, showing a marked falling off in the exports of corn and cornmeal, wheat and wheat flour, barley and all other grain, tobacco and dairy products. The value of corn and cornmeal exported in 1891 was \$10,234,000 less than the average exports of the preceding five years. The effects of the republican tariff on the wheat and breadstuff exports of the valley states are illustrated in the

		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
following to	able:	1
Breadstuffs 1	Exported.	Dollars.
1880		288,000.000
1881		270,000,000
1882		182,000,000
1889		
1890		154,000,00
1891		128,000.00
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	noticed that	

our total exports of breadstuffs tends steadily down since 1880, and that they During the same year from the same than in 1880. The trade of the valley goes steadily from bad to worse under the taxes against its return cargoes. \$ 898,492 There can be no assurance of prosper-767,643 ity for the valley states until they are assured of their right of way to and

A SORRY RECORD.

Harrison Has Done Nothing to Merit

President Harrison has completed three years of his administration and must accept popular judgment as formed from his record. It will be remembered that he secured his high office as the result of a blind and exultant sentiment on the tariff question, ingeniously wrought up for the occasion and inevitably to be followed by a reaction disastrous to republican interests. This reaction set in so soon as the excitement of election had subsided, but Mr. Harrison based his policy upon a total misapprehension of the true state of affairs. He proceeded upon the theory that the people had cted deliberately and upon matured judgment as to the issues involved in the campaign. Clarkson was put in charge of the

civil service policy and promptly demonstrated the insincerity of the party platform by cleaning out thirty thousand offices the first year. His equanimity and assurance that he was doing the country's will were not disturbed by the November elections of 1889, when, for the first time in thirty years, lowa went democratic. He let of debts," if his bill should pass? This civil service keep going wrong without protest or intervention. The scandal in the pension office created public distrust and the post office department did its part in spreading dissatisfaction. The department of justice was prostituted in Dudley's behalf and the unfaithful instrumentality has since been asked by the president to come up higher. Patronage was manipulated to benefit the Quay order of bosses and subsidize the party organs. Extravagance was given full play in the building of big war vessels and bestowal of bounties from the treasury to private enterprises.

In 1890 Blaine began to feel the foundation of republican supremacy shaking and applied homeopathic remedies of the reciprocity order. Harrison remained in a pleasant state of imaginary security until the crash came in the fall, when Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas and other republican states avowed a democratic faith through the ballot box. Then the truth dawned upon the president and he went about the country seeking to restore popular confidence by talking while train waited. But his awakening was too late. Since then he has passed through the ordeal of seeing his secretary of state announced as the popular choice for president. Harrison attempted to win confidence and arouse enthusiasm in the Chilian affair, but Blaine made the hoped for fruit as the apples of Sodom. Now the president is producing plenty of stage thunder while negotiating with Lord Salisbury in regard to the seal fisheries, but the sensible public are not deceived.

Mr. Harrison will probably be reand runs the machine, but the issue that was misunderstood in 1888 has been grasped by the people and a united effort of democracy means a democratic successor to Mr. Harrison. A vast majority will disclaim him for the principles that he represents, the things that he has done and the things that he has left undone. - Detroit Free

PENSION FIGURES.

Facts Not Generally Known Regarding the Money Expended. Commissioner Raum asked for \$147,-000,000 for pensions for the next fiscal year, and the committee on appropriations has decided to allow nearly \$135, 000,000, or \$12,000,000 less than he asked for, but nearly as much as was appropriated for the current year.

The committee seemed inclined to think for a time that a much smaller sum would serve. According to the menthly reports of expenditures, isappears that only about \$88,000,000 was actually disbursed on account of pensions during the expired eight months of the current year, at which rate the total for the year would be less than solid party vote.-N. Y. World. \$125,000,000, or over \$10,000,000 less than the amount appropriated. From trying to vote appropriations as high as possible. They cannot excuse their these figures it was inferred that \$125,-

000,000 would suface for next year. But Commissioner Raum made a statement before the committee that on the 20th ult. no less than 866,921 applications were pending, 444,200 of which, or more than half, were for original pensions. He further stated that he was pushing the work of passing upon claims, and, as the first payment on new claims averaged \$135, a good deal of money would be required to meet them. The action of the committee seems to have been based in a measure upon these statements.

There has been some mystery about the pension payments thus far this year which the commissioner's statements, so far as they have been made public, do not clear up. He claims to have been pushing the work of passing upon the great mass of applications made under the disability act all along. The increase in the appropriation for the current year was made on the assumption that much more money would be required to meet the claims under that act, and yet the actual expenditure for the first eight months of this year was \$4,000,000 less than that for This has not been explained to the next year in view of the decrease this do not doubt he will be ably supported year as compared with last. It looks by democratic representatives from much as though the commissioner had all parts of the country.—Philadelphia been retarding instead of pushing the work, or as though the payment of many of the larger claims had been deferred to avoid creating a deficit in the treasury. - Chicago Herald.

VAGUE RESOLUTIONS. Are Indiana Republicans in Favor of Free

Coinage? The office-holders' machine in Indiana has given President Harrison the delegates from his own state, but it

cannot give him the electors. Indiana is a democratic state. The plurality at the last election was nearly twenty thousand. The congressional delegation stands eleven democrats to two republicans, with an aggregate | Times.

democratic plurality of twenty-three thousand. The legislature is demo-cratic on joint ballot by sixty-six ma-jority. Since the adoption of the secret ballot put a check on the Dorsey-Dudley method of carrying the state by organized bribery, it scarcely needs the bitter republican dissension revealed in the recent convention to assure the state to the democrats, with a popular candidate and a sound platform.

The republican resolutions are bourbonish on the tariff, defiant in defense of the billion dollar congress, evasive on silver and ironclad for the dispenser of spoils, Benjamin Harrison.

The silver plank is noteworthy, as representing the republicanism of the president's own state. It declares that:

We are in favor of honest money, of a dollar that, whether it be gold or silver or paper, shall be of like value in the payment of debts.

Is not the 70-cent silver dollar, or its paper representative, of "like value" with the gold dollar in the payment of debts? A government flat, adopted by a republican congress and signed by President Harrison, makes it a legal tender and receivable for public dues. Would not the proposed Bland silver dollar be "of like value in the payment is the objection of honest, sound-money men to the free coinage of these dollars. But they would, under this resolution, be acceptable to the Indiana republic-

A republican hoosier is a very uncertain quantity. - N. Y. World.

REPUBLICAN TRICKERY.

The Party's Attempt to Deceive the People in Iowa.

The hypocrisy of Iowa republicans has again been strikingly demonstrated. At the meeting of the state convention last Thursday resolutions were adopted which ignored the prohibition issue. The omission was heralded as an evidence that the republican party of lowa had divorced the prohibition fanatics. It was proclaimed that the Gatch local option, high license bill would be passed by the republican members in the lower house of the legislature. Predictions were freely indulged in that the grand old party, steering clear of the prohibition pitfall in the future, would go forth to coming political campaigns not doubtful as to the result. It might have been regarded as a little peculiar that the prohibition howlers who constitute the great majority of the republican party in Iowa should accept, without protest, a series of resolutions in which their favorite hobby was not mentioned. But the reason for their silence is now manifest. The republican members of the legislature in caucus, Friday night, deermined to oppose the Gatch bill, thus insuring its defeat. This reveals the scheme of the political manipulators in all its nakedness. Prohibition was ignored by the convention to deceive the people. The prohibitionists are to be nominated for he holds the whip hand appeared by the defeat of the Gatch and runs the machine but the issue bill.

This double dealing is expected to capture the electoral vote of the state for the republican high tax presidential ticket. It may succeed for the simple reason that dishonesty and Phariseeism in politics have often succeeded in Iowa. But the chances are that the people will see the duplicity in this instance and will rebuke its authors by electing the democratic national and state tickets next November. -- Chicago Herald.

-Taking it all around, the trusts appear to be in hard luck these daysall except the McKinley trust. That will be burned at the stake next November. -Chicago Globe.

--- When the Harrison administration gets turned out in March, 1893, it will leave nothing but a bad smell and a treasury deficit to show for its work. St. Louis Republic.

--- The democrats have indeed "got together" on a most important feature of tariff reform when the free wool bill bids fair to pass the house with a -The republicans of the senate are

extravagance in the last congress unless they can succeed in doing as badly in this.—St. Louis Republic. --Three thousand tons of tin plate are on the ocean headed for the United States. As Maj. McKinley is now comfortably installed as governor of Ohio.

however, this incident and others like

it pass unnoticed by the republican

press.-Chicago Times. --- Uncle Samuel, while pensioning camp-followers and coffee-cookers of the civil war, has permitted the widow of a soldier of the Mexican war to perish from starvation. Her husband must have voted the democratic ticket when he was alive. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

-- The kick in the Indiana republican convention against Harrison was not so vigorous as Mr. Dudley would have been glad to see it. The moral for the president to bear in mind is that one never makes a friend of the man whom he keeps out of the jail that he deserves .- N. Y. World.

-- If this house shall accomplish no other tariff legislation except to send the corresponding months last year. a free wool bill to the senate it will have vindicated the wisdom of the peopublic. Nor has it been explained why ple in choosing it. Mr. McMillin has so much more should be required for given the bill a strong send-off, and we Record.

--- Republicans should carefully take their bearings before making too strong declaration on the subject of coining silver They are just now respectfully referred to that portion of their platform adopted at Chicago in 1888 which reads: "The republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver." Against the position of 1888 it will not do to ask honest citizens in 1893 to accept the edict of Wall street and demonetize silver or provide use for gold that silver cannot fill. - Chicago The Single Tax In Detroit.

The Detroit News, one of the publications of the famous Scripps league of present taxation on this is \$9,223.52. daily papers, the most influential news- The burdens of the firm under the sinpaper enterprise in the United States, gle tax would be \$1,058.42; a decrease has made a careful examination into of \$8,165.10. the probable effect in Detroit of the single tax on land values. It was formerely the custom in that city, and it criminate for taxing purposes in favor of the owners of vacant land, upon the theory that as they received no income from their property they ought to pay less taxes than the owners of property yielding incomes. But recently a new custom has been established in Detroit, under which land values are fully appraised for taxation regardless of improvements. This is in the direction of of it, since improvements and personal property are still subject to taxation.

It was to ascertain the effect on individuals and classes, by a consideration of actual instead of suppositious cases, that the Detroit News made the examination referred to above. Its plan, as stated editorially, was to take average examples from the assessor's books in sufficient number to enable almost any taxpayer to exhume his tax receipts and figure out for himself the effect of the single tax upon his own interests. Following is an account of the result:

The manner of estimating the rate of taxation on land values, if buildings \$7,900; building, \$2,250; merchandise, and other improvements were exempt, is very simple. The present valuation of the city of Detroit is:

Land. \$86,074,380
Buildings 40,952,260
Personalty 38,808,670

Total......\$174,835,310 The city taxes in 1891, assessed on the above property, were \$2,934,555, which is at the rate of \$16.78 per \$1,000. Now, to get a rate on land values alone sufficient to raise the above amount, it is necessary to raise the rate to \$34 on each \$1,000 of valuation. In other words, it increases the rate on land values sufficient to compensate for the loss on buildings and personalty.

How would the present taxpayers fare under the single tax system? Let the reader examine these illustrations and consider the one that fits

his own case. COTTAGE PROPERTY. -Thomas S. Jordan, of Beaufait avenue, is assessed \$700 on his lot and \$750 on his buildings, total, \$1,450: present tax, \$24.34, Under the single tax he would pay \$23.80, a decrease of fifty-four cents.

David B. Cadotte, who lives two doors away, has a \$450 lot and a \$450 house, total, \$900; taxes, \$15.10r single tax, \$15.30; an increase of twenty

Albert McColgan owns a house and lot on National avenue, near Kirby avenue. The lot is assessed at \$420, the house at \$1,000; total, \$1.420. He pays \$23.83 in taxes. Single tax, \$14.28.

D. C. Spaulding, on National avenue, near Kirby avenue, is assessed \$360 on his lot and \$800 on his house, total, \$1,160. He has to pay \$19.47 at present. Under the single tax he would pay

VACANT LAND. - Walter Crane owns a part of private claim 39, between the River road and the Detroit river, and which is assessed at \$50,350. There are 050. Present taxes, \$991.14. Single tax, no buildings or improvements on it. At present he pays \$845.12. Under the The estate of the late W. W. Leggett single tax law he would have to pay

The Moses W. Field state, owns among other vacant lands, 1,172 feet frontage on Mack avenue, which is assessed at \$383,900. The tax paid on this \$792.20. is \$6,470.48, Under the single tax it would be \$13,052.60.

Walter Crane owns all that tract of land lying north of Fort street west between Cavalry and Campbell avenues, comprising 39 40-100ths acres. The land is assessed at \$100,000, and the buildings at \$1,950. At present he pays \$1,711.21. Under the single tax he would pay \$3,400.

BUSINESS BLOCKS.-The Hammond estate owns among other parcels of taxable property, the tall 10-story block on the sontheast corner of Griswold and Fort streets, known as the Hammond block. The land is assessed at \$153,600, the building at \$300,000, and the personalty, which consists of the furniture of one office, at \$300—total, greater than his property interests in \$453,900. The present taxation, \$7,618. Detroit. 59; the single tax would be \$5,222.40, a decrease of \$2,396.19.

The Newberry and McMillan building on Griswold street is assessed at \$3,190. His residence is assessed \$146,000, of which \$76,000 is for the land \$1,400, and his household furniture and \$70,000 is for the building. The taxes are \$2,450.57. The single tax would be \$2,584, an increase of \$134.

street is assessed, on the land, \$80,000; \$26.04. building, \$85,000; personal, \$200; total, \$165,200. Present taxation, \$2,772.837 single tax, \$2,720, a decrease of \$52.

The McGraw block on Griswold street is assessed for \$155,000, of which \$100,-000 is on the land and \$55,000 on the building. The present tax is \$3,601.63. Under the single tax it would be \$3,400, an increase of \$798.37.

MANUFACTURING PLANTS. - The Michigan Car Co., the Detroit Car Wheel Co., and the Detroit Pipe and Foundry Co. are located on the same property on Clark avenue. The three companies are practically owned by the same persons, James McMillan and his associates. The lands of the companies are assessed at \$65,400, and the buildings and personal property at \$422,350; total assessed valuation, \$488,750, on which the city tax is \$5,301.95. Under the single tax the three companies would pay only \$2,223.60, a decrease of \$3,978.35.

Pingree & Smith, shoe manufacturers, are assessed \$100,800 on land; \$45,ers, are assessed \$100,300 on land; \$45,950 on buildings; \$145,000 on personal
property; total \$291,250. On this the
firm now pays \$4,895.26. Under the
Grand river avenue street cars is an an
RYE—No. 2

RYE—No. 2

RYE—No. 2

RYE—No. 2

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT, maceutical laboratory on Atwood and fuion streets, is assessed at \$549,480, of which \$31,130 is on the land, \$94,000 on the buildings and \$424,350 on stocks, merchandise and other personalty. The

The Voigt Brewing Co., limited, is assessed as follows: Lands, \$50,610; buildings and personalty, \$155,350; tois still in most communities, to dis- tal, \$205,960. Taxes, \$3,456.95; single tax. \$1,720,74.

The Michigan Stove Co.'s lands are assessed at \$56,340, and its buildings and personalty at \$320,450. Total, \$376,800. Taxes, \$6,922.06; single tax, \$1,915.90, a decrease of \$5,006.16.

The Peninsular Car Co.'s lands are assessed at \$101,000; the buildings and personalty at \$300,900; total assessed valuation, \$401,900; total taxes, \$6,745.decrease of \$3,311.79.

Thomas Murphy, machinist, on the northeast corner of Third and Congress streets, is assessed as follows: On machinery and merchandise, \$10,000; on vessel property \$5,000; total \$15,000. Present taxes, \$251.77; under single tax, nothing. The property, which is owned by T. C. Owen, is assessed as follows: land, \$7,580; buildings, \$2,000; total, \$9, 580; present taxes \$160.80; under single tax \$257.72, an increase of \$96.92.

Thomas McGregor, boilermaker, on the corner of Third and Congress streets, is assessed as follows: Land, machinery and other personal property, \$5,500; total, \$16,650. Present taxes, \$262.66. Single tax, \$268.60; an increase

of \$5.94. The Detroit machine screw works on Chaplain street is assessed as follows: Land. \$2,200; buildings, \$10,000; merchandise and machinery, \$58,000; total, \$71,200; taxes, \$1.195.07. Under single tax, \$108.80.

Fred Wuelfing & Co. operate a small nachine shop at 71 Larned street west The company rents the building and is assessed \$500 on its machinery. The tax on this is \$8.39, but under the single tax it would be nothing. The owner of the property is Francis Riley, who is assessed \$5,700 on the land and \$1,600 on the building; total, \$7,300. On this he pays \$122.53 in taxes. Under the single tax he would pay \$193.80.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.—The assessed valuation on the residence property of E. W. Voigt, at the corner of Ledyard and second streets, is as follows: Land, \$10,500; buildings, \$36,800; personalty, including bank stock, \$8,200. The

taxes are \$931.57. Single tax, \$357. Mayor H. S. Pingree's home on Woodward avenue is assessed as follows; Land, \$28,200; buildings, \$25,000; furniture, horses, carriages, etc., \$4,900; 250 shares in Preston national bank, \$25,-000. On all of this he pays a tax of \$1,394.80. Under the single tax he

would pay \$948.80, a decrease of \$436. The residence of Mrs. Thomas W. Palmer, at the corner of Woodward avenue and Farnsworth street, is assessed as follows: Land, \$9,450; building, \$11,-00; personalty of both Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, \$57,390. Total; \$77,440. Taxes, \$1,299.71. Single tax, \$321.30.

E. S. Heineman's beautiful home stead, on Woodward avenue, is assessed as follows: Land. \$45,500: buildings. \$10,800; personalty, \$2,750. Total, \$59,

owns a magnificent stone residence on Woodward avenue. It is assessed as follows: Land, \$23;300; buildings, \$34,-000; personal property, \$4,750. Total, \$62,050. Taxes, \$1,041.49. Single tax,

The Ducharme residence, on Jefferson avenue, near Joseph Campau, is assessed as follows: Land, \$26,730; buildings, \$32,200; personal, \$5,700. Total assessment, \$64,730. Present taxes, \$1,-086.49. Under single tax, \$908.82.

R. A. Alger's home, on Fort street west, is valued as follows: Land, \$35,-000; buildings, \$53,000; personalty, including \$69,000 in bank stock, \$37,000 in furniture and household valuables, and \$5,000 in horses and carriages, \$199,500. The total present tax on all this is \$3,-The total present tax on all this is \$3,348.54. Under the single tax it would
be \$1,190, a decrease of \$2,158.54. But
Mr. Alger would not, therefore, prefer

wheth the total present tax on all this is \$3,that stood on the table. "Hello! where
did you get this?" he asked. "That is
a first prize, and commemorates the
only event in which I ever won a cup." Mr. Alger would not, therefore, prefer the single tax, because his land inter-

John W. McGrath, justice of the su-preme court, owns a forty-five foot lot tion!"—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly. on Cass avenue, which is assessed at \$3,190. His residence is assessed a assessed at \$300, making his total as sessment \$4,890. His taxes on this prop erty are \$82.08. Under the single ta The Campau building on Griswold he would pay \$108.12, an increase of

Michael Dinan had a lot on the cor ner of Wabash and Baker, which was assessed at \$1,000; on it are three two story dwellings, each valued at \$1,200 The total assessment is \$4,600. Th present taxes are \$77.21. The single ta would be \$16.78. The property was re

cently sold for \$10,000. THESE OWN NO LAND IN DETROIT.— The Michigan Natural Gas Co. owns no real estate, but is assessed \$150,400 or its personal property. The present tais \$2,524.42. Under the single tax i

would pay nothing.

No Fines for Improvements.—As is seen by the above samples, under the single tax the greater the improvements on the lot—the more the owners have employed labor—the less in proportion will be the tax. In short the RYE—No.2.

RYE—No.2 would pay nothing. have employed labor—the less in proportion will be the tax. In short, those who improve their property are not fined for doing so. Under the single firm now pays \$4,895.26. Under the single tax it would pay \$1,664.39, a decrease of \$3,230.87.

Hammond, Standish & Co., the big meat packers and dealers, are assessed \$55,000 on land, \$68,800 on buildings and \$55,000 on land, \$68,800 on buildings and specified by the second property; total second Parke, Davis & Co.'s immense phar- custom.

HIGHWAYS IN SWITZERLAND.

They Are Models Which Americans May Well Study.

The net-work of highways with which Switzerland has been covered constitutes the pride and glory of that little republic. Switzerland has nearly nine thousand miles of splendid country wagon roads, although her area is less than one-third that of Nebraska. Her three million of population may well take pride in these highways, which are the most scientifically constructed and best maintained wagon roads in the world. Whether they climb mountain roads or extend into the remotest valleys they are models in every respect, both as to foundation, surface and grade. They are free to the public, and the laws which control and protect them are intelligent and strict. They are under the general control of the central government of Switzerland, but single tax, though it falls very far short 79. The single tax would be \$4,434, a each canton and every district of each canton are required to keep them in order and provide police surveillance for them.

It is nearly two thousand years since the Roman engineers first laid out a few of the main highways of Switzerland, and it is the following of the plans they provided and the methods they adopted which makes the roads of Switzerland so perfect. Constructed in the first instance for the march of armies and the postal service of the Roman empire. they fill now with equal perfection the peaceful uses of commerce and agriculture, and make traffic and travel in Switzerland delightful and easy.

America can well afford to study the methods employed by the road builders of Europe, and the sparsely settled regions of the west, where agriculture particularly demands good country wagon roads, should especially seek to profit by the experience of the old world, for the old world is as far ahead of America in the matter of wagon roads as America is ahead of foreign lands in railroads.—Omaha World-Her-

HAD GOOD MEMORY. The Lawyer Was More Than Satisfied

of This. An eminent barrister, now deceased, once received a severe reprimand from a witness, whom he was trying to browbeat. It was an important issue, and in order to save his cause from defeat, it was necessary that Mr. -- should impeach the witness. He endeavored to do it on the ground of age, and the

following dialogue ensued: Barrister-How old are you? Witness-Seventy-two years. Barrister-Your memory, of course,

s not so brilliant and vivid as it was twenty years ago, is it? Witness-I do not know but it is

Barrister-State some circumstances which occurred, say some twelve years ago, and we shall be able to see how well you can remember.

Witness-I appeal to your honor if I am to be interrogated in this manner; Judge-You had better answer the question.

Barrister—Yes, sir, answer it.
Witness—Well, sir, if you compel me
to do it, I will. About thirty years ago
you studied in Mr. Parchment's office,

Barrister—Yes. Witness—Well, sir, I remember your father coming into my shop and saying to me, "Mr. D—, my son is to be examined to-morrow, and I wish you would let him have a suit of clothes on that day to this he has never paid me my bill. That, sir, I remember as though it were but yesterday.

Barrister (considerably abashed) -That will do, sir. Witness-I thought it would .- Yankee

And So He Saw Nothing. Cleverton-I hear you were at the matinee the other day. How did you

like the play? Dashaway—I didn't see the play.
Cleverton—Why not?
Dashaway—I got there too late to get seats in the front row.—Truth.

-Mr. J. Crowwell Sprinter, the noted athlete, was loafing away the morning in Tom DeWitt's bachelor apartments, when he noticed a handsome silver mug answered Tom. "You? Where?" ejac ulated Mr. Sprinter in astonishment "Oh! I see the date, June 7, 1861."
"Yes; that was my birthday." "No wonder you won it," said Mr. Sprinter,

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Wide Awake for April

Is a veritable Easter number. In its pictures, in its stories, in its poems, the Easter spirit predominates. This April number is quite as acceptable a remembrance at the Easter season as the conventional card or booklet. Meynelle's frontispiece, "Easter Day," Burgess' full-page "Easter Lily," Garrett's stirring crusading picture, are fitting ac-companiments to Miss Poulsson's charming verses, "The Flowers' Easter Message," to Miss Barstow's delightful "Story of an Easter Hat," and to Elbridge S. Brooks' spirited Easter Day ballad of crusading days, "Prince Almeric's Amulet." Mrs. Lewis' description of the "Easter-Tree," and the day's festivities in Germany, Miss Amanda B. Harris' delightful story of "How Easter came to the little Nuremberg Maids," and another sketch in the Fair Harvard Series, "The Holy Coat of Treves" by Kenneth McKenzie are timely. Miss Cocke contributes a capital war-time story of Southern life, "The Romance of a Calico Gown;" Tu dor Jenks, a characteristic wonder story, "Christopher's 'At Home,' " and Lieut.-Col. Thorndike, a stirring account of a flight "Out of Paris by Bal-

loon." D. Lothrop Co., Boston, Pubs. 20 cents a number, \$2.40 a year. HUMANITY appears to be very unequally divided between those who can't stand prosperity and those who can't get any to stand.—Binghamton Leader.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, SA.

LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes onth 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.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,

[SEAL]

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and muceus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Toley will never offend enverse by widical.

You will never offend anyone by ridicul-ing the average man, for the reason that everyone who hears you thinks he is above the average.

"Nothing New Under the Sun." No? not even through cars to Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Portland. This is simply written to remind you that the Union Pacific is the Pioneer in you that the Union Facincis the Pioneer in running through cars to the above men-tioned points, and that the present through car arrangement is unexcelled. We also make THE time. For details address any agent of the company, call on your nearest ticket agent, or write to E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A. U. P. System, Omaha, Neb.

Time is money, but certificates of depositin the penitentiary are not in demand.—N. Y. Herald.

Fire! Fire! That Dreadful Cry

Fire! Fire! That Dreadful Cry
Is fraught with import doubly dire to the
unhappy man who beholds his dwelling or
his warehouse feeding the devouring element uninsured. Happily most people who
can, insure—everything but health. Ninetenths of us neglect the preservation of this
when it is in palpable jeopardy. Incipient
indigestion, liver complaint, la grippe, inaction of the kidneys and bladder and
malaria are all counteracted by Hostetter's
Stomach Bitters. Stomach Bitters.

THE only way to win in an argument with a woman is to walk off when you have stated your side of it —Atchison Globe.

Are You Interested

in the progress of the World's Fair? If so, and you desire to form an idea of the work being performed and the grandeur and magnificence of its conception when commagnificence of its conception when completed, send a two-cent stamp to Mr. F. H. Lord, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, Chicago, Ill., and a valuable and handsome souvenir will be sent to you by return mail, giving you a full view of the buildings under construction, the dimensions of each and total cost and area of same, besides other reseful information.

A WALKING-HAT is most convenient. It is not necessary to run after it when the wind tips it off.—Picayune.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each pay one appearing each week. true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

No two vegetables are exactly alike, but one onion bears a strong resemblance to another.—Washington Star,

Is it sensible? Is it reasonable? Is it economy, to suffer yourself and worry others with a headache when Bradycrotine will relieve you in fifteen minutes. It costs only fifty cents a bottle. 50 cents.

THE minister's study—how to make both ands meet.—Life.

FOR THROAT DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

"THE A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer" of A pose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute

German

William McKeekan, Druggist at Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had the Asthma badly ever since I came out of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly every-thing on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a few months ago, when I used Bo-schee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go to sleep without the least trouble." •



The Skill and Knowledge Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

What is the legal expression for a love letter?—A writ of attachment.

The progress of science in medicine has produced nothing better for human ills than the celebrated Beecham's Pills.



Obstinate Blood Humor.

I HAD TERRIBLE ECZEMA FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS—WAS and limbs swollen and scaly like a dead fish. The itching was terrible, and finally LOST MY SIGHT. After treatment by five physicians, and other remedies without relief, I took S. S. AND IT CURED ME. My skin is soft and smooth, and the terrible trouble is all gone.—R. N. MITCHELL, Macon, Ga.

I know the above statement to be true.—S. S. M. MITCHELL, Macon, Ga. I know the above statement to be true .- S. S. HARMON, Macon, Ga.

I was for some time troubled with an obstinate RASH OR HUMOR, that spread over my face and breast. I consulted physicians, and used many remedies without a cure. At the suggestion of a friend I used Swift's Specific, which completely cured me. This was two years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble.—E. H. Wells, Chesterfield, Va. S. S. s is the safest and best remedy for all troubles of the Blood and Skin. It cures by removing the cause, and at the same time builds up the general health.

Send for our Treatise, mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Every Woman is an Unbeliever.



She can't believe, to begin with, that Pearline can do so much. She hears that everybody is using it; finally she tries it. It does all she's heard of; it saves all that she's been told. She takes comfort in using it. But

She can't believe that so much can be done

safely. She consults those who have used it for years. She finds that Pearline has been tested and proved in a hundred ways: that it's harmless to hands or fabric; that it's as safe as good soap. Then

She can't believe that she ever did with-



out it. She has less to do, she gets more done-and it's all done better. Her clothes last longer-they're not rubbed to pieces. Her housework is easy; he: time is her own. She believes in Pearline, and tells her friends about it-(that's the most effective kind of advertising).

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an JAMES PYLE, New York.

Where you can find abundance of work at good rates, the best climate in the United States for the worker, (No Malaria), good schools, good churches—and better than all, the chance of getting a A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT in the heart of the city, on such EASY TERMS as you can READILY MEET, and which will in a few years be very valuable. THE LAND AND RIVER IMPROVEMENT CO. (the proprietors of the Townsite) will seil you such a house and lot as you may need and permit you to pay for it in from 120 to 150 monthly installments—and each installment no larger than a rental of such a property would be. The official report of the City Statistician shows upwards of 3.800 hands employed in the various industrial

You Will FIND this the BEST TOWN in America to GROW UP WITH!

CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.,

Tread Powers and

Swinging Straw Stackers

Self Feeders and

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FAT FOLKS REDUCED

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Portable-Saw MILLS. TRACTION PORTABLE AND SKID ENGINES. CATALOGUE SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

ists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 W.

TON SCALES

\$60

Kennedy's **Medical Discovery** Takes hold in this order:

Bowels. Liver. Kidneys, Inside Skin, Outside Skin. Driving everything before it that ought to

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Patents! Pensions

Salisbury's Reply Vague and Evasive—The United States Will Stand No More Trifling But Will Protect Her Interests.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- Following are the main features of the correspondence between Lord Salisbury and the state department on the Behring

sea dispute: BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, March 19.—Sir: On receipt of your note of the 8th inst I immediately telegraphed to Marquis of Salisbury the substance of its contents in accordance with the request which you expressed on behalf of the pres ident, and I now have the honor to inform you that I have received this day a reply from his lordship by telegram to

the following effect:

Lord Salisbury again points out that the information in the possession of her majesty's government does not lead them to believe that another year's suspension of sealing is neces-sary to prevent an undue diminution of the seal herds. His lordship, however, proceeds to obby your government that they have a right to be protected from the loss which they may incur from free sealing being permitted this year, even if their claim to Behring sea be upheld by the arbitrators. He states that her maisstry government does not disthat her majesty's government does not dis-pute that after the ratification of the conven-tion there will be some foundation for this con-tention, but he adds that the prohibition of all sealing as a remedy has this defect, that the British sealers excluded from Behring sea would have an undoubted ground for complaint if the have an undoubted ground for complaint if the British claims should be upheld by the arbitra-tors. Moreover there is no security that the arbitration will be concluded before the sealing season of 1893. Thus an arbitration between Great Britain, the United States and Portugal, Great Britain, the United States and Portugal, which has already occupied four years, is still pending. Serious damage would be caused to the industry by a suspension of sealing for a long period. In view of all the above considerations it appears to her majesty's government that it would be more equitable to provide that sealing shall continue on the condition that the owner of every sealing vessel shall give security for satisfying any damages which the arbitrators may adjudge. I shall be glad to learn that the above suggesshall be glad to learn that the above sugges-tions meet with the concurrence of your gov-ernment. I have the honor, etc.,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE. Acting Secretary of State Wharton, in the course of his reply, which is rather lengthy,

Already forty-seven Canadian vessels have cleared for the sealing grounds as against thirty one at the same date last year and are engaged in following up and destroying the seal herds. These vessels will, if not stopped and turned back at the passes, go into the Behring sea and pursue to the very shores of our islands the slaughter of the mother seals seeking the rookeries to be delivered of their young. This is crime agains nature.

That in view of this serious contention of this

government his lordship should assume that another year's suspension of such sealing is not necessary to prevent an undue diminution of the seal herds and should insist that pending an arbitration it shall go on precisely as if no arbitration had been agreed upon, is as sur-prising as it is disappointing. If her majesty's government so little respects the claims and contentions of this government as to be un-willing to forbear for a single season to disregard them, the president cannot understand why Lord Salisbury should have proposed and agreed to give to those claims the dignity and standing which a reference to a high court of arbitration implies. From the moment an arbitration was agreed tipon neither party was at liberty to disregard the contentions of the other. It must be assumed that the sincere purpose of the two governments was to promote peace and good will, but if pending the arbitration either deals with the subject of it solely on the basis of its own contention and in utter disregard of the claims of the other, this friendly end is not only not attained but a new sense of injury and injustice is added, even if it should be found possible to proceed with an arbitration under such conditions. For it must not be forgotten that, if her majesty's government proceeds during this sealing season upon the basis of its contention as to the rights of the Canadian sealers no choice is left to this government but to proceed on the basis of its confident con-tention that pelagic sealing in the Behring sea is an infraction of its jurisdiction and property

rights His lordship will hardly fail to see this.

Herein, in the opinion of the president, consists the gravity of the present situation and he is not willing to be found in any degree responsible for the results that may follow the insistence by either government during this season upon the extreme rights claimed by it. In his opinion it would discredit in the eyes of the world the two great governments involved if the paltry profits of a single season should honorable and friendly adjustment of their es, which is so nearly concluded; his lordship shall adhere to his refusal to unite with us in prompt and effective measures to stop pelagic sealing and shall insist upon free sealing for the British subjects, the question as it affects this government is no longer one of pecuniary loss or gain, but one of honor and self-respect.

The president finds it difficult to believe that

Lord Salisbury is serious in proposing that this government shall take separate bonds from the owners of about 100 Canadian sealing vessels to indemnify it for the injury they may severally inflict upon our jurisdiction or property and must decline to discuss a suggestion which only his respect for Lord Salisbury and his belief that his lordship has a due appreciation of the gravity of this discussion, enable him to treat with seriousness. We should doubtless have to pursue and capture upon the sea many of the cowners of those vessels to secure the bonds suggested, and as the condition is to be that the obligers shall pay "any damages which the arbitrators may adjudge." while the treaty gives the arbitrators no power to adjudge any damages, that transaction would be without risk to the obligers and of no value to us. This government cannot consent to have what it be-lieves to be its rights destroyed or impaired pending their determination by an agreed tribunal, however adequate the security offered.

In closing Mr. Wharton says: The president directs me to say in conclusion that the modus of last year is the least this government can accept. In reason, the restraints, after a treaty of arbitration should be more absolute, not less. He does not desire to protract this discussion, and having now in the most friendly spirit submitted the considerations which support the just demand of this government that the property which is the object of an agreed arbitration shall not be subject to a spoliation pending the arbitra-tion, he expresses the hope that Lord Salis-bury will give a prompt and friendly assent to renew the modus. The president will hear with regret that her majesty's government continues to assert a right to deal with this subject precisely as if no provision had been made for a settlement of the dispute: and in this event this government, as has already been pointed out, will be compelled to deal with the subject on the same basis and to use every means in its power to protect from destruction or serious injury property and jurisdictional rights which it has long claimed and enjoyed. . The president will hear with

AN IMPORTANT DECISION. All Necessary Employes of an Insolvent Firm Preferred Creditors.

CINCINNATI, March 25.-The circuit court, with three judges on the bench, decided a case the gist of which is that all necessary employes of an insolvent firm are preferred creditors. The case was that of William Lewis vs. the assignee of the Cincinnati Chair Co. which had been taken up successively by Lewis on appeal from the probate court and the common pleas court. Lewis was a traveling salesman for the insolvent firm, and he got both salary and commission. The decision reversed the finding of the lower court.

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SALISBURY'S REPLY.

A Diplomatic Note Containing Several "Ifs"—A Protest From the British Minis-LONDON, March 28.-Lord Salisbury, under date of March 26, has replied as follows to Sir Julian Pauncefote, in re-

sponse to Mr. Wharton's note of March

"In reply to your telegram of the 23d inst., notice has been given to ships sailing for Behring sea that both agreements at present under discussion between Great Britain and the United States—that as to arbitration and as to intermediate arrangement—may affect liberty sealing in Behring sea. They have the notice of their liability to possible interrup-tion and will sail subject to that notice. The question of time is not therefore urgent. Inform the president that we concur in thinking that when the treaty has been ratified there will arise a new state of things. Until it is ratified our your note of June 14, 1890. But when it is ratified both parties must admit that contingent rights have become vested in the other which both desire to

protect "We think that the prohibition of sealing, if it stands alone, will be unjust to British sealers if the decision of the arbitrators should be adverse to the United States. We are, however, willing when the treaty has been ratified to agree to an arrangement similar to that of last year if the United States will consent that the arbitrators should, in event of a decision adverse to the United States, assess the damages which the prohibition of sealing shall have inflicted on British sealers during the pendency of the arbitration and in event of a decision adverse to Great Britain, should assess the damages which the limitation of slaughter during the pendency of arbitration have inflicted on the United States or its lessees. We are also willing after the ratification of the treaty, to prohibit sealing in the disputed waters, if vessels be exempted from giving security for such damages as the arbitrators may assess in case of a decision adverse to Great Britain, the arbitrators to receive the necessary authority in their behalf. In this case a restriction of slaughter on the islands will not in point of equity be necessary. Her majesty's government is unable to see any other than one of these two methods of restricting seal hunting in the disputed waters during the arbitration, which would be equitable to both parties.

A later note from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, dated March 26,

"With further reference to your telegram of the 23d inst., I am not prepared to admit as I gather that the president thinks that we have objected to the arbitrators having jurisdiction as to the damages inflicted in the past by the party against whom the award is given. I only objected to her majesty's government being liable for acts they have not committed. I am ready to consent to a reference on this point on the following: That in case the arbitra-tion shall decide in favor of the British government that govern ment may ask them to decide whether the further States have, since 1885, taken any action in Behring sea directly inflicting wrongful loss on British subjects, and, if so, That in case the arbitrators should decide in favor of the government of the United States, that government may ask them to decide further whether the British government has, since 1885, taken any action in Behring sea directly inflicting wrongful loss on the United States and their lessees, snd if so, to assess the damage incurred thereby.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British minister to Washington, accompanies the note of Lord Salisbury with a formal protest against the government of the United States sending cruisers to the Behring sea pending an examination into the case and says the British government must hold the United States responsible for the consequences that may ensue from acts which are contrary to the established principles of international law.

NO RUBBER STAMPS.

Bank Officers Must Write Their Signatures on Circulation Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The comp-

troller of the currency was asked to-day if it was legal for bank officers to instead of writing them. The comptroller made the following reply: The comptroller of the currency

states sections 5,172 and 5,182 of the revised statutes of the United States require that national bank currency, to make it a legal issue, shall be attested by the signature of the president, or guage has always been construed the comptroller of the curnotes by hand with a pen, in such manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes of the association. Numerous applications have been received by the comptroller to have signatures of bank officers engraved upon the plates or placed upon the notes with a stamp, but such requests have been refused. It has come to the knowledge of the comptroller that signatures have been stamped by officials of certain banks upon their currency, and in each case instructions have been given that the practice should be stopped and steps taken to have currency so stamped called in and retired.

Artesian Wells in New Mexico. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 28. -Hon C. B. Eddy, manager of the Pecos Valley Irrigation Co., and one of the owners of the Pecos valley railroad, this territory, has just let the contract for a 2,000-foot artesian well, to test for water, gas, oil and coal, at the town of Eddy, in the southeastern part of the territory. In that section of New Mexico, especially at Roswell. there are several immense artesian wells, water spouting from 50 to 100 feet above the surftce; and should Mr. Eddy be successful in his present scheme it will solve the water problem of that section of country.

A CLOSE CALL.

The Silver Bill Has a Narrow Escape in the House.

Only the Casting Vote of the Speaker Saves It From Defeat-An Exciting Session of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 25. - The last legislative day of the silver debate opene with crowded galleries and a full attendance of members of the house.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the period of general debate was extended three hours by the announcement of Mr. Bland that he would postpone the motion for the previous question until 5 o'clock, to give opportunity for greater debate. Representative Williams, of Illinois,

a democratic member of the committee conduct is governed by the language of on coinage, opened the debate in favor of the bill. Burke Cockran, of New York, next

spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Cummings, of New York, spoke briefly, saying that his constituents were opposed to the pending bill and that he was not one of those who felt at liberty to cross the desires of their constituents. He would, therefore, as the representative of the people of his

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, also spoke in opposition to the bill. Speeches were then made by Messrs. Dingley, Hatch, Bunn, Lond and Bart-

district, cast his vote against the bill.

At one minute after 5 o'clock Mr. Bland, the advocate of the free silver coinage bill, was recognized by the speaker, and in a quiet tone of voice demanded the previous question on the pending bill.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, moved to lay the pending bill on the table, and said that motion took precedence of the motion of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland), and demanded the

yeas and nays on his motion. The chair decided in favor of Mr. Burrows, and then, amid intense excitement, the clerk began to call the roll on Mr. Burrows' motion, which brought the question to a square test vote. Excitement became intense as the call progressed, and the members plainly showed it by the restless manner with which they moved about and crowded to the space in front of the speaker's desk.

At the conclusion of the roll call the excitement had risen to fever heat. At first a rumor spread that the motion had been carried by three votes and that the Bland bill was beaten. An anti-silver man in the house started to shout, but quickly checked himself. Private information given out that the vote stood yeas 148, nays 147, excited every member and the aisles were thronged.

The recapitation being completed the speaker arose to announce the result. But before doing so directed the clerk to call his name. The clerk called "Mr. Crisp, of Georgia," and "Mr. Crisp, of Georgia," availing himself of his right as a representative, cast his vote in the affirmative amid the deafening applause of the friends of the measure.

Mr. Bland, not aware that the speaker's vote saved his measure from immediate annihilation, changed his vote order that he might have an opportunity to move a reconsideration, but being advised in a moment that the motion was defeated by a tie vote. again changed to the negative. In the meantime the members had clustered in the space in front of the speaker's desk and many of them propounded questions as to the side upon which they were recorded. In each case the reply was a satisfactory one and no change was made in the result. At this moment, Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, with his hat on, hastily strode into the house and said he desired to have his

vote recorded. The speaker asked: "Was the gentleman in the house during the roll call and failed to hear his name called?"

Mr. Enloe was compelled to respond in the negative, and the speaker said he could not vote.

The motion was lost by a tie vote of yeas, 148; nays, 148.

Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, at once moved to adjourn. The motion temporarily left the members at sea as to their course, and Mr. Bland, rising to a parliamentary inquiry, asked stamp signatures on circulation notes whether the effect of an adjournment would be to make another special order necessary to call up the bill. The speaker said it would.

The vote on adjournment was de-

clared lost-yeas, 99; nays, 193. Then Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, took his hand in the fight with a motion to reconsider the vote by which the house vice-president and cashier. This lan- refused to table the bill, and Mr. Bland parried the foil with a motion to lay the motion on the table. The motion rency to mean the signing of to table the motion to reconsider was rejected-yeas, 145; nays, 149. Then it was the turn of the anti-silver men

to applaud and they did so with a vim. The speaker stated that the vote occurred on the motion to reconsider and Mr. Reed, of Maine, sprang to his feet and demanded yeas and nays and the

roll was called. The speaker, without ordering a recapitulation, announced that the mo tion to reconsider was defeated by a tie vote of 148 to 148.

The silver bill now goes on the calendar, but it is probable that the com. perity which now so happily prevail at mittee will at an early day report a resolution for its further consideration.

McEnery Wins in Louisiana. NEW ORLEANS, March 25. - Returns are in from the democratic primaries held throughout the state Tuesday from all save a few precincts. The white democratic voters voted directly on the question whether they preferred the state ticket nominated by the regular democratic convention and headed by McEnery for governor, or the anti-lottery ticket headed by Foster, and the result was as follows: McEnery ticket......41,276 Foster ticket......35,720

McEnery's majority..... 5,556 The missing precincts may reduce this 300 or 400.

THE VOTE ON SILVER.

How Members of the House Voted on the

Silver Bill. WASHINGTON, March 26.-Following is the vote of the house on the motion to lay the Bland silver bill on the table: Yeas—Messrs. Amerman, Andrew, Atkinson, Bacon, Barwig, Belden, Belknap, Beltshoover, Bentley, Bergen, Bingham, Boutelle, Bowman, Brawley, Brickner, Brosius, Brunner, Buchanan (N. J.) Bunting, Burrows, Bushnell, Cable, Cadmus, Caldwell, Castle, Causey, Chapin, Chipman, Clancy, Cobb (Mo.) Coburn, Cochran, Cocswell, Coolidge, Coreab, Carest. Chipman, Clancy, Cobb (Mo.) Coburn, Cochran, Cogswell, Coolidge, Coombs, Covert, Cox, (N. Y.) Craig (Pa.), Crosby, Cummings, Curtis, Cutting, Dalzell, Daniel, DeForest, Dingley, Doane, Dolliver, Dunphy, English, Fellows, Fitch, Flick. Geary, Geissenhainer, Gillespie, Greenleaf, Griswold, Grout, Hall, Hallowell, Hamilton, Harmer, Harter, Haugen, Hayes (Ia.), Haines (O.), Henderson (Ia.), Hitt, Hoar, Hooker (N. Y.), Hopkins (Pa.) Hopkins (Ill.) Houk (Tenn.), Huff, Hull. Johnson (Ind.) Johnson (Md.), Ketcham, Kebbs, Lagan, Lapham, Lind, Little, Lockwood, Lodge, Loud, Lynch, Magner, McAleer, McDonald, McGann, McKaig, McKenna, McKinney, Meyer, Miller, Milliken, Mitchell Mutchler, Newberry, O'Donnell, O'Neill McKinney, Meyer, Miller, Milliken, Mitcher, Mutchler, Newberry, O'Donnell, O'Neill (Mass.), O'Neill (Pa.), Outhwaite, Page (R. I.), Page (Md.), Pattison (O.), Payne, Perkins Post, Powers, Quackenbush, Raines, Randall, Ray, Rayner, Russell, Reed, Reyburn, Rife, Robinson (Pa.), Scull Seerley, Shank, Smith, Sperry, Stephen-Scull, Seerley, Shank, Smith, Sperry, Stephen scena Seephens, C. W. Stone, Storer, Stephens, Son, Stephens, C. W. Stone, Storer, Stout, Stump, Taylor (Ill.), J. D. Taylor, Tracey, Walker, Warner, Waugh, Weaver, Wheeler (Mich.), Wilcox, Williams (Mass.), Wilson (Ky.), Wilson (Wash.), Wilson (W. Va.), Wolverton and Wright. Total, 148.

Nava—Mossrs, Abbottt. Alderson, Alexander

verton and Wright. Total, 148.

Nays—Messrs. Abbottt, Alderson, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Babbitt, Bailey, Baker, Bankhead, Bartine, Beman, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Bowers, Brańch, Breekinridge (Ky.), Betz, Broderick, Brookshire, Bryan, Buchanan (Va.), Bullock, Bunn, Busey, Butler, Bynum, Byrne, Caminetti, Capehart, Carruth, Cate, Clark (Wyo.), Clark (Ala.), Cobb (Ala.), Cowles, Cox (Tenn.), Crain (Tex.), Crawford, Culberson, Davis, D'Armond, Dickerson, Dixon, Dockery, Dugan, Edmunds, Ellis, Epes, Everett, Fithian, Forney, Fowler, Funston, Fyan Gants, Goodnight, Gorman, Grady, Halverson, ett, Fithian, Forney, Fowler, Funston, Fyan Gants, Goodnight, Gorman, Grady, Halverson, Hare, Harries, Hatch, Heard, Hemphill, Henderson (N. C.), Herman, Holman, Houk, (O.), Johnson, (O.), Jolley, Kem, Kilgore, Kyle, Lane, Lanham, Lawson (Va.), Lawson (Ga.), Layton, Lester (Ga.), Lewis, Livingston, Long, Mallory, Mansur, Martin, McClelland, McCreary, McKeighan, McMillin, McRea, Meredith, Mills, Montgomery, Moore, Moses, Norton, O'Farrell, O'Neill (Mo.), Otts, Owens, Parrett, Patterson (Tenn.), Patton, Paynter, Pearson, Pendleton, Pickler, Fierce, Price, Reilly, Richardson, Robertson (La.), Rockwell, Sawyers, Scott. Shively, Simp-(La.), Rockwell, Sawyers, Scott. Shively, Simpson, Snodgrass, Snow, Stackhouse, Steward (Ill.), Stewart (Tex.), Stockdale, Stone (Ky.), Sweet (Va.), Taylor, Terry, Tillman, Townsend, Tuckner. Turner, Turpie, Warwick, Washington, Watson, Weadock, Wheeler (Ala.), White, Witing, Williams (III.), Wilson (Mo.), Winn, Wise, Youmans and Crisp. Total, 148.

HEMMED IN.

Decree Forbidding Russian Jews From Passing Through Germany.
BERLIN, March 26.—The Breslau Zeit-

ing yesterday published the text of an imperial decree prohibiting the passage of Russian Jews through Germany. The decree is very rigorous and those

Jews to whom the frontier committees guarantee support and those provided with money and tickets for passage on ocean steamers are refused entry into Germany equally with those Jews who are entirely destitute and friendless. The police are warned under penalty of severe punishment to carry out to

the letter the instructions contained in the decree and under no circumstances to permit any evasion of the law by the large number of Jews who are trying to enter Germany through Galicia. As it is impossible to make the decree known throughout Russia, thousands of Jews, ignorant of the prohibition, are certain to arrive at the frontier where, as they will be halted and will from the negative to the affirmative in not be permitted to proceed further, it impossible modations for them.

A few cases have already occurred where Jews endeavoring to get into this country despite the warning they have received have been shot down while attempting to pass the frontier guards.

The committees which have been formed for the purpose of providing relief for these unfortunate people say that an enormous number of the Jews are seeking to escape from Russian tyranny and persecution and are ready to emigrate whenever the opportunity

The committees after a careful study of the subject estimate that 400,000 Jews are trying to leave Russia.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The President Asks Congress For an Appropriation to Aid the G. A. R. Nation

WASHINGTON, March 26. - A message from the president transmitting a communication from the district commissioners, accompanied by a letter from the chairman of the executive committee of the G. A. R. encampment to be held next September, was laid before the senate yesterday.

An appeal is made for \$100,000, one half to be paid by the district for the expenses of the encampment. The president says: "The event is one of national interest and the attendance of surviving union soldiers will probably be larger than at any encampment that has ever been held. The parade of the survivors of our great armies on Pennsylvania avenue will bring vividly back those momentous days when the great armies of the east and west marched through the streets of Washington in high parade and were received by our citizens with joyful acclaim. It seems to me that it would be highly appropriate for congress to aid in making this demonstation impressive and in extending to those soldiers whose lives a beneficent providence has prolonged an opportunity to see in the security and peaceful development and pros the national capital, the fruits of their sacrifice and valor."

Dissatisfied With His Course LONDON, March 26. - The whole tenor of opinions expressed in the house of commons indicates that the opposition means to seize the chance to arraign Lord Salisbury as pursuing a needlessly vexatious course instead of assenting to the reasonable arrangement offered by the Washington govern-

To-day's number of the Speaker, Mr. Gladstone's organ, contains an in-spired article which, after analyzing the evidence on seal killing, maintains that the renewal of the modus vivendi ought to be assented to by the British government

WALT WHITMAN DEAD.

The Venerable Poet Dies at His Home in Camden, N. J., March 28.—Walt Whitman, the poet, died at his home here

Saturday. Walter, or Walt, Whitman was born at West Hills, Long Island, May 31, 1819. His father, whose name he bore, was a farmer, and the boy, the eldest of the family, was brought up with slight knowledge of even the few refinements obtainable in the country sixty years ago. He was strong and sturdy, a good rider and swimmer, fond of outdoor exercise, and impatient of all the amenities of life. What book education he had he received in the public schools of New



WALT. WHITMAN. York and Brooklyn. It was not much, for when only 16 he was back in the country teaching others and learning from them rather than from books. After a year or so of teaching he became a carpenter for a time; then he learned printing, working at the case in New York and Brooklyn, and editing papers in New Orleans and Huntington, L. I. In 1847-48, with his brother, Jefferson Whitman, he went on a long pedestrian tour of the country, working his way along by doing carpenter's

ter's jobs — tramping it, one might almost say. For two years the brothers wandered about, down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in Louisiana and Texas during the Mexican war, along the lakes into Canada, and down the Hudson back to Long Island, where Walt Whitman betook himself once more to the printer's case. In 1855 appeared his first and most fa-mous book, "Leaves of Grass," a volume of rhapsodical poems, always without rhyme, generally without rhythm, dealing especially with interests involved in American life and progress of time. The book called forth a great amount of praise and a still greater amount of blame. At the beginning of the war Whitman was living in New York, but his brother George was wounded at Fredericksburg in 1862, and the poet went to the front to nurse him. He remained with the army until the close of the war, afterward givin his experience in two volumes-"Drum Taps" (1865) and "Memoranda Duringthe War" (1867).

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST. Dr. Morrison Munford, the Well Known

Kansas City Editor, Dead.

KANSAS City, Mo., March 28.—Dr.

Morrison Munford, for nearly twenty years the owner and editor of the Kansas City Times, died yesterday afternoon at 4:20 at his residence in this city at the corner of Eighth and Vine streets, grower or party collecting the same. from pneumonia, after an illness of five weeks. He was conscious to the last and his death was painless and peace-

ful. Dr. Munford had for years been a sufferer from pleurisy. During the past winter the attacks of this malady had been acute and frequent. He was several times confined to the house by them, and venturing out again before quite recovered induced a return of the ailment. In January last, after a particularly severe visitation, he left his home in a storm, bent upon important business, and upon his return was confined with a violent attack of the grip. It was early in February before had even partly recovered strength from this last assault, but the projected issue of his newspaper, the World, stimulated him again to venture out of doors under unfavorable conditions and about February 20 he was seized with incipient pneumonia and his physicians peremptorily ordered him to keep within.

Dr. Munford had not quite attained his fiftieth year.

NO DANGER OF TROUBLE. The Behring Sea Question Will Be Settled Amicably-What a Member of the Cab-

inet Says on the Subject.

Washington, March 28 .- A member of the cabinet said that he saw no reason for supposing that the present complications with Great Britain in regard to the seal fisheries would not be settled amicably. He added that for two countries having so a matter they had agreed to settle by arbitration. He felt confident that Great Britain would either consent to a renewal of the modus vivendi of last year, or that, if she did not do that, she would not interfere with or resist the efforts of this government to preserve the seals, pending the arbitration proceedings.

It is said at the state department that nothing has been heard from Lord Salisbury in response to Mr. Wharton's note of the 22d inst. It is very evident, however, that the officials will be disappointed if a reply is not received in a few days.

Nine Workmen Frightfully Burned. PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 28.—An explosion of hot metal in Carnegie's Homeslead mill this morning frightfully burned nine men. Four will die-Arthur McQuirk, Albert Williams, Andrew Stoffield and Peter Woods. The accident was caused by the breaking of a pressure pipe.

A Bloodless Duel With Winchesters. BREAUX BRIDGE, La., March 27. -Edward Haller and David Reese fought a duel yesterday with Winchesters at fifty paces. Each was allowed one shot Neither was injured. The challenge followed a political argument.

KANSAS AT CHICAGO.

Important Circular From the State Pair
Association—A Liberal List of Premiume
For Samples of Grasses and Grains to Be
Exhibited at the World's Fair.

The following circular has been issued from the office of the Kansas State Fair association at Topeka:

To assist the board of managers of the proposed Kansas exhibit in their efforts to secure products necessary to properly represent the agricultural inerests of the state at the world's Columbian exposition, to be held in Chicago in 1893, the Kansas State Fair association offers, and will award at its fair, to be held in Topeka, Septem ber 9 to 17, 1892, the following premiums, to-wit: GRASSES IN THE STRAW AND ON THE

STALK.

Finest sample of white winter wheat and red winter wheat, each, first premium, \$30; second, \$15.

Finest sample spring wheat, first premium, \$20; second, \$10.

Finest sample of oats (red, white, black), barley, rye, flax, millet, Hungarian millet, timothy, orchard grass, English blue grass, Kentucky blue grass, red clover, mammoth clover, alfalfa, each, first premium, \$20; sec-

ond, \$10. Finest sample of corn on the stalk (not less than 10 stalks), first premium.

\$30; second, \$15. Finest sample of sorghum, broom corn. Kaffir corn, Milo maize, (not less than 10 stalks each), each, first premium, \$20: econd, \$10.

GRAIN AND SEED.

Finest sample white winter wheat and red winter wheat (not less than one bushel), each, first premium, \$15; second, \$10.

Finese sample spring wheat (not less than one bushel) first premium, \$10: second, \$5.

Finest sample of white oats, black oats, red oats (not less than one bushel each,) each, first premium, \$10; second, \$5.

Finest sample white Indian corn (not less than fifty ears), yellow Indian corn (not less than fifty ears), each, first premium, \$30; second, \$15.

Finest sample sweet corn (not less than fifty ears), first premium, \$10; second, \$5.

Finest sample flax seed, millet seed, timothy seed, blue grass seed, orchard grass seed, Hungarian grass seed, red clover seed (not less than one bushel each), each, first premium, \$5; second. \$3.

Finest sample cotton grown in Kansas (not less than five pounds) first

premium, \$5; second, \$3. Finest sample broom corn in brush (not less than fifty pounds), first premium, \$5; second, \$3.

All samples of grasses and grains in the straw and on the stalk to be in duplicate. The bundles of cereals to be not less than seven inches in diameter. Grasses and clovers not less than five inches. The samples should be cut as near the ground as possible, giving the greatest length of straw, be handled with care, perfectly cured, securely wrapped or packed, and shipped by freight at the expense of the fair association, to L. H. Pounds, Topeka, on or before September 5, 1892, when entries for the above premiums will

close. To each bundle or sack of grain should be attached a tag, giving full name and post office address of the

These samples will be received by the secretary and placed on exhibition at the state fair, without cost to the party sending the same, and when premiums have been awarded, all parties forwarding samples will be notified of the result and money remitted at once to those to whom awards have been

made At the close of the fair all samples entered for the above premiums will be turned over to the board of managers of the Kansas exhibit world's Columbian exposition, to be by them taken to the world's fair in 1893, one sample of each variety to be entered there in the general display in the name of the party sending same. A card will be attached to each sample giving the name and address of each exhibitor. All duplicate samples to become the property of the board of managers of said Kansas exhibit to be used in the collective display of Kansas products in the Kansas building at said exposi. tion.

L. C. Wasson, President. L. H. Pounds, Secretary.

A Letter From the Chinese Minister. WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The letter from Mr. Tsui Kwo Yin. Chinese minister, to Secretary Blaine, referred to in these dispatches several days ago, has been received at the state department. Mr. Tsui Kwo Yin asks for an answer to several communications addressed to this government by the representatives of China in the past few years upon the subject of Chinese immigration to the it would be the heighth of folly United States, which it is asserted have not been satisfactorily answered. It is much in common to quarrel over understood that owing to the legal questions involved, the letter will be referred to the attorney-general for examination and report to the state department upon the legal points, before the answer goes from the secretary of state to the Chinese minister.

A \$200,000 Fire at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., March 28 .- The fivestory building occupied by the Omaha Hardware Co. was completely destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss on stock is \$175,000; insurance, \$140,000; buildings, \$50,000; insurance full. It is believed the fire was started by burglars.

Real Estate Men's Congress. CHICAGO, March 28.—The board of control of the National Real Etate association Saturday evening perfected arrangements for the next congress, to be held in Buffalo, commencing October 4 next. It is said 5,000 delegates will attend. At last evening's meeting Mr. Weil, president of the association, spoke in detail of the securing of uniform land laws for all the states of the union,

Lived 104 Years. PALESTINE, Tex., March 28 .- "Uncle" Edmond Turner, colored, died near the village of Tennessee Colony, this coun-

ty, Sunday, aged 104 years,