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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1892.

NUMBER 25.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The king of Sweden has written a letter intimating that he may visit the world's fair in person.

Mr. HOLLEBENS, the new German minister to this country, was presented to the president on the 8th by Assistant Secretary Wharton.

An executive session of the senate was held on the 8th to consider the arbitration treaty and it was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

As Gen. Schofield was driving to the war, state and naval building recently his carriage was run into by an express wagon. The wheels of the carriage were blocked and the carriage was overturned. It was found necessary to remove the general through the window, but fortunately he was not hurt beyond receiving a rather severe shaking up.

The remains of the late Representative Kendall, of Kentucky, accompanied by the wife and son of the deceased and the senators and representatives appointed to attend the funeral in Kentucky, left Washington on the afternoon of the 9th.

The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, to be inter-state commerce commissioner, vice Walter L. Bragg, deceased, and William Lindsay, declined.

CONGRESSMAN HARTER, of Ohio, has written an open letter to Senator Hill calling upon him to define his position on the silver question.

The commercial treaty between Spain and the United States has been ratified.

The commercial treaty between the United States and France has been concluded.

The president and Mrs. Harrison entertained at dinner on the evening of the 10th Dr. Von Hollenben, the new minister from Germany to the United States.

JUDOR J. W. GREGORY, of Garden City, Kan., made an argument the other day before the house committee on irrigation of public lands, in support of the bill to cure defects in existing laws.

MRS. POTTER PALMER made an address before the special house committee on the world's fair the other day, urging favorable action on a bill before the committee to appropriate \$135,000 to be disbursed directly by the board of lady managers of the exposition.

ALLIANCE congressmen will establish an alliance congressional campaign committee.

SENATOR HILL will deliver the anniversary address at the commemoration of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence at Charlotte, N. C., May 20.

THE EAST.

THERE was a race war in the vicinity of shaft No. 3 of the tunnel work at Niagara Falls recently. It is in this neighborhood that the Italians, Hungarians, Poles and negroes, employed on the great work, make their homes in many shanties. The riot was between a gang of negroes and a gang of Poles. The Poles were badly beaten.

CHARLES WALL was hanged in the prison yard of the Wyoming county, Pa., jail at Tunkhannock on the 8th for the murder of his wife. In his walk to the gallows Wall laughed and joked. He indulged in profane remarks also.

JAY GOULD has given \$25,000 to the university of the city of New York. The gift was made a few days after he gave his check for \$10,000 to the Presbyterian extension committee.

GUSEPPE CYRO, held for trial in New York revealed the fact that there exists there a desperate gang of Sicilian robbers under oath to steal.

J. W. HARMONY, of Uniontown, Pa., tried to burn his wife to death and then cut his throat with a Barlow knife.

KATIE PFUEGLER, the adopted daughter of Jacob Kooker, of Summerville, Pa., was called from school by a young man of 18, on the 9th and forced into a carriage by two women accompanying him, who drove off at a rapid rate, afterward boarding a train for Norristown. It is believed the abduction was planned by a relative whom the child had not seen for eleven years.

PENNSYLVANIA Methodists are opposed to opening the world's fair on Sunday.

PRINCE JOHN SOBIESKI, grandson of the king of Poland, was arrested at Mt. Kisco, New York, recently with a horse and wagon which he had stolen.

The New York Produce exchange has stopped dealing in puts and calls.

THE WEST.

CHARLES MEISSING, a street car driver, of Milwaukee, Wis., shot and probably fatally wounded his wife recently and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause.

A big blizzard raged throughout the northwest on the 9th and 10th.

ALL the wall paper hangers of St. Louis, some 300 in number, struck the other night without notice because their employers disregarded a request made December 14 last for pay by the piece, which, in reality, means higher wages.

The North Dakota state convention of the national prohibition party for delegates to the presidential election to be held in St. Louis June at Grand Forks on the 8th. It was in a split in the party, the Farmers' Alliance ing.

COL. LOUIS DUESTROW, the largest single holder of stock in the famous Granite mountain silver mine, died in St. Louis the other day. He ruptured a blood vessel of the heart in stepping from a street car.

POLICE inspectors served a warrant on Dr. H. M. Seudder, at Chicago, who is accused of murdering his mother-in-law, but who was sent to the detention hospital, pending an inquiry into his mental condition.

On the 9th in the lower house of the Iowa state legislature the question of resubmission of prohibition to a vote of the people came up and the republicans favored it, while the democrats recommended indefinite postponement. Resubmission carried—32 to 46—a strict party vote.

W. B. TASCOTT, the alleged murderer of William Snell, of Chicago, is believed to be in Alaska.

GEORGE GOLDS, of San Diego, Cal., shot and killed himself, being the second case of suicide over the failure of the California National bank.

A RICH gold strike has been reported from near San Bernardino, Cal.

THE Indiana state republican convention instructed the delegates to the national convention to vote for President Harrison's renomination.

MICHAEL PURTILL, a Kansas City police officer, while off duty shot and mortally wounded Thomas McGrail, a saloon porter, on the 10th. The shooting is claimed to have been done in self-defense.

MUCH damage was done throughout Iowa by the recent storm.

SEVERAL schoolchildren were lost in the storm near St. Peter, Minn.

WILLIAM LINEDEK, the millionaire banker and miller of St. Paul, Minn., died suddenly on the 10th of cancer of the stomach. He was 53 years of age.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard college, gave an address at the university at Boulder, Col., on the 10th on elective education. The chapel was crowded and the discourse of President Eliot was cheered to the echo. A reception was held after the lecture. Mrs. Eliot was also present.

A SOLID train of twenty-eight cars, containing 12,300 bushels of shelled corn, was made up at Bloomington, Ill., and dispatched to the seaboard for shipment to Russia. It was all contributed by citizens of McLean county, Ill.

THE blizzard on the 10th did great damage throughout Minnesota and the Dakotas. Communication with Montana was cut off.

THE musicians' union of St. Louis is prepared to take issue with the United States government in the matter of allowing the Marine band, under Prof. Sousa, to make a tour of the country, thereby coming in at least indirect competition with local talent.

REPORTS of damage to winter wheat have been received from Kansas and Illinois.

In the Iowa senate on the 11th the Australian ballot bill passed without a dissenting vote. It is different from the ballot bill passed in the house and will now go to that body again.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND, of St. Paul, is to be made a cardinal.

A CORONER'S jury rendered a verdict to the effect that police officer Purtil killed Thomas McGrail in self defense at Kansas City, Mo.

REV. E. S. WARNER, of the Oxford M. E. church, of St. Paul, Minn., has mysteriously disappeared.

THE SOUTH.

FIFTY-FIVE new industries were established or incorporated in the south during the week ended March 4.

THE exodus of colored people from the neighborhood of Helena, Ark., to Oklahoma continues.

GEN. O. Q. HOWARD has been along the Mexico border in Texas, for the purpose, it is believed, of investigating the Garza campaign.

MRS. ANNE SEMMES, the widow of the late Adm. Raphael Semmes, commander of the confederate cruiser Alabama, died at her home in Mobile, Ala., in her 74th year.

The news has been cabled to New Orleans that Ted Pritchard, the English champion, is willing to fight Fitzsimmons.

Most of the political talk at Raleigh, N. C., has been on the third party, and this was brought about by L. L. Poik's visit there. He says he has severed his connection with the old political parties and is now with the third party. He declares that the new party will sweep the west and claims 40,000 supporters in North Carolina.

THREE negroes, charged with having shot down a deputy sheriff, were taken from the jail at Memphis on the 9th and riddled with bullets.

THE Texas republican convention adopted resolutions endorsing President Harrison and a strong Harrison delegation to Minneapolis was elected.

A NEGRO brute, said to be the most noted criminal in the south, was taken from the jail at Hamburg, Tenn., and hanged recently.

HON. HENRY WATTERSON, in an interview, declared that Mr. Cleveland should not be nominated for president and that the democratic party should come west for its candidate for president.

ON the 11th two more suits against the city of New Orleans were filed in the United States circuit court for \$30,000 each in behalf of the relatives of the Italians killed in the parish prison on the 14th of March, 1891, for the assassination of Chief of Police Hennessy.

LARGE numbers of colored people have left Arkansas bound for Oklahoma.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

GENERAL.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has been confined to his bed with a cold.

MR. EDWARD P. DEACON, who was under arrest at Grasse, France, for shooting and killing Abelle, his wife's paramour, in the Hotel Splendide at Cannes, has been released on 10,000 francs bail.

MRS. FLORENCE ETHEL OSBORNE pleaded guilty to larceny and perjury in London and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at hard labor.

THE pope sent a communication to the papers defending Archbishop Ireland against the attacks of his enemies.

THE floods were so severe in Spain that it took several days before railway and telegraphic communication were restored.

THOUSANDS of starving laborers are clamoring for work in different cities of Germany.

ALL the London newspapers approved the verdict in the Osborne case.

THE Spanish anarchists tried for riot at Cadiz were acquitted.

THE pope has communicated to the newspaper Observator Romano a note defending Most Rev. John Ireland, D. D., archbishop of St. Paul, Minn., against the attacks made upon him by his enemies in the United States.

THE Russian government, in order to alleviate as far as possible the distress among the peasants, is employing large numbers of them at Niñi, Novgorood, Orel Kazan and Tula in clearing off over 3,000 acres of forest land.

THE next Russian military maneuvers, the scene of which will be in the vicinity of Moscow, will be on a gigantic scale. Six army corps under Gen. Obrutschoff and Dragomiroff will take part, besides the guards and other cavalry, the whole reaching a total of 200,000 men.

THE damp exploded in a Belgian colliery on the 11th in a pit where nearly 300 men were at work. The number of the dead is placed at 200.

ANOTHER American sailor was stabbed in the streets of Valparaiso.

THE Standard oil trust, at its next meeting, will dissolve and will not organize in any way, but the company will not go out of business.

It is said that Jay Gould abandoned his Mexican trip because he was afraid of being kidnaped.

THE English liberals oppose Lord Salisbury's position in the seal fisheries matter.

THE two British vessels seized in Behring sea last year for violating the terms of the modus vivendi and turned over to the British authorities for prosecution under that agreement, are said to be among the vessels that have already started for the sealing grounds. These vessels are the Otto and E. E. Marwin.

LOLD SALISBURY'S delay in arranging for a renewal of the modus vivendi in the Behring sea matter has been a matter for private consideration by the leaders of the opposition in Great Britain, resulting in a decision not to move in the matter until the policy of the government appears more definite.

THE LATEST.

OVER half a million British miners have been idle on account of the great strike.

THE governor of Massachusetts has signed the anti-free pass bill.

RECENT heavy storms in Wales destroyed many head of live stock.

AT Mill Grove, Ind., recently, a gas well exploded just as two men went into the gas house to fix for blowing off the gas. Both were terribly burned and will die.

A LETTER written by ex-President Cleveland to Gen. Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, has been made public, in which Mr. Cleveland says that voters should be left free to select their candidates and that his party should act with thoughtfulness and deliberation.

An address has been issued to the people's party calling upon them to meet in their respective towns and villages on Saturday, March 23, for the purpose of organization.

DEPUTY SHERIFF GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Taney county, Mo., was murdered by a mob on Saturday while defending the prisoner Bright, who was lynched for wife murder.

THE emperor of Germany ordered the army in mourning for three days owing to the death of the grand duke of Hesse.

THE French bark Achille was sunk in collision with an unknown steamer on the 14th. Five of the bark's crew were drowned.

AT the meeting of the Upper Mississippi Turnbirek the other day a resolution protesting against Sunday closing of the world's fair was adopted.

THE typhoid fever epidemic made fearful ravages at Villa Laredo, Mex.

REV. DAVID R. ROBINSON, the oldest negro preacher in Iowa, was killed at Ottumwa recently, having been run over by a Burlington engine.

THE state military school at Charleston, S. C., was partially burned the other day. Loss, \$33,000; insured.

FOUR prisoners broke jail at Texarkana, Ark., on the 14th, and made their escape.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET made two farewell appearances before Chicago audiences on the 14th.

IN the senate on the 14th an executive session, lasting an hour, was held at which the Behring sea question was discussed. Petitions on various questions were presented. The nomination of Judge Woods, of Indiana, was favorably reported upon by the judiciary committee. In the house there was nothing of general interest done. The District of Columbia matter was discussed.

LAND SHARPEERS.

Sharks Reaping a Harvest at the Expense of Old Soldiers—The Swindling Scheme Coming to Light.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Letters from old soldiers in regard to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands are pouring in upon Missouri and Kansas Congressmen. They show that unscrupulous persons are reaping a great harvest at the expense of the veterans. The latter are being led to believe that by giving a power of attorney and a fee of \$20, or thereabouts, they can have filed for them a declaratory statement which will entitle them to enter 160 acres of this Cheyenne and Arapahoe land any time within six months. From the number of letters received here by congressmen within the past few weeks it looks as if this new trick had been played upon hundreds if not thousands of old soldiers in the southwestern states. Said a Missouri congressman: "No such declaratory statements can be filed now. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands have not been allotted, much less thrown open to settlement. The acceptance of these fees on the understanding that the statements can be filed now is a great fraud."

Many of the letters which have come are evidently inspired from a common source. They are in identically the same form, and call attention to the following clause in the Harvey bill pending for the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations: "And personal settlement on said Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations shall be a condition precedent to entry thereon at the proper land office, and each settler upon any of said reservations shall be allowed a period of six months after the settlement thereon in which to make such filing."

The writers then go on to say that this bill practically repeals the United States statute which allows old soldiers to file declaratory statements through an agent and have six months to make entry upon the land. In other words, the Harvey bill stands in the way of the persons who are gathering in the \$20 bills right and left in Missouri and Kansas and promising to file declaratory statements as agents for the old soldiers.

ON HIS SOUTHERN TOUR.

Senator Hill Makes Speeches at Roanoke, Va., and Other Places.

ROANOKE, Va., March 15.—The train bearing Senator Hill and his party through the south was met about five miles from Roanoke by a delegation from that city. The members boarded the train early this morning to invite the senator to address the people during the ten minutes stop at Roanoke. Senator Hill finally consented to make a few remarks.

When Roanoke was reached several thousand people were found assembled and the Roanoke machine works band played airs of welcome. Senator Hill's ten minute speech was devoted largely to the presentation of democratic principles and a review of the work of the democratic party in the state of New York. He was warmly cheered at intervals.

At Radford, Va., a city of 6,000, the train stopped for three minutes. A delegation boarded the train and insisted that Senator Hill address the people briefly. There were loud cries of "Hill, Hill," and the senator stepped out on the platform and made a short speech. He was greeted with loud cheers.

At Pulaski and Wytheville large crowds were assembled and at each place Senator Hill's appearance on the platform was the signal for enthusiasm. At these towns, however, he refrained from any extended remarks and limited himself merely to thanking the people for their welcome.

Death of Grand Duke Ludwig IV.

DARMSTADT, March 15.—Grand Duke Ludwig IV. died at 1:15 yesterday morning. He was unconscious throughout the preceding part of the night. Three of his daughters and Prince Ernst Ludwig, his heir, were at his bedside at the time of his death. The body is in mourning. In the English quarter, where the grand duke was especially popular, many houses are draped.

Diaz Will Be Re-elected.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 15.—Political clubs are being organized throughout the republic, supporting the re-election of President Diaz, the latest organization of the kind being the old Alamo club, having a membership of 3,000 workmen, which has just been formed.

Senator Morrill Very Sick.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Justin Smith Morrill, the venerable senator from Vermont, is reported to be dangerously ill of pneumonia. His son this morning stated that the senator passed the night quite comfortably and that his condition to-day, although somewhat improved, is still serious.

Wrecked by a Broken Rail.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 15.—A north bound passenger train on the Wisconsin Central road was wrecked by a broken rail at Dale this morning. The wreck took fire and the sleepers and coaches were entirely destroyed. Brakeman Gilderson was killed.

Two Atchison Men Die Suddenly.

ATCHISON, March 14.—Two residents of Atchison, Hardin Hovey, aged 63, and J. N. Shoemaker, aged 57, died early this morning, the former of quinsy and the latter of lung trouble. Hovey for years collected tolls at the bridge.

INVESTIGATING TRUSTS.

A Representative of the Department of Justice Expresses Himself on the Subject.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Charles M. Horton, of the department of justice at Washington, returned from Minneapolis, via Kansas City and St. Louis, where he has been investigating the cordage trust. He went there to investigate a complaint that the state officials of Minnesota were unable by reason of the cordage trust manipulations to procure machinery for making binding twine in the state penitentiary at Stillwater. He says he found the complaint well founded; that John Good, the New York manufacturer of binding twine machines, was in the power of the trust, and could sell to no one outside of it. The state officials, balked in this direction, consulted the cordage trust, and were informed that they could have the machines if the state would give a bond of \$200,000 to indemnify the trust against loss by reason of the manufacture of twine in the penitentiary. So the state has been compelled to use an inferior, old-style machine, making the output so small that it cannot affect the market. Mr. Horton says he cannot even learn the price charged for twine by the trust. He declares it controls the entire output of sisal and manilla, but has so guarded everything that he does not believe that sufficient evidence can be got to justify an indictment.

Mr. Horton says that certain facts in regard to the alleged dressed beef combine and the so-called biscuit trust have been laid before him and that he proposes to investigate them. The charge against the "Big Three" packers, Armour, Swift and Morris, is that they control the dressed-beef business of the country, fix the prices for cattle on the hoof and compel wholesale butchers to buy of them or go out of the business by establishing competing houses in their territory.

A BILK STRIKE.

Thousands of English Coal Miners Stopped Work.

LONDON, March 14.—The great coal miners' strike was begun to-day in accordance with the plan of the miners' federation, which, in its manifesto issued a few days ago, declared that the holiday the men proposed to take was for the purpose of clearing the markets of the surplus coal and for restricting the output, in order to prevent the masters from using the low prices as an excuse for lowering wages.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the men employed in the mines in Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire stopped work, and the ponies were removed from the pits. The only men now at work are the surface men, pumpers and ventilators attendants, whom the federation has not called out. Mining has completely stopped. It was hoped until to-day that some sort of a compromise would be arrived at, but no agreement could be reached, and the strange spectacle presents itself of the employees quitting work in the masters' interests, for it cannot be denied that if any advantage is to be derived from higher prices, the mine owners, as compared with the miners, will reap the greater portion.

The 20,000 miners in Nottingham quit work at noon to-day. When they came out of the pits they brought their tools with them.

The coal output in the Bristol district already mined is nearly exhausted. The miners have ceased work, and as a result the price of coal has gone up four shillings. Many manufacturers refuse to pay the price demanded and have closed their factories. In this respect the action of the miners is working greatly to the harm of operatives employed in other industries.

ANOTHER LYNCHING.

A Brutal Tramp Hanged in Carroll County, Mo., by Indignant Farmers.

CARROLLTON, Mo., March 14.—Carrollton was greatly excited Saturday night over the arrest and lynching of an unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, who was arrested that day at Wakenda for an assault upon Mrs. John Perretton, the wife of a German farmer who lives three miles northeast of town. Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock the man went to Mrs. Perretton's and asked for a drink. Mrs. Perretton gave him a cup of water, when he made known his purpose, to accomplish which he beat Mrs. Perretton almost to insensibility. His crime done, he fled, closely followed by the infuriated neighbors. Saturday the efforts of the officers were rewarded by the capture, as above stated.

The mob was thoroughly organized for hours before the lynching took place. The sheriff knew that nightfall meant an attack on the jail and that the only salvation for his prisoner was to fly with him from the country. He selected two trusted deputies and placing the prisoner in their charge at dusk let them out of the west kitchen door of the jail building. It was the intention to reach a point on the Washburn track and by signal stop the early evening train. This was thought to be the only chance to save Gordon from the mob's hands.

The sheriff's movements were watched, however, and before he reached the railroad tracks an angry mob took the prisoner away from him and hanged the fellow to a tree. Gordon made a full confession and said he deserved his fate.

ONLY A PICTURE.

'Tis all that's left to meet our anxious gaze— Her picture hanging on a whitewashed wall; 'Tis what is left by death's all-greedy craze— 'Tis all we have—her picture—that is all.

MY GREAT SCARE.

The Visitor I Mistook for an Escaped Lunatic.

It was on the 5th day of November, known as Guy Fawkes day in the old almanac that hung above the mantel in the maternal grandmother's long disused room upstairs.

And, as it happened, I was alone in the house. Father had gone to take his russet apples to market—the apples that I myself had helped to harvest and pack into barrels—and was not expected home until to-morrow night at the earliest.

"I say, Miss Ruth," he said, "there's plenty of wood, and everything's all snug for the night, and I'm going over to Stephenson's. They're in trouble over there."

"Trouble, Peter? What kind of trouble? Is the old man sick?" But in answer to my query Peter only uttered an indistinct remark and went out, slamming the door behind him.

I stood in front of the fire looking down at the embers and pondering within myself. The Stephenson's, who lived in an old graystone house on the other side of the precipitous gien, had always been a riddle to me.

The family was small, consisting of only a crabbed old man, his portentously silent wife and two tall, ungainly sons, and what on earth they did with all the big, echoing rooms, or how they

you're alone in the house, without asking who's there.

"How did you know I was alone in the house?" "I just met Peter goin' to Stephenson's."

"Oh," said I. "But we don't have tramps here, Mrs. Gludge."

"I'm not so certain of that," said the farmer's wife. "You folks hain't lived here as long as I have. We're just nigh enough to the Canada line to have queer characters prowlin' about when ye least expect 'em. And then there's Stephenson's."

"What of Stephenson's?" I cried, eagerly. "Who is Stephenson anyway? Do tell me, Mrs. Gludge."

"Well, I declare!" said Mrs. Gludge. "Is it possible, now, that they hain't told you?"

"They have told me nothing," said I. "Well, it's likely they didn't want to scare you or make you nervous," said Mrs. Gludge. "But all the same, I think you oughter to know."

"Mrs. Gludge," cried I, seizing her arm, "what is it? Do tell me!"

"It's a private home," said Mrs. Gludge, lowering her voice to a whisper, as though the raindrops and the rustling fir boughs could overhear.

"A what?" I gasped. "For people of feeble mind," explained the woman, "and lunatics," tapping her forehead as she spoke.

I stared at her. "Then," cried I, "that's that Peter meant when he said that—that—"

"One of the poor creatures has somehow given 'em the slip," said Mrs. Gludge; "an English gentleman from Montreal has only been there a few days. Nobody knows just how it happened, but happen it did. My man's gone over with a lantern to help hunt for him; so has Peter."

"He might have told me," I cried, indignantly. "Anyway, I don't think he ought to have left you here alone," said Mrs. Gludge, severely.

"But you've come to stay with me, Mrs. Gludge?" "Bless your heart, Miss Ruth, no! I'm on my way to carry a letter to Mr. Romney's up the road—a very important letter, with 'in haste' writ on it." (For in addition to her duties as a farmer's wife and mother of a large family of little children, Mrs. Gludge helped her husband in the care of the obscure little country post office a mile down the road). "And—by the way, I'd nearly forgot it—I've a letter for you, too. That's what brought me here."

"For me, Mrs. Gludge?" "Instinctively I put out my hand to grasp the treasure, while the woman fumbled first in one and then in the other of her pockets.

"It's very strange," she said. "I made sure I had it. I did have it when I started away from home; but now I remember. Just at the foot of Gibb's Cliff I took out my handkerchief to tie around my neck—the wind came so keen around the rocks—and I must a-pulled it out with that, and every thing too pitch dark around me to see. Oh, Miss Ruth, I'm so sorry! Please don't report me, that's a good young lady, or I shall lose my place."

I swallowed down a big lump of discomfiture in my throat and tried to laugh. "Report you, Mrs. Gludge!" said I. "Of course not. It wasn't your fault. If you hadn't kindly thought of me and started to bring it on your way to Romney's you would never have lost it."

"And quite true," said Mrs. Gludge, ruefully; "but all the same I wish I hadn't been so thoughtless. I'll send the boys out to look for it just as soon as—"

there holding out his hands to the genial warmth.

"How had he gained an entrance? Had I carelessly neglected to bolt the big door after Mrs. Gludge's departure? Yes, I must have done so—and that was a proof of how utterly unfit I was to be left by myself. For a second I stood there quivering and quaking, my heart thumping like a triphammer, and a cold sweat breaking out upon my forehead, before I decided what to do.

I had never seen a bank burglar, to be sure, but I was pretty certain this black-haired gentleman did not belong to that race. And I did not think he acted like any other scoundrel who was fleeing from the rigors of the law. He must be the English gentleman gone wrong in his head, who had "escaped" from the Stephenson's.

I was alone in the house with a maniac. And at the idea my heart beat more violently than ever, and the cold drops grew colder on my brow.

With a sudden instinct I decided that that there was nothing for it but fight. The worst feature of the case was that I could not get out of the house (be it remembered that Peter had taken away the key to the back kitchen door in his pocket) without passing directly through the room where the escaped lunatic sat basking before the fire.

This, however, must be faced; there was no remedy for it, and with one blind rush I precipitated myself through the room, tumbling over the cat and scattering a shower of butternuts as I went, and darted headlong through the door, with an involuntary shriek that might have rent the ceiling, if ceilings were rent in that way except in the pages of romance.

Directly in the arms of—Jack, my own brother Jack, who was coming in from the van with a light valise in one hand and a dripping carriage robe in the other.

"Halloo!" bawled Jack, staggering under the blow of my very unexpected appearance. "Why—what the—I declare if it isn't Ruthy!"

"Oh, Jack! oh, Jack!" I screamed, clutching at him like the drowning man at the proverbial straw.

"Where are all the folks? What has become of the stable keys? What have you done with Carleton?" he demanded. But I paid no heed to his interrogatories.

"Come, Jack!" I cried; "come quickly. The escaped lunatic! He's right here in the keeping-room! Oh, Jack, I do hope you've got your revolver?"

"What?" roared Jack. "An escaped lunatic? Where the deuce has he come from? Has he hurt Carleton?" He made a spring towards the keeping-room, in whose door stood the tall pale man, straining his eyes out into the night.

"Where is he?" shouted Jack. "Where's who?" said the escaped lunatic, in a pleasant, slightly drawing voice; "it wasn't he! It was a she! And she cleared the floor in a single bound, and—oh, I'm sure I beg a thousand pardons," as he caught sight of me. "But please, what is the matter?"

In a second my mental vision became as clear as crystal. I saw it all and I envied Priscilla, the cat, because I could not vanish under the china cupboard as she did and be gone.

I could only blush and hang my head and stammer out incoherent apologies amid the laughter of Jack and the polite apologies of the friend whom he had unexpectedly brought from Montreal with him, and whose coming had been announced, as it seemed, by this very letter Mrs. Gludge had lost.

That's all. There is no sequel to my story. In real life I have found that stories seldom do have sequels. I had had a dreadful fright, and they all laughed at me first and made excuses for me and petted me afterwards and said: "Poor little Ruthy."

Father declared that he would never risk such a thing again, and discharged Peter on the spot, but Peter came back to his work the next day, just as usual, and he is here still. Mr. Carleton was very nice and apologetic for coming in without knocking to dry himself, while Jack was leading the horse to the barn, but he has not yet fallen in love with me, as an orthodox hero ought to do.

The genuine escaped lunatic was captured near Stephenson's and taken to Montreal under the impression that he was the governor general going to take possession of his vice regency. And just half an hour after we had settled down to the cracking of butternuts and drinking sweet cider that night, a merry group, a peculiar knocking sounded at the door, and Mrs. Gludge's voice was heard proclaiming: "If you please, miss, I've come to keep you company!"—True Flag.

A BABY'S DIARY.

The Reflections of a Cool and Calculating Youngster.

First Week—As near as I am able to judge from appearances my arrival has kicked up quite an excitement in the household. I have been weighed and the figures were given at eight pounds. I have also been carefully inspected and have been pronounced sound in wind and limb. It's a go as far as I am concerned. My young dad seems to be tickled half to death, and his breath smells of beer. When he heard I was a boy he went out back of the house and jumped on his hat for joy. If I don't make him jump for some other cause before I get over this redness of complexion, then you may play marbles on my bald head!

Second Week—Nurse is here yet and I'm on my good behavior. She looks to me like a woman who wouldn't take much sass from a youngster and I don't want a row until my muscle works up a little more. Several parties in to see me and I had to listen to the usual congratulations. Some talk of bringing me up on a bottle, but I'll have something to say about that later on. I'm lying low and taking things easy. Dad is still walking around with a grin on his face and there was a smell of gin cocktail in the room last night. When he remarked that I was just the quietest and most good-natured baby in all New York I came near giving myself dead away. There's a surprise in store for that hayseed and it'll hit him like a load of brick.

Third Week—Everything so-so. Nurse goes Saturday night. She brags about what a little darling I am, but she mistrusts me. People keep coming in to paw me over and look at my feet. The general verdict is (ahem!) that I'm just the cutest, handsomest young'un ever born. That's all bosh, however, and I'm not at all stuck on my shape.

They allowed dad to carry me around a few minutes last evening and you'd a-thought he owned the earth. He said he could walk with me for a week and I just gurgled. He'll drop to something before he is a week older. I haven't said much thus far, but I've done a heap of thinking just the same. I don't propose to take advantage of the baby act much longer. Had a row with the nurse and had to give in, Benteen but not conquered.

Fourth Week—I told you I'd do it and I did! The night after the nurse left I took up that unfinished business with dad and along about 1 o'clock in the morning he was the sickest man you ever saw. I didn't want to kill him in one day and so saved some of him over for the next. Colle, you know. All babies have it and I wasn't going to be left out. Kicks, squirms, wriggles, yells, with dad trotting up and down until he finally shook his fist under my nose and hoped I'd die.

Then I let up a little, but I've got a lot more colic saved up. The happy grin has quite vanished from his face and they say he has lost five pounds. That's all right. I propose to take a hand in from this time on. If the old man gets out to lodge or a checker party again this winter you just ask me how it happened. I'm keeping the run of things under the proper dates and now and then I'll dish you up half a column or so, and let you know who's running the house. Dad may go any day next week, but as for me I've come to stay.

—M. Quad, N. Y. World.

HIS GREAT SCHEME.

He Makes an Appointment With Himself and Keeps It.

He pondered deeply on the subject and the more he pondered the more puzzled he seemed to be, until a happy thought struck him.

His smile was one of triumph as he drew his chair up to his desk, hastily scribbled a note, marked it. "Deliver promptly at seven thirty p. m.," and then called a messenger.

"Do not deliver this until the time given," he cautioned the messenger. Then he went back to his work with a mind free from care.

At seven thirty o'clock that evening he was at home in his easy chair reading a newspaper when the door-bell rang.

"A message for you, sir," said the servant. "For me!" he exclaimed in surprise. "Yes, sir."

He hastily glanced it over, dropped it, and started for his coat. "Promised to meet Shillaber of Keokuk at the Tremont House at eight o'clock," he explained to his wife. "I had forgotten all about it."

She picked up the note after he had gone. It read as follows: Charles L. Billings, Esq.—Dear Sir: Do not forget your engagement with Shillaber at the Tremont House at 8 o'clock. Very truly, CHARLES L. BILLINGS.

"Wonderful memory!" mused his wife. "I wonder if he had to write a note to himself to keep from forgetting the hour of our wedding."—Chicago Tribune.

A Patron of Art. Mrs. Slindiet—My dear, there's a lot of big chromes bein' sold cheap down to Daub & Co.'s. Go and get a dozen and have them sent right up, so I can hang 'em before the boarders come in to tea. Get high-colored summer scenes, the hottest looking you can find, with cows wading in streams, girls swinging in hammocks, people fanning themselves, and so on.

Daughter—Why do you want that kind, ma? Mrs. Slindiet—Coal's gone up.—Good News.

FIGHTING ON SKATES.

A Novel Battle Between Spaniards and Hollanders.

Once upon a time King Philip, of Spain, went to war with Holland, the country where the land is lower than the sea-level and there have to be big walls, called dikes, to keep the water from sweeping over the fields. This fight was so eager to subdue the country that he waged the war with all the means at his command. He sent to Holland, as his commander-in-chief, the duke of Alva, a Spanish nobleman and a famous general. After the war had been going on a long time, and many towns had been seized, the duke saw that if he could take Amsterdam he could easily overcome the rest of Holland—but between Amsterdam and the king's forces lay the city of Haarlem.

The duke sent his son Don Frederick to capture Haarlem. The city was almost surrounded by water, then frozen over, as it was winter. There were a few ships lying near Haarlem, but they were held fast by the ice, and might easily have been captured had not the sailors dug a trench all around them, and fortified them against the enemy.

As soon as Don Frederick arrived he sent a body of soldiers to attack the ships. The soldiers marched out to the vessels, but as they came near a body of armed men on skates sprang from the trench.

The Hollanders were used to skating from their very babyhood, for in winter the canals and sea were frozen for miles around, and everybody skated. Not only did they skate for fun, but to market and their daily business, just as easily and far more quickly than they could walk. They used to have games and sham battles on the ice, so that when there was need for real fighting, they knew what to do.

But the Spaniards lived in a southern country where there is little ice, and they never went sliding or skating. When they saw the Hollanders dart out at them, their feet shod with steel, appearing almost to fly in the air, they thought the enemy must be aided by witchcraft! They were tempted to run, such was their amazement and terror.

However, when the bullets came flying among them, they tried to pick up their courage and fight. But their efforts were feeble, for, unable to keep their footing on the slippery surface, they would stumble and fall, while the Hollanders would glide by unharmed and send their bullets to the mark.

The Hollanders were victorious; and, when they drove the Spaniards off the ice, several hundred of the enemy lay dead, while the conquerors scarcely suffered any loss. When the duke heard of this defeat he was much surprised, and decided that he would not be beaten again in that way.

So he ordered seven thousand pairs of skates, and commanded all the soldiers to learn to skate. They had fun while learning, but not long afterward were able to handle their weapons on ice as boldly as the Hollanders. But they had little occasion to make use of this new accomplishment, for a sudden thaw and flood made it possible for the ships to sail away, and the sailors' brave spirits were much cheered by the sudden frost that followed and rendered them safe from naval attack for a time.

The Spaniards soon after captured Haarlem, but they had to fight hard to take it, for the city was well fortified and the people brave.—St. Nicholas.

HOW NOT TO TAKE COLD.

Beneficial Effects of Cold Water and Air Baths.

We should not simply undertake to dodge a cold, but we should keep ourselves on such a high plane of vital resistance to disease that a cold can not catch us. We need to be in an unsusceptible state of vigorous health, and then there is small danger of contracting any disease. A cold is primarily a nervous disease induced by a bodily state in which the circulation through the nervous system has been disturbed.

Exposure to cold air and cold water or contact with cold substances, are not sufficient alone to cause us to take cold. It is only when there is an abnormal degree of reaction that harm befalls us. A vigorous, healthy body has power to readjust itself and react without unfavorable results. But if we shut ourselves up in hot, close rooms and wear superabundance of warm clothing, the skin becomes weakened, loses tone and so can not protect us from cold by proper reaction. Cool water baths and air baths, accompanied by brisk rubbing of the surface, are excellent tonics for the skin, and one or the other should be taken every morning, when the night clothes are changed for those of the day. Most people are ridiculously afraid of letting a breath of cold air or a dash of cold water touch their bodies.—From a Lecture by Dr. J. H. Kellogg.

Spring Millinery.

Few changes of shape are in spring bonnets. The low flat models are retained, and bell crowns are a marked feature. Brims are straight-edged, with a slight point in front. Capotes, toques, turbans, pokes and round hats—small, medium-sized, and large—make up the first importations. Open lace straws and fancy braids come in all colors and in most varied designs, ready to be sewed into shape by the milliners. For simpler hats there are many of chip of light weight and of Neapolitan braid, or ermine, as it is called in Europe. There are also the durable Milans and English split straws in all colors for general wear. The spring hat may match the dress in color, but the greater number will be of ecru or black fancifully trimmed to wear with various dresses. For country hats in midsummer, rush straws in fancy colors are woven in basket patterns, with a box pleating of the straw on the brim.—Harper's Bazar.

Lucid—New Teutonic Conductor (who has been told to call off the name of every street, but has forgotten "the next")—Here comes another one.—S. Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.



Ought to be smaller—the great, gripping, old-fashioned pill. There's too much unpleasantness for the money. Ought to be better, too. They're big enough, and make trouble enough, to do more good.

That's just what Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do,—more good. Instead of weakening the system, they renovate it; instead of upsetting, they cleanse and regulate it—mildly, gently, and naturally. They're the original Little Liver Pills—the smallest but most effective, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and easiest to take. Only one little Pellet for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

They're the cheapest pills you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get. It's a plan peculiar to Dr. Pierce's medicines.

Cocoas DUTCH PROCESS. Made by the... are "Treated with Carbonate of Soda, Magnesia, Potash or Bicarbonate of Soda." The use of chemicals can be readily detected by the peculiar odor from newly opened packages, and also from a glass of water in which a small quantity of chemically treated cocoa has been placed and allowed to remain for several days.

There is ease for those far gone in consumption—no recovery—ease. There is cure for those not far gone. There is prevention—better than cure—for those who are threatened.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, even if you are only a little thin. Free.

Scott & Brown, Chemists, 125 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM. ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM CURES GOLD AND SILVER CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT. It always inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell. TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 20 cents at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 53 Warren Street, New York.

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

FLAGS. SALVATION OIL. KILLS ALL PAIN—25 CENTS A BOTTLE. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your cough for 25c.

STUDY LAW AT HOME. TAKE A COURSE IN THE SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW. (Incorporated.) Send ten cents (stamp) for particulars to J. COVENS, JR., Sec'y, DETROIT, MICH. No. 534 WHITNEY BLOCK. OP-NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

CANCER AND TUMORS. No knife, no pain. Dr. GRATON, 142 Elm St., Chicago. OP-NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

PENSIONS. For all Soldiers & Disabled. Create, 25 years experience. E. W. REUBEN & SONS, Washington, D. C. OP-NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT

Practical Application of Single Tax.

The following extract from an editorial of the Detroit News, one of the leading papers of the West, shows at once the forward drift of single tax sentiment in Detroit, and the effect of practically applying single tax methods as far as existing laws permit.

"To watch the gradual shifting of taxes on land values in Detroit, in spite of the law demanding the equal taxation of all kinds of property—though property in land is very different from property in what results in human exertion—is an interesting study.

Not long ago the assessors here held to the notion that "unproductive property," which was generally land held out of use, should be more nominally assessed, from the mistaken idea that the owner would be imposed upon if made to pay on its true value.

Now, however, the contrary view has prevailed. Now if improved and unimproved land in the same vicinity are assessed the same amount per foot and though the city's burden are yet far from being equalized, still there is seen in the assessors' books many an attempt in this direction."

Take the assessment rolls in this city for the past four years. The tax on land values independent of all improvements have been:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Assessed Land Values. Rows for 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891.

From 1888 to 1891 the increase is \$17,890,430. From 1888 to 1889 the increase was \$2,493,650; from 1889 to 1890 it was \$4,487,380; and from 1890 to 1891 it was \$10,909,400.

Now take a look at the building valuations for the same years, keeping in mind that during that period there has been not less than \$20,000,000 expended on new edifices and the repairing of others sufficiently, probably, to replace the natural decay that comes to all the products of man, and that commences from the moment they are completed.

That is the law of nature from which there is no escape. The building valuations for 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Assessed Building Valuation. Rows for 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891.

While land values were advancing \$17,890,430, building valuations advanced from 1888 to 1891 \$3,395,910—less than one-third of that value which attaches to land because of location. It paid better to buy a piece of land and hold it out of use, than to take the same amount of money and put it into business that would give employment to labor.

Of course it is understood that this increased assessment of buildings is not the full value of this kind of property erected. The assessors know, now, if they never knew it before, that they can be deceived as to the value of buildings. A gaudy one may be assessed too high, a more modest looking one may be assessed too low, or vice versa.

Equalizing Wealth.

A. M. Rich, of Sebago Lake, Me., writes to say that in replying to his question as to the equalizing of wealth, we did not understand him. He has no desire to equalize possessions regardless of service, but believing that Barnum and Stewart collected more wealth than they had produced, he felt that somebody had been impoverished, and he asks how the single tax can afford a remedy for such cases.

In this way: General demand for labor products is the employer of all labor. Land is the storehouse to which labor must resort to obtain labor products. Land is now largely held out of use. This appropriation gives a scarcity value to land, and labor is forced to pay for access, even to the poorest. Thus all labor is impeded, and many laborers are completely locked out.

That condition forces laborers to seek employers who can unlock nature's storehouse by paying the price to its owners. This in turn makes such a glut in the labor market that labor is cheapened. The demands of laborers being a very large proportion of the general demand for labor products, the cheapening of labor materially diminishes the effective demand of laborers for labor products.

This falling off of demand for products causes a falling off of the demands of employers for labor. Laborers, nevertheless, need employment, and the competition for opportunities to work becomes keener, still further cheapening labor, and consequently still further lessening the effective demand for products.

There is, therefore, a downward tendency of the poor value which enables men like Barnum and Stewart to get rich, just as Mr. Rich sees it, through the impoverishment of their employes.

Now, if the single tax were applied it would be unprofitable to own land except to use it. Hence, unused land would be put to use, which would increase the demand of employers for labor, or be abandoned, which would widen the opportunities of laborers to employ themselves.

The action and reaction, now, certainly tend to lessen wages and decrease demand for products. Under the single tax the action and reaction would constantly tend to raise wages and increase the demand for products.

And just as now the Barnums and the Stewarts get rich through the impoverishment of their employes, they and their employes together would get rich under the operation of the single tax; for competent men would not sell their services below their value, which would tend constantly upwards.

TARIFF SHOT.

High Duties Mean Low Prices For Wool—Low Duties Mean High Prices—Expert Opinion Proved By Statistics. Under the operation of high duties the price of domestic wool has always gone down. Under low tariffs, however, wool has risen in price.

On this point we have the testimony of Mr. Thomas Dolan, who declared in a letter to the New York World, on the fall in the price of wool as a result of the increased duties imposed by the McKinley tariff, that it was distinctly promised by the protectionists who took part in the conferences of wool growers and manufacturers.

Under the operation of the existing tariff (the tariff of 1867) the price of wool has gradually gone down. All wools were free of duty down to 1824, when a duty of 15 to 30 per cent. was imposed.

This duty was increased by the tariff of 1828 to 4 cents per pound and 50 per cent. Under the compromise tariff of 1833 the duty was gradually lowered, and in 1842 it stood at 4 cents per pound and 26 per cent. The tariff of 1842 raised it again to 3 cents per pound and 30 per cent.

The act of 1846 made the duty on wool 30 per cent; that of 1857 put low grades on the free list and cut down the rate on all other wools to 24 per cent. The Morrill tariff of 1861 increased the duty to 9 cents per pound, and the special wool tariff of 1867 raised the duties to 10 cents per pound and 11 per cent on clothing wools, and 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent on combing wools.

The tariff of 1882 took off the ad valorem duties, but left the pound duties as they were, and the McKinley tariff added another cent to the duty on clothing wools.

The average prices given are compiled from Mawg & Curry's circular, as printed in the "Statistical Abstract of the United States."

Table with 3 columns: Year, Wool Free of Duty, Higher Wool Duties, Lower Wool Duties, Still Lower Wool Duties, Wool Duties Raised, Wool Duties Raised Still Higher, Very High Duties Imposed by McKinley Tariff.

tional authority, would destroy all income from imports and compel us to look to some other source for the necessary revenues. The treasury department has sent to the committee all the information obtainable in regard to this industry.

A letter received by it from a prominent manufacturer states that there are in the United States thirty-five cordage and binding twine factories, twenty-nine of which are owned and controlled by the National Cordage Co. of New York. The twenty-nine in the trust, if it may be so termed, produces 60 per cent of the total output. There was produced and consumed in the United States in 1890 50,000 tons of twine, all but 7,000 tons of which were made from foreign grown fibers.

STEEL RAIL TRUST PROFITS. Lower Prices For Pig Iron, Lower Wages, and Higher Prices For Rails Make Enormous Profits. Early in 1891 the steel rail trust clinched its grip upon the market for steel rails by the consolidation of the two mills at Scranton, Pa.

Table with 2 columns: Month, Price per Ton. Rows for January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Bessemer pig iron is now selling in Pittsburgh at \$14.90 per ton. But a ton of steel rails can be bought at less than \$30 at the mills. In the report on the cost of producing iron and steel products in the United States, for which investigations were made in 1889, the commissioner of labor says:

The department has been positively informed relative to the cost of making steel rails in several of the very largest establishments in the United States, and there is no shadow of a doubt in the mind of the writer that in these establishments the actual cost of standard steel rails is, and has been for some time, within a few cents of \$22 per ton.

FREE BINDING TWINE. Report on Congressman Bryan's Bill to Put Binding Twine on the Free List. The first one of the reports of the ways and means committee on the three tariff bills ordered reported to the house has been prepared by Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, who drew up the bill. It is to accompany the bill making binding twine free of duty, and will be presented to the house in a day or two.

THE CZAR DEPOSED. Ex-Speaker Reed Has Sunk Into Oblivion. Mr. Thomas B. Reed would make a picturesque candidate for the presidency. There is not much doubt that Mr. Reed would like the office. He was unquestionably ambitious for it two years ago, and had probably serious hopes that the plum of the republican nomination might fall into his mouth.

NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. Boies cannot carry his own state if he is nominated by the democrat for president. Ex-Senator Warner Miller—just peeping up from his three years' berth outside the breastwork, predicts that the republicans will surely carry New York. And other optimistic members of the same party indulge in equally hopeful auguries.

FALSE PROPHETS. Republican Hopes That Have Never Been Fulfilled. The republican prophets are again sending forth their cheerful messages. Senator Allison predicts that Gov.

Boies cannot carry his own state if he is nominated by the democrat for president. Ex-Senator Warner Miller—just peeping up from his three years' berth outside the breastwork, predicts that the republicans will surely carry New York.

As for New York—well, a recollection of the republican prophecies for the last seven years is enough to make Mr. Depey's "brass monkey stand up on his hind legs and laugh his head off." Every year the democrats were to be beaten, destroyed, buried, wiped out, annihilated. And every year the democrats have won.

And yet they were beaten by nearly fifty thousand votes. The World led them all at prognostics. It estimated the democratic plurality within less than one thousand votes of the official count.

A BLUSTERING AUTOCRAT. Czar Reed Attempts a Continuance of His Bullying Tactics. Ex-Speaker Reed's attempted criticism of Speaker Crisp's ruling on the question of a quorum in congress was ill-timed and pointless.

There is another reason for Reed's silence on this point which he would appreciate if he were not insensible to humiliation. He led his party by his revolutionary practices to the most disastrous defeat in its history. Any man not having the skin of a rhinoceros would in Reed's place feel keenly the shame and disgrace of that defeat.

NOTES AND OPINIONS. Strange how the republican millionaires with political aspirations long to get down among the masses and feel the throbbing pulse of the lowly. Taffy for the "poor workingman" is now on tap all along the line and flows with a freedom that exposes its thinness.

—President Harrison will be supported in the Minneapolis convention by a solid delegation from Indiana, but the shining name of W. W. Dudley does not appear in the list of delegates.

—Ex-Speaker Reed has several times made an exhibition of himself during the present session of congress. He is apparently imbued with the notion that he is a privileged character by reason of the show of brief authority with which he was invested in the Fifty-first congress.

—Every law for the degradation of the currency passed in this country has been enacted by the republican party and has been a republican law. Effrontery cannot go further than in the suggestion of the New York Tribune that republican representatives in congress run away from a vote on free coinage if the bill shall come before the house for final action.

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The Chase County Courant.
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher
Issued every Thursday.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.
At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Leavenworth, on Friday, March 4th 1892, for the purpose of calling a Delegate State Convention to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be held at the city of Chicago, Ill., on June 21, 1892, the city of Salina was unanimously 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 county in the State and one delegate for each 500 votes and fraction of 150 or more so cast. Therefore, 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 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing 28 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:

Allan	5	Lincoln	5
Anderson	4	Linn	4
Atchison	30	Logan	4
Barber	5	Marion	5
Barton	5	Marshall	5
Bourbon	7	McPherson	5
Brown	5	Miami	5
Ruler	5	Montgomery	5
Chase	3	Morton	5
Chautauque	3	Neosho	5
Cherokee	3	Osage	5
Cheyenne	3	Osborne	5
Clay	5	Pawnee	5
Clark	5	Phillips	5
Cloud	5	Pottawatomie	5
Coffey	5	Rawlins	5
Comanche	5	Shawnee	5
Cowley	5	Sherman	5
Crawford	5	Smith	5
Decatur	5	Stafford	5
Dickinson	5	Stanton	5
Doniphan	5	Sumner	5
Douglas	5	Thomas	5
Ellis	5	Trigg	5
Ellis	5	Wallace	5
Ford	5	Wabunsee	5
Franklin	5	Washington	5
Finney	5	Wichita	5
Garfield	5	Wilson	5
Geary	5	Wyandotte	5
Gery	5		
Graham	5		
Grant	5		
Gray	5		
Greenwood	5		
Greely	5		
Hamilton	5		
Harper	5		
Haskell	5		
Hodgeman	5		
Jackson	5		
Jefferson	5		
Jewell	5		
Johnson	5		
Kearney	5		
Kingman	5		
Kiowa	5		
Labette	5		
Lane	5		
Leavenworth	15		

W. C. JONES, Chairman.
W. H. L. PEPPERILL, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.
The Democratic County Central Committee of Chase County will meet at the COURANT office, on Saturday afternoon, March 19, 1892, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of calling a convention to elect delegates to the State Convention, to meet at Salina, April 20, 1892, to elect delegates to the National Convention to meet at Chicago, June 21, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of these United States. All Democrats are invited to meet with the Committee.

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

Democrats abusing Democratic candidates for the Presidential nomination is doubtless very amusing to the Republicans, but it is hardly the proper way to start a successful campaign. Suppose you think about this the next time you feel inclined to say something bad about the candidate who is not your personal choice.—*Burlington Independent.*

Because we gave the *Reveille* outfit a slight hint, last week, that we wanted to do no borrowing or lending of material with them, they having condensed (?) to lend us some matter, in complaisance, perhaps, for the county printing steal, that paper now gets on its ear and claims the COURANT is owned by the *Leader*, a charge too ridiculous for it even to make the COURANT's most bitter enemies believe.

The editor of the COURANT was in attendance at the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee at Leavenworth, on the 4th instant, and if any vote was taken on the question of fusion with the People's party or any other party, he knows nothing about it; hence, he would like to know how Republican editors know that at that meeting two-thirds of said committee favored a fusion with the People's party, on an Electoral ticket or any other ticket.

Tom Morgan, of the *Eureka Messenger*, has been highly complimented on his humorous remarks at the Leavenworth banquet, on the evening of the 4th. Now if there is anything more than these compliments that would add to Tom's pride, it would be his selection as one of the delegates to the Chicago convention from the Fourth District. Mr. Morgan has well earned this honorable recognition from his party, and we trust that it will be promptly extended to him.—*Hutchinson Times.*

We heartily endorse the foregoing, and hope he will be elected.

The Atchison *Patriot* is authority for the statement that an arrangement has been consummated between leading politicians on both sides whereby the Democrats are to name the Congressmen from the First and Second Districts and the Associate Justice, the People's party to have the other five Congressmen, the remainder of the State ticket and all the Presidential Electors. The *Messenger* is here to state that the Democrats of the State will never ratify such a juggling fusion as that. It gives the People's party the offices and the Democrats the "fuse." An equal divide, or substantially that, is the only kind of proposition that will go in this campaign.—*Eureka Messenger.*

The COURANT is the only Democratic paper now published in the 24th Senatorial District, composed of Marion, Morris and Chase counties.

Although the People's party organ keeps very quiet on the subject of the county printing boodle, the people still keep talking about it, and the more they talk the more they get out of the d, m and n sorts.

The Democratic Alliance combine that the *Patriot* has been agitating is almost consummated. The Democrats are to nominate candidates in the First and Second Congressional Districts and Congressmen-at-Large. The Alliance or People's party will nominate candidates for Congress in the five remaining Congressional Districts. The Democrats will nominate the Associate Justice, and the People's party will fill out the remainder of the State ticket. The Democrats are to support the People's party Presidential Electors. The above is subject to change.—*Atchison Patriot.*

We are to infer from the above that a few would-be bosses, that a ticket had been fixed up, and all the Democrats had to do was open their mouths and shut their eyes and swallow it. It would be more proper to wait until the representatives of the party get together, and consult them about the matter.—*Arkansas City Democrat.*

It is probable that Chase county will present the name of Professor J. C. Davis to the Republican State Convention for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. If so, Marion county, no doubt, would be glad to lend a helping hand. Professor Davis has served three or four terms as County Superintendent of Chase county. He is now and has been for some time Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and it was largely to his wise management and indefatigable energy that the Republicans won their magnificent victory last fall. He was equal to every emergency, and when speakers failed to meet their appointments he went out himself and more than made good the absence of the missing orators. It was our fortune, as well as the misfortune of the people down there, to have a hand in Chase county campaigning last fall, and we know something of the value of Mr. Davis' great labors.—*Marion Record.*

Mr. Davis is deserving of recognition by his party in the State, and we would be pleased if he should get this nomination.

A few days ago a People's party man, a lawyer by profession, was saying to us that a fusion with the People's party was the very thing that the Democrats ought to seek at the coming fall election; but when we looked up the matter to see how this lawyer is and has been putting his fusion into practice, we find that all the advertising he is doing, outside of doing it through his party organ, is by blowing his horn in Republican and not Democratic papers; and he does his subscribing for papers in the same manner, thus giving his financial support, the staff of life, to Republican and not Democratic journals; that when he has had any legal notices to publish he has inserted them either in a Republican paper or in his own party paper, not being willing, if one may judge from his actions in this matter, to let a Democratic paper have even "a chance for its white alley;" and, if one can judge from what he hears, there seems to be a more general disposition on the part of People's party men to boycott Democratic papers than there is to boycott Republican papers; and the great majority of the Democratic editors of Kansas are getting very tired of having any one even broach the subject of fusion with the People's party in any way, shape, manner or form.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS.
V. J. Lane, of the *Wyandotte Herald*, and W. E. Timmons, of the *Chase County Courant*, are the patriarchs of Democratic journalism in Kansas. Lane has published the *Herald* continuously since January 5th, 1872, while Timmons has not missed an issue of the *COURANT* since October 26th, 1874.—*McPherson Democrat.*

Who is next?—*Western Spirit.*
The *Wyandotte Herald* was established in December, 1871, and its first issue appeared January 4th, 1872. When it was started Nelson Abbott, who died a few weeks ago, was publishing the *Atchison Patriot*, Wilson Shannon, who died some years ago, was publishing the *Lawrence Standard*, which was afterwards removed to Leavenworth by Senator Ross and is now published by Frank T. Lynch; the *Fort Scott Herald* was running at that time, the *Goode Brothers* being the publishers, if we remember correctly; the *Kansas Democrat* was started about this time at Topeka by Peacock & Sons; the *Wichita Beacon* was started the same year, but we don't remember who published it; a paper was started the same year at Paola by Tom Ellis, but we can't remember its name.

These six papers were all that we can remember now that had the temerity to preach Democracy in "bleeding Kansas" at that time. Since the *Wyandotte Herald* was established they have increased until nearly every county in the State has its Democratic paper.—*Wyandotte Herald.*

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LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March 17, 1892:
Albertson, Emory, Boyd, George E. Smith, Francis L.
All the above remaining uncalled for, March 31, 1892, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.
S. A. BRESEE, P. M.

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

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— AT —
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4 weeks	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	9.00
5 weeks	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	10.00
6 weeks	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	11.00
7 weeks	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	12.00
8 weeks	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	13.00
9 weeks	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	14.00
10 weeks	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	15.00
11 weeks	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	16.00
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22 weeks	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	27.00
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26 weeks	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	31.00
27 weeks	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	32.00
28 weeks	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	33.00
29 weeks	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	34.00
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31 weeks	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	36.00
32 weeks	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	37.00
33 weeks	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	38.00
34 weeks	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	39.00
35 weeks	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	40.00
36 weeks	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	41.00
37 weeks	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	42.00
38 weeks	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	43.00
39 weeks	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	44.00
40 weeks	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	45.00
41 weeks	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	46.00
42 weeks	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	47.00
43 weeks	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	48.00
44 weeks	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	49.00
45 weeks	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	50.00
46 weeks	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	51.00
47 weeks	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	52.00
48 weeks	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	53.00
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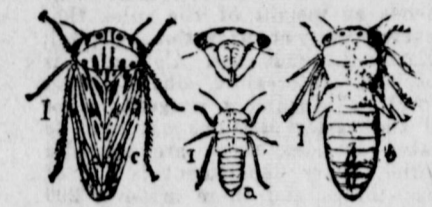
EAST.		N.Y.		CHICAGO.		MEX.		S. W. H.		K. C. X.		W. P. R.	
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THE FARMING WORLD.

CLOVER LEAF HOPPER.

An Insect Which Has Caused Great Loss During Past Seasons.

The clover leaf hopper, illustrated from Bulletin 15 of the Iowa experiment station, is one of the most serious enemies clover has to contend with. It is almost exclusively a clover feeder, remaining upon the plant as long as nutriment can be secured from it, but moving to blue grass, cabbage, sugar beets, etc., when clover is not to be had. It also feeds upon pig weeds and other garden weeds. The adult is about one-eighth inch long and half as broad, and is marked with numerous dark blotches and stripes, especially on the wings. During winter it hibernates among dead weeds and leaves and may be seen hopping anxiously about on shiny days in midwinter. It is among the first insects noticed in spring and can be driven from its retreats under trash, piles of hay, etc., any time in early April. The larvae appear in May and the eggs may be seen under the epider-



CLOVER LEAF HOPPER (*Agallia sanguinolenta*).
a, larva; b, pupa; c, adult.

mis along the midribs of the leaves at this time. The larvae much resemble the adults, except that they are smaller and nearly white in color. By the 1st of July they are mature. The young in all stages appear from this time on until late in autumn, and the new adults doubtless begin egg laying in July or August, and the larvae of the first brood are maturing through July, August and possibly September. The earliest adults of the second brood might have time to lay and produce a third brood during the year, though that is hardly probable. When feeding, the insects insert their beaks into the stems of the leaves, and often remain motionless for hours at a time, sucking up the juices of the plant. Sometimes they also feed upon the leaf blades. Their incessant drains often cause the clover to wilt, and unless the supply of moisture is ample this must soon destroy the plants. From their numbers and feeding capacity they are likely to prove one of the most destructive of clover insects. Where it is necessary to undertake remedial measures, draw a hopper dozer over the field just after the first clover cutting in July. This dozer consists of a long, shallow trough, with some sort of a guard behind it to prevent the insects from hopping over it. Into the trough a thin coating of coal tar or water with a thin layer of oil upon it is poured. Attach a rope to either end, and drag it up and down the field. The clover hopper, together with large numbers of other harmful insects, will hop into the tar and stick, or be smothered by the oil upon the water.

PRACTICAL FARM HINTS.

Set out your new currant plantation as soon as the condition of the ground will permit.

ANY hour when no other work is pressing can be put in to advantage in forking over the manure heap.

Put your sawdust around your currant and gooseberry bushes. They need good manure alone and will pay for it.

ECONOMY is the proper term for good farming. Save the littles all around. Chips will make as good a fire while they last as big cordwood.

CULTIVATING the ground for flowers and delicate early vegetables can be better accomplished by a four-tined spading fork than with a spade.

THE winter winds often pile up the leaves of the woods so that they may be easily gathered and used for bedding down live stock when straw is scarce.

VISIT a nursery and see how spades may be kept bright. The digging up of trees needs the very best kind of a tool. Few farmers have a good spade, and a less number keep it bright and sharp.

WHEN you set a broody hen give her a green sod for the bottom of her nest; it tends to keep moisture for the eggs. Mark the date of the setting on each egg and see to it that no hens lay to her or break her eggs.—St. Louis Republic.

Better Country Roads Needed.

A paper recently prepared by the Engineers' society of western Pennsylvania estimates the average distance which farm products must be hauled in that state at five miles, and assuming that half the agricultural products are consumed on the farm, shows that the clay roads entail an annual cost of \$1,977,500 for transportation above that of turnpikes. This would keep 30,000 miles of turnpike road in repair, or would build between 600 and 1,000 miles of pike annually. This extra time, which is required to market the agricultural products of that state each year over clay roads, amounts in all to \$31,000 days' work for a man and two-horse team more than turnpikes would require, which means that the work of 2,400 men for a whole year is lost.

A Trap for Skunks.

Skunks preyed upon the apiary of an American Bee Journal correspondent until he devised a convenient trap by which the invaders are caught and can be carried, carefully, a long distance without rousing ire or unpleasant odor: "Dig a hole 2 1/2 feet wide and 18 inches deep near the place they enter; lay an empty barrel, with one head removed, on its side, and projecting over the hole so far that a slight weight will cause it to fall into it, where it will remain upright. I put a few bits of meat or cheese in the barrel near the bottom. The skunk will soon find it, and its weight will turn the barrel on its end in the hole."

EARLY POTATOES.

The Best Soil Upon Which to Grow Them—Good Varieties.

With nearly everyone that grows potatoes, more especially for home use, it is quite an item to have at least a few that will come in very early. New potatoes and pease make an appetizing dish, and if the potatoes are ready to use by the time the pease can be grown a little extra care will need to be given. One of the most important things is good seed of some of the best of the early varieties. Almost every year there are more or less new varieties brought out that are claimed to be very much earlier than anything ever introduced before; but in a majority of cases after a trial a large proportion of these prove of no especial value. One of the best of the early varieties is the early sunrise, it being a few days earlier under the same conditions of growth than the early rose or the beauty of Hebron. A warm, sandy loam that is stirred deep and is well drained and reasonably rich is the best soil in which to grow early potatoes. If manure is used it should be thoroughly rotted and fined, and then be well incorporated with the soil. Run out the furrows reasonably deep, using a good single shovel plow. It will save labor to take pains to run out good-sized furrows. With a wheelbarrow or hand-cart bring a quantity of fresh manure from the horse stable and put a good forkful into the bottom of the furrow where the hill of potatoes is to be planted; put it into a compact little pile, as the object in using it is to secure a small amount of heat and also thorough drainage. Over this put at least an inch of fine rich soil and then plant the potato on this, and cover at least four inches deep. If the seed is handled carefully it will help a little if the seed is sponged before planting; but if this is done, very careful handling must be given in order not to bruise or injure the sprouts or more injury will be done than benefit derived. Good drainage on each side of the hill must be given in order to induce a good germination and a vigorous start to grow.

Thorough cultivation from the start must be given, keeping the soil clear of weeds and in a loose, mellow condition. A few hills planted in this way, if given good care, will be ready for the table in not over ten weeks from the time the seed is planted, but every advantage must be taken to give as favorable conditions for growth as possible.—St. Louis Republic.

PEACH-TREE PRUNING.

Cutting-Back Essential to Keeping Trees in Good Shape.

The peach tree requires some pruning or cutting back to keep in good shape. The branches during growth continually lengthen, and grow very little at the sides, so that in process of time they appear like poles with tufts of leaves at the ends, as shown in Fig. 1. But if they are annually shortened



FIG. 1.

in, the tree will retain a handsome compact or rounded shape, as represented in Fig. 2. (The stem may be shorter, bringing the head nearer the ground.) If the annual pruning is omitted, they may be cut back the second or third year, cutting where a branch forks, and taking off the



FIG. 2.

longest branch. We have practiced both modes with decided advantage, performing the work quite early in spring, and have trees more than twenty years old well cut back and sending out vigorous shoots which bear as fine peaches as young trees. No matter how the work is done, provided that the trees are kept in a rather compact and symmetrical form.—Country Gentleman.

Farming Without Pigs.

A somewhat eccentric farmer whom we once knew took the thoroughly Jewish view of the hog as an unclean animal and would neither eat its flesh nor have one about his place. Most of what usually went to the pig pen was given to the poultry. He claimed that his hens laid more eggs than they would if obliged to travel and feed over land contaminated by the hog. Our experience has always been that a few pigs—at least enough to eat the skim milk from the dairy and be fattened mainly on small apples and potatoes—could be kept with scarcely any cost. Such pork is sweet and not unhealthful. It is the keeping of large droves of hogs together, feeding them on ground that has been poisoned by their excrement, that gives rise to diseased pork and creates the dislike against pork as a food. No other animal furnishes so much or so good meat for the food it eats as the pig.—American Cultivator.

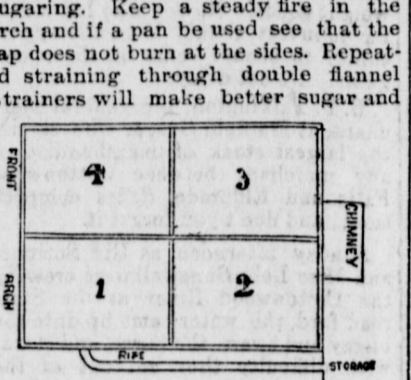
A DURABLE Whitewash for barns and out-houses is made by adding to half a bushel of quicklime, slaked, two pounds sulphate of zinc, one pound of common salt. To make a cream color add three pounds yellow ochre; for gray, four pounds raw umber and two pounds of lampblack; for fawn, four pounds umber, one pound Indian red, one pound lampblack.

FARM AND GARDEN.

EXCELLENT SAP PAN.

Suggestions for Those Who Wish to Make Nice Maple Sugar.

Here is the plan of a sap pan used by J. D. Hubbell, of Delaware county, N. Y. He has one large pan nearly 6 by 8 feet with two partitions running through it to divide it into four smaller pans. The sap runs from the storage tank through a pipe into No. 1 and then to No. 2 through a small hole, and from there into Nos. 3 and 4. When he wishes to sirup off the hole is stopped up between 3 and 4 and all of the sirup dipped into 4. When thick enough this sirup is dipped out with an old-fashioned skimmer having a straight end made for the purpose. When a small quantity of sap is had to finish up water is used in Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to prevent burning. The house is set against a small hollow and dug out about 4 feet on the back side, making it very convenient.



When the sap begins to boil keep it hopping until it is ready to remove for sugaring. Keep a steady fire in the arch and if a pan be used see that the sap does not burn at the ends. Repeated straining through double flannel strainers will make better sugar and more beautiful sirup than lax methods which always make more filth possible. The oftener the evaporating and sugaring-off pan are cleaned the better, together with strainers and other utensils. It is frequently the custom to cleanse the pans, gathering and storing tubs only at the end of the season, but such neglect will not insure the best colored product. Good sirup should weigh 11 pounds to the gallon; let it stand in a good place free from dust and settle a few hours before putting in jars, bottles and cans; be sure none of the sediment goes into the packages. Nice clear glass receptacles may cost more, but the increased price the product will bring will more than pay for them. The best possible lid for the gathering tubs is a thick strainer in the mouth of the tank. It should hang down 18 inches so it will hold a pailful or two. Any slopping will be caught and held from going out, and, while the strainer will serve its own purpose, it obviates the necessity of taking off and putting on a lid each time the team stops.—Farm and Home.

PURE-BRED POULTRY.

If It Pays to Raise Other Blooded Stock Why Not Poultry?

Every poultry keeper who has accumulated money in the poultry business knows to a certainty that a pure-bred fowl is worth more per ounce than a mongrel is per pound. But why is this so? Simply because the pure-bred fowl has been cultivated for years and through generation after generation for a specific purpose, while the mongrel or scrub is but the product of chance, has no fixed traits or characteristics peculiar to itself, and consequently is unreliable. I sometimes think that people often keep poultry just to hear 'em crow. I cannot help thinking so when I see fifteen roosters strutting about a barnyard with twenty hens. Did anybody ever hear one who keeps first-class stock of any sort, adapted to his locality, say that poultry was an expense? I think not. Does the man who keeps pigs which will convert a bushel of corn into fourteen pounds of pork, and weigh two hundred pounds at six months of age say that hogs are unprofitable stock? Neither does the man who raises any variety of pure-bred poultry and keeps them up to the highest standard say that fowls are unprofitable. He knows they are exceedingly profitable. If there is anything in agriculture or stock-raising which has been more thoroughly or clearly demonstrated to be a plain unvarnished truth than that it always pays to have the best of everything, I don't know what it is. Yet we see farmers planting inferior seed and breeding mediocre stock, and then wailing because they do not get superlative beasts and birds. First-class, pure-bred stock requires no room and no more feed than scrub stock, while it invariably sells for nearly twice as much. If it pays to keep first-class horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—and no enlightened man denies it—then it likewise pays to keep first-class, pure-bred poultry, and the farmer who fails to do it is not living up to his privileges.—Orange Judd Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

A LONG-HANDLED shovel, which can be used without stooping, saves the back of the man who uses it.

ONE of the great reforms needed is that of curing the evil of selling young calves when only a few days old. They are unfit for food, diminish the supply of cows and steers, while milk in its first stages is rosy and unfit to drink.

POULTRY houses should face to the south if possible. Be careful about this when you build your houses, for remember that sunshine has a commercial value, and the hens should have a good supply of this, especially in winter.

The application of sulphur sprinkled upon the fowls while roosting or otherwise with a pepper-box will destroy vermin. Coal oil applied to the roosts in small quantities will also kill parasites. Two or three drops of whale oil dropped occasionally on the back of a hen or any bird will kill the lice.

A DISH full of water from which the chicks not only drink but get their feet and portions of their body wet kills as many young chicks as any other method of lessening them, as the water chills them to an extent from which they seldom recover, says the Manchester Mirror. It is not even advisable to allow ice-cold water to drink.

SOWING GRASS SEED.

An Operation Requiring Considerable Care and Patience.

If you have never sowed any grass seed on a nice soft spring, by all means try to do so this spring, and after you have sowed a piece of your ground seeded and see how even (or uneven) it is. If you have never paid any attention as to how it looks after it has left your hand, or even the seeder, you will be surprised when you examine closely. You may have to get right on your knees to get the full benefit of your work. You will then see the importance of being very particular in this work. I think I am safe in saying that three-fourths of the seed sown is sown by hand. It is almost an impossibility to sow such seed by hand and not get it streaky on the sward.

The wheelbarrow seeder is perhaps the easiest distributor of any seeder made, but this has serious objections. It may do on sandy soil but if taken on clay soil, and hilly at that, where it is necessary to seed sometimes when the ground is quite soft, this would be a very inconvenient tool, and if I am right, it is quite expensive. My favorite tool is the "fiddle," as it is called. To sow with a fiddle and do a good job requires a little thought. The mistake made by many is they try to throw the seed too far. When clover and timothy are mixed and sown together and thrown with great force clover seed will fly the farthest, and if you do not make a little lap your work will be streaky. If you want good work with mixed seed, taking in a little windy weather, I would not sow more than ten feet, or two drill widths, one on each side of you. This will give a good lap and will mix your seed well, and you will not have any strips of weeds across your fields.

In conclusion, will say that if you are not familiar with the amount your machine sows you can measure your seed in quarts and count your fence corners, and you can tell at the first bout just how you are going to come out. Don't think it will not pay to "lap." I tell you it does pay. It will not take over one hour more on ten acres to do it right. No weeds will then get a foothold, besides the satisfaction that your work is well done.—Adam Leister, in Ohio Farmer.

ONE FARMER'S WAY.

He Thinks That Keeping Two Cows in a Box Stall Is the Thing.

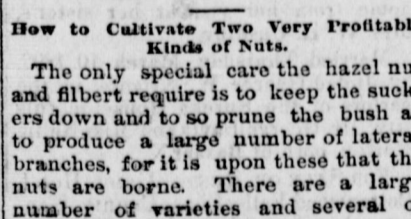
I have two cows in a stable 10x12; they have lived together three years without being tied up, and are not only a great deal cleaner than most cattle in stables, but have the advantage of being able to walk around and assume any position they prefer. The manger runs across the narrow way, leaving a space 10 feet square for the cows. The manure falls about midway, leaving an entirely clean space next the manger, where one cow lies, the other lying at the back side, both parallel with the manger. The cows are fed twice a day on corn fodder (cut in 4-inch lengths, with a heavy, single-knife cutting-box), and hay at noon. Each night at milking time the mangers are cleaned of rubbish, and (after leveling the little ridge of manure) it is spread around an outside supply, if that from the mangers is not enough. The manure and bedding is not allowed to accumulate, the manger being raised by another board and a false bottom when necessary. Occasionally we find some manure in the manger, but this does not happen oftener than once a month.

After three months of constant occupancy there is now about 3 feet of excellent manure on which the cows stand, and it is level and solid and without odor. As the cows are not compelled to lie partly in the manure, as they are when confined in stanchions, there is no filth adhering to their udders or flanks. The cows are kept in the stable continuously, as I do not believe in turning cows out to shiver each day, as many do. They are strong, healthy and as happy apparently as in crowching to leeward of a barnyard fence. For a single cow a stable 7 feet square, with manger in one corner, would answer. The floor of my stable is of earth, and when the cows are put in in the fall the earth is covered 6 or 8 inches deep with leaves. These pack flat on the bottom and make the floor clean and dry to start with. The advantages of this way are: The cows keep clean, have their freedom, and the manure lies in a compact form under cover, with less daily labor than by any other method.—L. B. Pierce, in N. Y. Tribune.

HAZEL AND FILBERT.

How to Cultivate Two Very Profitable Kinds of Nuts.

The only special care the hazel nut and filbert require is to keep the suckers down and to prune the bush as to produce a large number of lateral branches, for it is upon these that the nuts are borne. There are a large number of varieties and several of



HAZEL NUT LEAVES AND FRUIT.

them have been cultivated with success. In England they are quite large grown. They flourish on all soils upon which other trees and shrubs do well. It is said that as high as 3,000 pounds of nuts have been grown upon an acre. The hazel and filbert are closely related and the bushes are very similar in appearance. Our illustration, which we retrace from the American Cyclopaedia, represents a hazel twig with the leaves and fruit upon it.

KANSAS AT CHICAGO.

Rules Governing School Work for the World's Fair—Regulations Regarding the Exhibit From Kansas Schools.

A meeting of the state board of directors of the educational exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition was held recently at the office of the state superintendent of public instruction at Topeka, at which rules presented by the committee were amended and adopted specifying the manner in which school work should be prepared for exhibition.

Circulars were also adopted to be addressed to superintendents, presidents of colleges, etc., as submitted by Superintendent Bloss; plan for county schools, by Superintendent Peairs; plan for city schools below the high schools, by Superintendent Boyd; plan for agricultural college, by President Fairchild. Following are the rules governing the preparation of work:

All work shall be wholly the work of the pupil in actual attendance, without suggestion or help of the teacher, and prepared subsequent to March 2, 1893, and submitted prior to January 1, 1894.

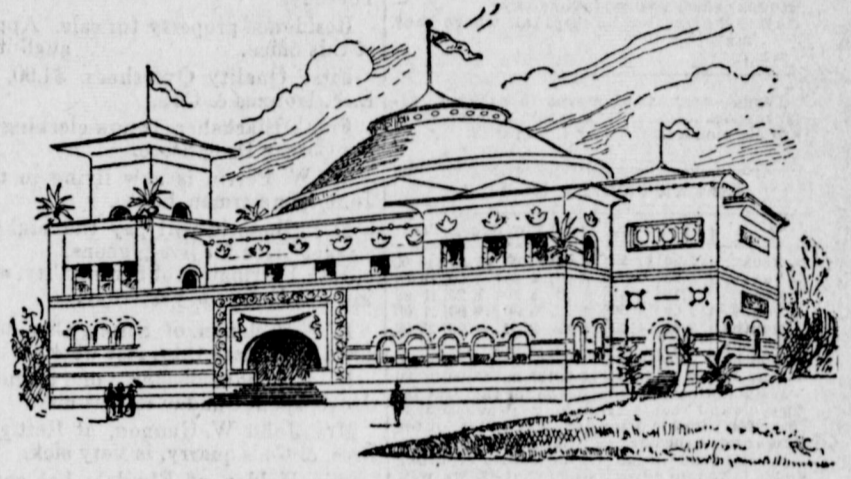
The teacher shall give the directions for the preparation of all work before it is begun; this refers to the form of the work only and not to the processes involved; these must be the work of the pupil, not simply his writing.

The teacher must accompany the work prepared by each class and in each subject with the statement that it has been prepared strictly in accordance with the rules laid down by the board or directors for the Kansas educational

FARMERS SHOULD AID.

They Can Contribute Materially Toward Making the Kansas Exhibit at Chicago a Success.

To the end that the farmers of the state may be stimulated to their best efforts to make the Kansas exhibit at the world's fair a success, Secretary Mohler, of the state board of agriculture, has issued a circular which contains many valuable suggestions to the agricultural classes. He advises that the farmers should select a piece of ground well adapted to the growth of a given farm product, then by the use of fertilizers, and the highest culture known to the art, place the ground in the best possible condition for the production of choice products. He also advises that an agricultural society be



KANSAS WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

The designs for the Kansas state building, selected by the managers, were submitted by Seymour Davis. The building will attract general and favorable attention among other state buildings.

The glass dome in the center and the large conservatory roof over the rear portion, that is to contain the natural history exhibit, furnish sufficient light so that the wall space is not broken with windows. The construction is so arranged that a general view of the inside can be had the moment a person enters the building. Ample provision is made for writing rooms, ladies' and gentlemen's parlors and lavatories. The broad portico, fourteen feet wide, in front of the second story, is one of the many good features of the building.

The building is arranged to afford 13,934 square feet of floor space upon the first floor. Of this amount 4,058 square feet in the rear of the building is intended for the natural history collection of the state university and 3,340 square feet in the front for headquarters accommodations, leaving 6,536 square feet in the center of the build-

ing for exhibit. The second floor of the building contains 3,840 square feet for exhibit and 3,340 square feet in front for additional headquarters rooms.

The general form of the building is cruciform and the architect has aimed to leave twenty feet all around the building between it and the lot line.

The main front entrance will be through a 16-foot arch into a vestibule 23x13 feet. Three sets of double acting doors will open into the main hall. On the right will be situated the general offices and on the left a check room and janitors' quarters, etc. The main exhibit room, 133x48 feet, is lighted from the dome. An opening through the second floor the size of the dome, 80x41 feet, extends to the glass roof, fifty-three feet above. The main hall is fourteen feet high.

There are four broad stairways leading to the second floor. The total cost of the building, which is to be of stone, is placed at \$17,887.10.

A committee from the Kansas board of managers will go to Chicago to submit the plans to the management of the world's fair.

exhibit for the Columbian exposition; also stating that he has given the pupils no help and believes that they have not received help from each other nor from other sources.

In the preparation of work for the exhibit, pupils may make a first trial of their work on slates or paper; from this the paper for the exhibit should be prepared. The first copy alone shall be accepted. Second trials shall not be permitted.

Both the trial work and the completed paper must be prepared at the same sitting, and the time, in minutes, from the beginning of the trial work to the completion of the paper shall be noted upon each paper.

Each paper shall contain the following facts: (1) The name of the school and city; or the number of district and county, together with the date of preparation; the time of preparation (in minutes), the age and name of pupil and the grade; (2) The questions upon which pupils in the public schools shall be examined shall be prepared by the county or city superintendent under the direction of the executive head of the school, so far as practicable.

In all work in drawing a statement shall accompany the work, showing whether it is copied work, enlarged from a copy or original design, or drawing from objects, and whether it is mechanical or free hand.

With the preparation of all work in examinations, the question shall be written by the pupil immediately preceding his answer.

Written work may be prepared in either of two forms: (a) In book form. Book work shall be upon the following kind of paper: First—Single sheets, 12 1/2 x 9 1/4; 1 1/4 inches margin upon the left edge for binding and 1/2 inch on the right edge. (The above margins to be indicated by vertical lines in the ruling.) In all cases the faint lines extending only between the vertical lines.

(b) In book form. Book work shall be upon the following kind of paper: First—Single sheets, 12 1/2 x 9 1/4; 1 1/4 inches margin upon the left edge for binding and 1/2 inch on the right edge. (The above margins to be indicated by vertical lines in the ruling.) In all cases the faint lines extending only between the vertical lines.

organized in each county where no society exists now and arrange to hold a fair next fall, offering liberal premiums for the growth of extraordinarily fine samples of farm products. The choicest of these should be sent to the state fair, and all these products should then be turned over to the board of world's fair commissioners.

Again, as further inducement to organize agriculture societies, he adds that by the organization of such societies counties become connected with the state board of agriculture, being entitled under certain conditions to a delegate to the annual meeting of the board with expenses paid. The delegate for the time being is an ex-officio member of the board and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of members of the board proper. And, besides, in case a fair is held by the society the law authorizes the payment of \$200 from the county treasury to assist the society in paying premiums. While in other years there may be a question as to whether a fair ought or ought not to be held, there ought to be no question about it this year. Every county should hold a fair and thus contribute its mite to the success of the Kansas exhibit at the world's fair.

To Kansas Women.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers of the world's fair, asks Kansas to furnish two carved panels for the wood work in the woman's building. These panels to be of light colored wood, grown in the state, and to be highly polished and artistically carved by a Kansas woman. The larger panel, when completed, must present a finished surface of three feet eight inches by one foot eight inches, and the smaller panel one foot eight inches by one foot eight inches. The Kansas lady commissioners have found a carver who can do the work, but have not found a suitable lumber. Who can furnish it?

The State Normal's Mite.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by the state normal school at Emporia by a parade by the continental guard in the afternoon and an entertainment in the evening, including tableaux, representing scenes in the life of Washington, and the early days of the republic. A large audience attended. The receipts will be used for the educational exhibit of Kansas at the Columbian exposition.

—The broken idol that stands at the corner of the plaza at Granada to-day, known as the Piedra de la Boda, or the stone with the mouth, always by its mouth stuffed with flowers which ever a revolution is pending, and which caught worshipping it.

The superintendent or president of the institution will make such selection from his schools as, in his opinion, will be most creditable and state the per cent. presented.

All written work must be done with ink.

A set of rules shall be bound with each set of papers.

