

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1892.

NUMBER 24.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

MRS. MARIE NEVINS BLAINE has written from Sioux Falls, S. D., to Secretary Blaine calling on him to make public the letters in his possession.

The state department has received the claims of five men of the Baltimore crew who were injured in the riot at Valparaiso, aggregating \$235,000.

SENATOR HILL has received invitations from a number of southern cities to address the democrats in each during his coming southern trip.

The house committee on election of president and vice-president has authorized Representative Strain to prepare for submission to the house a joint resolution, substituting the 31st day of December for the 4th day of March as the commencement and termination of the house of representatives and of United States senators, and providing that congress shall hold its usual meeting on the second Monday in January and substituting the 30th of April for the 4th of March as the date for the commencement and limitation of the term of president and vice-president.

A MOVEMENT is said to be on foot in Washington to present the name of Mr. Blaine to the republican national convention despite his letter of declination.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR BUSSEY was examined at length by the pension office investigating committee on the 3d.

The public debt statement issued on March 1, showed a decrease during the month of \$240,390; debt bearing no interest, \$383,539,400; decrease during the month, \$1,463,313; certificates and treasury notes offset by cash in treasury, \$221,249,974; increase, \$15,935,562; aggregate of debt, \$1,598,431,664; increase, \$14,132,159, cash in treasury, \$790,547,317; demand liabilities, \$790,547,317; cash balance in treasury, \$132,162,940; increase during the month, \$793,544.

A REPORT that Minister Egan will return to the United States in April is discredited at the state department, for the reason that he has given no intimation of such intention.

SENOR MONTE, the Chilean minister, has informed the secretary of state that in consequence of his election as a deputy for Peuria, Chili, he will soon relinquish his present diplomatic position.

The house committee on agriculture has authorized a favorable report on the bill introduced by Representative Hatch, subjecting oleomargarine transported in any state or territory, or remaining therein for sale, consumption or trade, to the police powers of such state.

#### THE EAST.

The Atlantic coast from New York south swept by a fierce blizzard and high tides. Much damage was done.

It is rumored in Boston that members of the whisky trust are to be indicted for attempting to tamper with the federal grand jury.

T. V. POWDERLY has written a letter of 2,500 words to Attorney-General Hensel to say that he is surprised at being summoned to Harrisburg "to report the complaint" he had already made.

The senate of New Jersey has passed the bill appropriating \$1,000 towards the national monument to be erected at the world's fair in commemoration of the emancipation of the colored slaves.

EDWARD NORSTROM, a Swede employed as a roller at the National rolling mills, McKeesport, Pa., was drawn through the rolls on the 2d and crushed to death.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent figures out 235 votes for Hill, 263 for Cleveland and 350 for western men on the first ballot in the national democratic convention.

The Rhode Island democratic convention instructed its national convention delegates for Cleveland. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Wardwell was nominated for governor.

EX-PRESIDENT NOAH PORTER, of Yale university, died on the 4th at New Haven, Conn.

#### THE WEST.

The northern heavens, as observed from St. Paul, were robed in auroral green on the evening of March 1, until the stars were obscured. Wave after wave of quivering light swept up from the horizon like folds of fleecy lace until the very zenith was reached. The display continued from early evening until late, constantly changing and shifting, but through it all there was not one tint of warm coloring.

The Lima national bank, of Lima, Ohio, was closed on the morning of the 1st by Examiner Q. B. Ford, on the order of the comptroller of the currency. The trouble was brought about by the speculations of the president, B. C. Faurot, who for the past four years had been engaged in extensive railroad and land projects in Mexico which had resulted disastrously.

WHITNEY JONES, who helped to organize the republican party in Michigan, died at Lansing, Mich., on the 1st, aged 80 years. In 1872 he joined the Greeley movement and thereafter acted with the greenbackers.

A. D. SLYE, the Glendale train robber, sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, arrived at Jefferson City on the 2d and was immediately taken to the penitentiary and "dressed in." Having served a term there for robbery committed at St. Joseph, Slys is no novice in the routine of prison life.

EMIL AMES, the comedian, was found dead in bed at the Bennett house, Chicago, on the 2d. He had been an invalid for years. Death was due to chloroform. Whether it was a suicide or not is unknown.

THREE inmates of the woman's prison and girls reform school at Indianapolis, Ind., set fire to the \$300,000 structure on the evening of the 1st and it was entirely destroyed.

William Scholoreff was killed and five persons seriously injured by a gasoline explosion on the night of the 2d in a Chicago dye house. The injured are: Hannah Haggerty, A. E. Andrus and H. Hall, wife and child. The last three named were passers by, the others employees. None of the injured will die, but Andrus and Miss Haggerty are fearfully disfigured by burns and gashes from broken glass.

GENERAL SOLICITOR DOOD, of the Standard Oil Co., denies that it has violated the laws of Ohio.

J. W. COLLINS, president of the defunct California national bank, committed suicide at San Francisco on the 3d by shooting himself.

DR. H. M. SCUDDER, son of an eminent Chicago divine, is accused by F. H. Dunton, owner of the Chicago Spirit of the Times, of having murdered Mrs. Dunton to secure her money, Scudder having married Mrs. Dunton's adopted daughter.

BURGLARS blew open two steel safes in the national bank in Coldwater, Mich., on the night of the 2d and secured \$21,000 in money and \$40,000 in bonds.

A RELIGIOUS revival with unusual features had its culmination on the 2d in the service at Music hall, Cincinnati, morning, afternoon and night, at which that great structure was each time filled to overflowing. Three thousand business houses all over the city closed during the hours of service. The movement was arranged for early last fall and all the churches of the city united in carrying out the plans suggested by the evangelist, Rev. B. Fay Mills.

INDIANA'S district delegations to Minneapolis are solidly for President Harrison's renomination.

The Iowa republican state convention will be held at Dubuque March 15. The first convention heard from is Adair. Instructions were given for Hon. James G. Blaine for president.

RECENTLY, at Richland, ten miles from Lockport, Ind., a man named Williams shot his wife, killing her instantly, and then shot himself, dying shortly after.

It is charged in Chicago that Kate Kelly, a noted dressmaker, has evaded customs officers by sending over English women with goods.

It is said that Banker Collins, who committed suicide in San Francisco on the 3d, ruined his best friend in Cheyenne, Wyo.

MARCUS and Abraham Cohen, who tried to set fire to their store in St. Louis to obtain \$2,500 insurance, perished in the flames.

EX-LIEUT. COL. JOHN S. PERKINS, of the Third regiment, Missouri militia at Kansas City, has again been placed under arrest. He is charged with obtaining money by false pretenses from Actor Fitzgerald.

The Cook county, Illinois, democratic convention, which includes Chicago, unanimously passed a resolution instructing its delegates to the state convention to use their best efforts to have delegates selected to the national convention favorable to the candidacy of Gen. John M. Palmer for president.

GEORGE R. RAYMOND, ex-deputy city auditor and James A. Hadley, deputy city treasurer of Denver, charged with forgery and conspiring to defraud the city in raising a warrant from \$3.50 to \$303.50 during their term of office, which expired in April last, were found guilty with a recommendation to mercy. Thirteen other indictments against these men remain to be tried.

FRANK H. JONES, of Cheyenne, received a telegram from Frank Melbourne, the Australian rainmaker, stating that he had produced a two-inch rainfall at Hermosillo, in the state of Sonora, Mexico, where he is operating under the auspices of the Mexican government.

R. A. RECKLESS was instantly killed and a young man named Schlessinger was badly hurt in the Welden shaft near Leadville, Col. The two were the only ones in the shaft when a cave-in occurred.

#### THE SOUTH.

J. F. KIRK, general agent of the Southern Directory Co., was found dead in bed at Birmingham, Ala., on the 1st. The immediate cause of his death was a hemorrhage. He was from Chicago.

MAHER and Fitzsimmons met at New Orleans on the 2d and the latter was the victor in the twelfth round.

At Ingersoll, Ark., Deputy Sheriff William Nettles was shot and instantly killed by J. T. Mozier, whom Nettles attempted to place under arrest.

The president returned to Virginia Beach from Ragged Island Ducking club on the 2d in fine health and with a lot of game.

A BALTIMORE & OHIO vestibuled train was hurled against a stone wall near Clarksburg, W. Va., on the 2d and fifteen persons injured.

REV. JOHN CALVAN, a Methodist preacher in Green county, Ala., shot and killed William Herdick, a deacon in the church, and wounded David Smith, a brother-in-law of Herdick. Herdick suspected Calvan of being intimate with his (Herdick's) wife and attacked him with a knife when Calvan drew a pistol and fired five shots with the above result.

## GENERAL.

At a meeting of 2,000 socialists in Berlin on the 2d the speakers denounced the charge that socialism originated and took part in the recent riots in that city.

OWING to starvation, crime has increased greatly in Vienna. Extra precautions are being taken by the police. In Arana, Hungary, many have died from starvation.

OSCAR ROSENTHAL and other holders of certificates of the American preserving company, which is said to control the trade in canned fruits and jellies, have brought suit against the company, claiming that they invested in it not knowing its character, that they were promised dividends which have never materialized and that the company is a monopoly in restraint of trade and therefore void.

The national baseball league concluded its work on the 3d and adjourned. The double championship season idea was adopted.

The heavy indemnity asked by the Baltimore's sailors has caused a depression in Chili. Ministerial changes have added to it.

At the opening of the French chamber of deputies on the 3d, M. Loubet, the new premier, made a speech defining his policy and was accorded a vote of confidence.

The Vatican, desiring to reform church music with the view of eliminating the profane element the congregation of rites has addressed a circular to the principal musicians and composers of Europe and America soliciting their views on the subject.

JAMES McLEAN, inspector of forests for New South Wales, proposes to lay before congress a proposition for the eradication of certain kinds of insect pests.

HUNDREDS of starving unemployed workmen of Dantzig, Germany, looted bakeries and butcher shops on the 4th. The police had a hard fight to quell the disorder.

SPANISH anarchists badly wrecked a church in Valencia on the 3d. French anarchists tried to blow up police barracks in a suburb of Paris.

The condition of the poor in Vienna is said to be pitiful.

The searching parties sent out by the government from various parts of Trinity bay to search for the missing seal-hunters returned on the 4th. No tidings of the missing men could be learned, and it was believed that they had perished.

THERE were violent snow storms in Venice and Trieste on the 4th. In the latter city the snow was nearly two feet deep and the roads were blocked in consequence. The mountains' fall of snow was much greater and the ground was covered to a depth of four feet.

The action of the king of Greece in summarily dismissing from office the entire Delyannis ministry has caused much comment and some dissatisfaction throughout the country and as a result the king has received a number of menacing letters.

#### THE LATEST.

GEN. ALGER has announced himself as a candidate for the republican nomination for president.

The bark Invertronsachs was abandoned at sea, involving a loss of \$250,000 to the underwriters. Ten men are said to have perished.

JOHN T. CLARKSON, brother of the late Bishop Clarkson, and who had large interests in Omaha, died at Chicago. He had been ill with pneumonia several days.

The first entry of goods destined for the world's fair exhibition was made on the 7th at the New York custom house. These were ten cases of antiques which arrived on the steamship Claribel from Port Limon.

HON. W. R. MORRISON, inter-state commerce commissioner, has declared himself as being opposed to the presidential candidacy of Senator Palmer on account of his advanced age and other considerations.

The house of commons has refused to complete Canadian fortifications.

CAPT. HAM O'WILLIAMS died at Little Rock, Ark., recently. He was injured several years ago in a trouble with the Missouri Pacific strikers while sheriff.

Jay Gould sent him a check for a large sum of money in acknowledgement of his services in the strike.

NELSON P. EVANS, who was one of the directors of the looted Spring Garden national bank of Philadelphia, was arrested the other day on a warrant sworn out by the government expert who has been examining the books of the bank, charging him with the embezzlement of \$60,000.

An important seizure of goods in the trunks of seven cabin passengers was made on the French steamship La Bourgogne, which arrived in New York on the 7th from Havre. Three of the trunks belong to dressmakers in that city and four to people in Chicago.

The population of New York City exclusive of inmates of institutions who are to be looked after by the state secretary is, according to the census just completed, 1,500,891.

In the senate on the 7th petitions were presented asking for the closing of the world's fair on Sundays. Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of a postal telegraph service. The pure food bill was then discussed. In the house there was an exciting time over the proposed consideration of the free coinage measure and after considerable debate by a vote of 190 to 84 it was decided to set apart three days for a discussion of the Bland bill. The pension appropriation bill was passed.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### Arbor Day.

Gov. Humphrey has issued the following arbor day proclamation:

"Conforming to an honored custom which prevails in this and other states of the union, I hereby designate Thursday, April 7, 1892, as Kansas arbor day, and do most earnestly recommend its observance by all the people. To the end that the best results may be attained, it is desirable that some system shall be adopted in the observance of the day.

"I therefore recommend that county and city superintendents of schools and mayors and councils of cities assume charge of the work, prepare programmes, designate hours and give general direction to the arrangements for a proper and general observance of the day.

### "LYMAN U. HUMPHREY."

#### Republican Call.

The republican state central committee has called two state conventions, the first at Hutchinson Thursday, May 5, the second at Topeka Thursday, June 30. The first will elect six delegates to the national convention in Minneapolis and nominate three candidates for presidential electors and a candidate for congressman at large. The Topeka convention will select a full state ticket. Each county is given one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every 200 votes or major fraction thereof cast for secretary of state in 1890. On this basis the convention will contain 711 delegates.

#### Democratic Call.

The democratic state central committee met at Leavenworth on the 4th and selected Salina as the place and April 30 as the date for the convention to choose delegates to the national convention at Chicago. The committee adjourned to meet on the evening of April 19 at Salina for the purpose of selecting the time and place for the usual state convention. The basis of representation was fixed at one delegate for every 300 votes cast for Cleveland and one delegate at large from each county, making a total of 453 delegates.

#### Miscellaneous.

About twenty-five editors of peoples' party papers held a meeting at Topeka recently. The people's party will pursue a different course from either of the old parties and will hold only one convention to nominate its candidate for congressman-at-large, delegates to the national convention and state ticket.

A. S. George, age twenty-two years, met a terrible death near Huron, Atchison county, the other day. George was working a feed mill, and was in the act of changing some belts when the sleeve of his left arm caught on a bolt in the shafting. He was instantly hurled around the shaft until the arm was torn from the body. He died soon after.

According to reports filed with the board of railroad commissioners, the total earnings of all the roads operating lines in the state for the past year have been \$53,230,551; deductions for expenses, \$44,064,492, leaving a net total income of \$9,166,059; dividends, 1.40 per cent, \$7,623,864; surplus from operation of year ended June 30, 1891, \$1,532,195.

In the district court at Abilene the other day Judge Humphrey rendered a decision reducing the interest on foreclosed mortgage notes. Such notes demand twelve per cent interest if demands are not paid promptly. The court decided that only the rate of interest specified in the original note could be collected except after default. Heretofore mortgages have taken the full limit from date.

The several railroads operating in Kansas show a total salary list of \$56,812,988, paid during the year to 90,584 employees. Of the total amount paid by all the railroads the 24,743 railroad employees in Kansas received \$13,377,285 in salaries last year. The Missouri Pacific road paid \$2,336,680 to 5,870 Kansas employees; the Union Pacific paid a daily compensation of \$217 to 1,982 employees, a total of \$1,348,224. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe paid to 10,344 employees last year \$3,199,226. The Rock Island employees received annually \$1,209,520.

Thirty years ago the Methodist conference met at Wyandotte (now Kansas City) with fifty-six ministers present. Of that number six, who are still alive, were in attendance at the late conference held in that city. They were Rev. Joseph Denison, of Tecumseh; Rev. B. F. Rowman, of Topeka; Rev. H. D. Fisher, of Wamego; Rev. W. R. Davis, of Baldwin; Rev. James Lawrence, of Manhattan, and Rev. Nathan Taylor. Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Davis were with their husbands at the Wyandotte conference in 1863 and accompanied them at the late one.

The forthcoming report of state superintendent of insurance will show that the fire insurance in Kansas last year amounted to \$134,425,217. The premium paid for that amount was \$1,873,229.51, the average rate being \$1.39 per \$1,000. The losses paid in the state amounted to \$329,420.95, the average rate of loss to the premium received being 44 per cent. Of the above amounts Kansas fire insurance companies wrote policies to the value of \$8,770,095, at a cost to the insured of \$80,581.85. Kansas companies paid for losses \$41,114.42, or about 51 per cent. of the premiums received. There are ninety-one companies doing business in the state. Of these eleven are Kansas companies and twenty belong to foreign countries.

## DASTARDLY ASSAULT.

A Young Woman Assaulted Upon the Streets of Kansas City By an Unknown Villain.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7.—Miss Lydia Thorsell, a 19-year-old domestic in the employ of Patterson Stewart, who lives at Fifteenth and Prospect avenue, was the victim of a brutal criminal assault about 8 o'clock last night by an unknown man at the corner of Thirteenth and Prospect. Though suffering somewhat from nervous prostration, her condition is not at all serious. There is no clew to the identity of her brute assailant, whom she describes as being about 24 or 25 years of age, black mustache, soft black hat and gray overcoat. He was about five feet eight inches in height.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Thorsell, who had been employed by Mr. Stewart only a week, went to visit Mrs. William Peterson, who lives on Washington street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. She left Mrs. Peterson's car for Mr. Stewart's residence. She left the car at Twelfth and Prospect and started down Prospect on the west side of the street. About half way down the block she was accosted by the young ruffian, who asked her the name of the street. She told him and he asked her where she lived. Frightened by his actions she hurriedly told him where she lived and started to run.

The ruffian replied that he was going that way too. He caught the trembling girl by the arm and displaying a large dirk knife threatened her with instant death if she made any outcry. The two had by this time reached the corner of Thirteenth and Prospect and as they reached the corner the fellow held the dirk to the girl's throat and then threw her to the ground and criminally assaulted her. His foul purpose accomplished the brute ran swiftly north on Prospect.

Miss Thorsell with great difficulty was able to walk to Mr. Stewart's house and give the alarm. She presented a pitiful appearance, her clothing being begrimed in shreds and covered with mud from head to foot, showing the brave fight she had waged for her honor. She was almost in hysterics when she arrived at Mr. Stewart's house, but after a time she quieted down and told a connected story of the assault.

## COUNTRY FREE DELIVERY.

The Postmaster-General Said to Be Considering a Plan for Free Delivery in the Country—The Ten-Block System.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The ten-block system of locating and numbering country houses, so successfully introduced in Contra Costa county, California, has recently engaged the attention of the postmaster general, who wants to see if it is not of importance in connection with the extension of the free delivery into the country. The practical working of the Contra Costa plan is especially gratifying to all friends of rural free delivery, because it removes the only obstacle to rapid and accurate service in the country. It is a ten-block system with the same usefulness and even greater accuracy than that of the city system, because it gives not only the location, but the exact distance of every house from a given point. Starting from a convenient center, say the county seat, each mile is divided into ten equal blocks or parts, having a frontage of thirty-two rods. Two numbers are assigned to each block, the odd ones on the left and the even ones on the right.

Wherever country houses are near enough to be situated within the same block they have the same number, but are distinguished as follows: 523, 525A, 525 B, etc. Distances can be quickly calculated from the county seat or from one house to another by the simple method of dividing the difference by two, there being two numbers in each block and the result by ten for answer in miles. As the second step is instantaneous by the decimal method of pointing off the two places, the entire process is very rapid. For instance 425 is 213 blocks or tenths of miles, equivalent to 21.3 miles from the county seat or point of departure. Significant and appropriate names are given to roads, and all byroads are further indicated by the three words: "Local, connex and exit," which have definite and uniform meanings; the first having no outlet, usually terminating in the hills and for local convenience only; the second applied to short connecting roads, and the third having no outlet by land, usually ending at a landing with a water exit.

## TRIED TO JUMP FROM A TRAIN.

Maher, the Defeated Irish Pugilist, Made a Wild Leap For an Open Window.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 7.—Peter Maher, the prize fighter, who was lately beaten by Fitzsimmons in New Orleans, endeavored to commit suicide by leaping from the window of a car on the Piedmont Air Line near here Saturday. The train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour going north.

Maher made a wild leap for the open window all of a sudden and had gotten almost entirely out. It took five men to pull him back into the car and a long time to quiet him.

It is stated that Maher has been on a crazy drunk ever since his defeat at New Orleans and that he was maddened to such a degree that in a fit of temporary insanity or else utter recklessness he made this wild dash for death.

## BREAD RIOTS.

Reports of Continued Rioting in Germany—Lawlessness, However, Committed Mostly by Dock Riots and Loafers.

BERLIN, March 5.—Since the disturbances of last week in this city the unemployed men throughout Germany have been in a state of ferment that would require but little to cause an open outbreak.

A few days ago the unemployed workmen of Dantzig called upon the authorities to furnish them with labor, no matter what it was, to keep themselves and their families from starving. When the deputation of unemployed recently waited upon the authorities they received a promise that something would be done for them, and to-day, in obedience to a notice, 800 men proceeded to the landing stage in the expectation that they would be carried to the municipal sewage farms and put to work. When they arrived there the officials picked out 920 men to be taken to the farms. Those who were refused employment were bitter in their denunciation of the trick, as they termed it, that had been played upon them.

The suggestion that food was plenty in the shops was seized upon with avidity. The mob left the vicinity of the landing stage in a compact mass, rushed through the streets, hurling imprecations at the authorities and declaring that they would steal before they would starve. Every baker's shop they came across they looted, and some of the gaunt, pale faced men could be seen devouring the spoils in a manner which showed that they had not tasted food in a long time. Others placed the bread they had seized under their coats with the intention of carrying it to their wives and children.

Loaded butchers' carts passing along the streets were seized upon, their drivers hustled away and their contents hastily divided among the crowd.

A later dispatch from Dantzig, however, places a somewhat better aspect upon the disturbance, at least so far as the looting of shops and wagons is concerned. This dispatch says that after the speakers had addressed the disappointed workmen a majority of the latter, without heeding the appeals to right their own wrongs, turned to their homes. Those who did the rioting and pillaging were, as in the case at Berlin, not genuine workmen, but dock rats and other loafers. They took advantage of the excitement to give their thievish propensities full play, and the workmen were credited by the police with their crimes.

## IMPROVING.

Dun's Review Shows an Improvement in the Weekly Trade Report.

NEW YORK, March 4.—In the weekly review of trade R. G. Dun & Co. say: "Domestic trade gradually improves, even at the South, where much of the trouble seems to have been due to the unwillingness of holders to sell cotton at low prices rather than to actual loss on such sales. Supplies of money are everywhere ample at the present. It is still the fact that the two dark spots are directly caused by over production. Cotton receipts this week have been light. Efforts to curtail the production this year appear to meet with some success. The only possible remedy for troubles in the iron trade is to be applied according to dispatches, by the closing of some furnaces. Current prices are called about the lowest on record. The rail combination still waits for buyers. The trouble in this industry was that too great and sudden expansion was expected. Copper is unchanged, tin weak and lead moderately active. The coal market continues uncertain, as the combination is not ready to act, but agents recommend an output of only 2,500,000 tons in March.

"A better situation appears in textile manufactures, for cotton mills are well employed and trade in cotton goods improves all over the country, even at the South. In woolen mills and in sales of wool decided improvement is seen. Wool is lower, as holders grow anxious to sell before a new clip comes.

"Speculation has not been at all active and it may be fortunate that gold exports checked the rising fever in season. Wheat has declined 1/2 cent, with small sales, the receipts for half the week being over 2,000,000 bushels, against only 575,000 exported. Corn comes forward freely, receipts being 1,800,000 bushels in three days, but exports are heavy, 1,230,000 bushels in the same time, and the price hence higher. Pork products are a shade lower, but oil a quarter and coffee lower.

"The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days numbered 240, as compared with 270 last week and 265 for the same week last year."

## ORIGINAL PACKAGE LAW.

The Committee on Agriculture Reports Favorably on the Oleomargarine Proposition.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The committee on agriculture agreed to report favorably yesterday the measure placing oleomargarine on the same footing with other original packages under the Wilson law. The famous original package decision in the supreme court, which so much affected Kansas and Iowa in defeating the laws governing original whisky packages, it will be remembered, was nullified by the bill Senator Wilson, of Iowa, had passed, and an original package is now subject to the laws of the states. In Pennsylvania there is a law against the making or selling of oleomargarine, and the proposed bill is reported to eventually cover original packages of the product.

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

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

UNCLE ALLEN'S SHOES.

What Came of Putting the Left One on First.



UNCLE ALLEN SPARKS got out of bed half an hour later than usual, dressed himself in haste, and for the first time in his recollection pulled on his left shoe before he did his right.

Now this may seem a trivial matter, not worth mentioning, and too insignificant to deserve a moment's thought, but in spite of Uncle Allen's hard common sense and freedom from superstition it rested on his mind.

Such a thing as pulling on the left shoe first was contrary to the fixed habits of a man of fifty-seven. It was unorthodox. It was unprecedented. It was—pshaw! What difference did it make, anyhow?

Uncle Allen proceeded with his toilet. He went to the washstand, turned on the hot water, and stood reflecting.

The utter absurdity of a man's supposing that the pulling on of one shoe before the other had the remotest bearing upon the events of the day was too obvious to need pointing out. A man could not pull both his shoes on at once, could he? He was so constituted that he had to pull them on one at a time, wasn't he? Then what possible difference—

Ouch! He had let the water run too long, dipped his fingers in the wash-basin, and scalded them.

"That's what comes of a man making a fool of himself over nothing—absolutely nothing!" he said, savagely, as he turned on the cold water.

Fifteen minutes later Uncle Allen, minus a collar-button—it had gone down through the wash-basin into the drainpipe—went down the stairway pook-pooking and pshawing at every step, but exercising great care.

He reached the bottom in safety. Then he remembered that he had left his watch under his pillow and went back upstairs two steps at a time. He snatched the watch impatiently from its hiding-place, dropped it accidentally on the floor, and when he picked it up it had stopped. Something had broken on the inside.

"There goes four dollars!" he groaned. Rushing recklessly down the stairway he knocked a heel off his shoe.

"And a quarter!" he added, fiercely. "Go it, you old fool!" At breakfast Uncle Allen was nervous and preoccupied. His first spoonful of coffee started down the wrong way and he coughed and strangled and swore internally.

He peeped his beefsteak till it would have choked a Spanish mule-driver to eat it, and finished by knocking over the cream-pitcher when he was reaching for a tooth-pick.

Then he got up and started down town. Having been delayed beyond his customary hour he walked rather faster than usual. He carried the heel of one shoe in his pocket, and while limping briskly along over a stretch of sidewalk from which the hard-packed snow had not been scraped—

He fell. When a man of portly frame comes down on a frozen sidewalk with all his emphasis the jar at the point of impact is usually severe.

It was a tough, strong sidewalk, and it did not flinch. Hence the jar took effect mainly on Uncle Allen's spines. He said nothing audibly, but when he got on his feet again there was a baleful gleam in his eye that drove a stray dog howling 'round the corner with its tail between its legs.

It was a well disposed dog, too, that would have been chummy and sociable if met half way. Uncle Allen hobbled over to another street and boarded a horse car.

At the end of a ride of two or three blocks the car stopped. A fire had just broken out somewhere in the vicinity, and the firemen were pulling the hose across the track. Uncle Allen got out



and limped on down the street. He had walked nearly a mile when the car he had left behind him came rattling along at a furious pace. The driver was making up for lost time. Uncle Allen hailed the car. "Take the next one!" yelled the conductor, encouragingly, from the rear platform as he whisked by. A shoemaker's sign on the opposite side of the street caught his eye. He hastened across. The shoemaker looked at the ailing piece of footwear, then at the detached heel, and shook his head. "You've lost the welt, and I can't put that heel on again," he said. "I'll have to build a new one. Sit down. I'll do it while you wait."

Uncle Allen sat and waited. It took three-quarters of an hour to put the new heel on. The shop was a well-ventilated one, and he caught cold from the draught that chilled his half-bare foot.

Arriving at his office nearly two hours late, Uncle Allen found that a man who owed him six hundred dollars on an outlawed note had called in for the purpose of paying it, had waited awhile and gone away.

The man lived in Nebraska and was on his way back from a visit to New York. He had told the office boy he couldn't say when he would be in again—his train would leave for the west at 10:30.

Uncle Allen looked at his watch. It was 10:35. The man was on his way out of the city by this time. So was the six hundred dollars.

Then Uncle Allen lost his grip. He fumed, and stormed, and said things wholly unfit for publication. When he went out to lunch at 2:30, having put it off an hour later than usual because he wasn't hungry, he found nothing fit to eat, and what he did eat disagreed with him.

He hung about the office till four o'clock, and then started home an hour and a half ahead of his regular time. There was no use in staying at the office. Everything was going wrong.

An icicle from the roof of the building, loosened by the thaw, dropped down as he passed out through the door and lodged half-way down his back, inside his shirt.

It was not a large icicle, but it was cold—horribly cold. It soon melted, but was more objectionable in the melting, if possible, than in the frozen state.

Sore, aching in all his bones, and purple with wrath, Uncle Allen boarded the first grip car that came along. It was delayed twenty minutes by some accident that disabled the grip when he was within half a mile of his home, and he got out and walked.

"If I can't get home now without getting into more darned fool scrapes," he muttered, "I ought to have my blooming head—"

"Zip!" A shot from the air-gun of a small boy hunting sparrows took him in the corner of the eye.

He managed to reach his house somehow, but he was too early. Nobody was at home, and he had forgotten his latch-key.

"They have gone to one of the neighbors, I suppose," groaned Uncle Allen, and he took a seat on the doorstep to wait.

He had his handkerchief tied about his injured eye, his coat-collar was turned up to his ears, he shivered all over, and he was the picture of despair.

Next morning, at his usual hour for rising, Uncle Allen sat on the edge of his bed, refreshed by a night's rest, and meditated on the mishaps of the previous day in his usual philosophical way.

"I can see it all now," he said. "If I hadn't got up late yesterday I wouldn't have been in such a hurry to dress. I would not have scalded my fingers. I would have gone downstairs leisurely and wouldn't have knocked the heel off my shoe. Then I should not have had a late start down town. I wouldn't have lost my collar-button nor broken my watch. I wouldn't have had that fall. I would have missed that fire that delayed the street-car. I would not have had to wait at the shoe-shop. I wouldn't have caught this cold. I would have reached my office on time. I would have seen that Nebraska man and got that six hundred dollars. I would have gone out to lunch at the regular time and had a good meal. I would have started home as usual, avoided that icicle—ugh!—missed the accident on the street railway, got home at the usual time, and I wouldn't have got this damned eye. It is absurd," continued Uncle Allen, with emphasis, "to suppose that the mere fact of my putting on my left shoe first had anything to do with yesterday's trouble."

Then he reached down for his shoes and carefully put the right one on first. —Detroit Free Press.

A Story with a Moral. He knocked at the back door of a suburban house and the cook opened it. He was a sinister-looking fellow and the cook held on to the door.

"Lady of the house in?" he inquired gruffly. "No," trembled the cook. "Man of the house here?"

"No." "None of the people in?" "None but me," and she tried to shut the door.

"Aw, come off," he growled, setting his foot against it; "I guess I'll come in and have a good eat. Step lively, now, or I'll grab you."

She let go of the door and the tramp forged in and fell into the arms of a big policeman who was confronting the cook contrary to orders. —Detroit Free Press.

"I don't take any stock in that old saw: 'Two heads are better than one,'" said the man who had just fitted out his two boys with new hats. "My gracious! I do," said the latter. —Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) Telephone Co. proposes to construct an underground conduit system for its lines.

—Denver (Col.) business men want a large appropriation for electric street lighting, and have addressed a petition to the city council to that effect.

—Ozokerite, or mineral wax, is a substance which can be used for almost every purpose to which beeswax is put; and is especially useful to electricians as an insulator. Until 1888, when deposits were found in Utah, our supplies had come exclusively from Galicia, but now a fresh deposit has been found in Southern Oregon. The new wax is of a yellowish-white color, and burns with a dense smoke, but no smell.

—The lightning which flashed over the conspirators in the third scene of the first act of "Julius Caesar," during its recent representation in this city, by a German company, was the nearest approach to the natural illuminant ever seen on any stage. It was produced by an electrical machine, and was so realistic that many of the spectators in the audience were appalled. The accompanying "thunder" was also very startling, and sounded just like real atmospheric concussions.

—The fact that the science relating to electricity has no name of its own is noted by the editor of Our Language, who proposes that it be called "electrics." The pair of words, "electrics" and "electrician," would be in analogy with optics and optician, mechanics and mathematician, and many others. At present the word electricity performs two functions similar to those which are separated in the case of light and optics, heat and thermotics, sound and acoustics. —Popular Science Monthly.

—Mr. Edison has explained to the New York Herald his belief that the locomotive will be displaced on steam railways, and that his electric motor will be used instead. He says the economy will be large; he will get one horsepower out of from one to two pounds of cheap coal, while the locomotive only gets the same one-horse power out of six pounds of dear coal. He intends to demonstrate that there need be no such thing as waiting for trains between cities now considered a long distance apart. He intends to run a train, say of two cars, every twenty minutes.

—Heating by electricity seems to be making considerable headway toward a more popular use, notwithstanding that it is more expensive than any of the older forms, says the Electrical Review. It is combating the same objection that the electric light met with in its early days, but unquestionably it is a much more desirable method for most uses, and will surely grow in favor. It is somewhat of a luxury at present, but as the cost of the electric current is reduced, it will soon reach a point of economy where its more general adoption for general purposes will be feasible.

—Some interesting and rather surprising statistics on the use of the telephone in European countries have been collected. In London, the greatest commercial city in the world, only 1.5 persons in 1,000 use the telephone. The telephone is used most in countries where the service is owned or controlled by the state. In Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden from 100 to 400 persons in every 100,000 of the population are subscribers. In Great Britain only 58 persons in 100,000 use the telephone. In Berlin 11, and in Paris 4.2 out of every 1,000 inhabitants use the telephone. —N. Y. Sun.

—The Electrical World states that a plan to carry the mails by electricity between New York and Brooklyn has been submitted by Mr. A. Bryson, jr., of New York, to Postmaster Collins, of Brooklyn. It is the result of an act recently introduced in congress, which provides for the better transmission of mails between the two cities by means of pneumatic tubes, electrical or other appliances, and authorized the appropriation of \$93,000 for the purpose. A similar bill has also been introduced for experimenting between New York and other cities. Mr. Bryson's system consists of a traveler, say six foot long, and about eleven by sixteen inches in breadth and height, to the back of which is attached an electric motor about eight inches square. This is acted upon by an electric wire, which runs along the bottom of a hollow iron or steel tube, which incloses the whole arrangement.

Like a Cathedral Tower. Love, amid the other graces in this world, is like a cathedral tower, which begins on the earth, and at first is surrounded by the other parts of the structure. But, at length, rising above the tressed walls, and arch, and parapet, and pinnacle, it shoots spire-like many a foot high into the air, so high that the huge cross on its summit glows like a spark in the morning light, and shines like a star in the evening sky, when the rest of the pile is enveloped in darkness. So, love here, is surrounded by the other graces, and divides the honors with them; but they will have felt the wrap of night, and of darkness, when it will shine, luminous, against the sky of eternity. —Beecher.

Dressing Sacks. The long, rather cumbersome dressing-gown went out with the dowdy wrapper, and in its place is the graceful dressing-sack. This is sufficiently long to reach nearly to the knees, and is oftenest mounted on a yoke in regular Watteau fashion. Silk, cashmere or flannel are the materials used for dressing-sacks, while ribbons, of course, play their part in being decorative. The flannel ones are warm and easily cleaned, and as all the dainty colors may be gotten, a great variety of individual taste may be exercised. —Ladies Home Journal.

Not Extracting. Usher (at the church door)—Would you like a seat near the front? Mrs. Seldomee (with some hesitation)—No, no, thanks. A good seat in the parquet circle will do just as well. —Chicago Tribune.

DID IT GENTLY.

A Kansas Man's Way of Breaking Bad News to His Wife.

Traveling south over the state of Kansas in a sleeper was a typical ranchman who had come in on crutches. He acted like a tenderfoot until he was seated. During a good portion of the day he had said nothing, and no one had said anything to him. There was a woman in the coach who had looked sympathetically at the man several times. It turned out later that she was the wife of a Washington lobbyist who was interested in some Indian lands. Just before the train reached Kansas City, the last town in Kansas on the road in point, the woman struck the rail, and it was not long before the crippled ranchman and the wife of the lobbyist were as communicative as a newly-married couple on a bridal tour. It came to the surface that the ranchman lived near Arkansas City, and that he was pretty well fixed. He told the Washington woman that he had met with an accident in Kansas City while there selling his cattle. He had been laid up at the hotel, he did not say which one, until the day he took the train for home.

"Didn't your wife know that you had been hurt?" asked the lobbyist's better half.

"She know'd that he'd bin a mishap of some kind, but she didn't know just who it were that was hurt."

"Ah, that was very thoughtful in you. Now, if the colonel (the colonel was her husband) had been away and anything had befallen him he would have wired me and I would have been at his side at once. But when your wife sees you leaving the coach on crutches will not that alarm her?"

"I reckon it won't. She don't skeer very easy. But then lest she might have had her suspicions aroused I have sent her a telegraph—wire, I believe you called it—that I think will prepare her for the sight."

"Ah, that was very thoughtful in you. Then she knows that something has happened."

"Yessum, but she hain't no idea just what it is. As you would say I have broke the ice mild-like, so that won't be no fallin' down when she gets sight of me. I telegraphed her that I had run over a street keer in Kansas City, and that the keer had got the wust of it. So she has some sort of idea that thar hes bin a collision. I think from her acquaintance with me she has some idea that I may be on crutches. Our Kansas wimmie are allus prepared for the wust."

"Ah, how thoughtful in them. It relieves one so much to be always prepared for bad news."

"Yessum; my wife allus expects to see me come home in a box when I go to Kansas City. But it has generally bin the other man's wife who experienced the expectations." —Chicago Tribune.

JONES QUIT DRINKING.

A Butterfly That His Wife Painted Reformed Him. Mrs. Jones is taking lessons in china-painting, and as Mr. J. was unaware of the fact, she concluded to give him a surprise. And she succeeded beyond her wildest expectations.

The Jones tableware is pure white, a delicate French china, and it was with a piece of this Mrs. Jones made her experiment.

With much pains and after several lessons, she painted a large butterfly, with wings extended, in the interior of one of the teacups.

As a work of art it was like nothing in the heavens above, or the earth beneath, or "the sea that in the mix" but the coloring was gorgeous and stood out in such bold relief that, as Mrs. Jones herself said, "it looked as if it might fly off at any minute."

Mr. Jones came home and complained of not feeling well. His face had the flushed look which Mrs. Jones believed to be indigestion or the grip, and there was an unsteady quality in his voice that gave his speech a kind of vocal teeter.

Mr. Jones had that cup ready, and filling it with clear, transparent tea, she handed it to him and awaited results.

The first look he gave into the cup was a startled one. Then he turned in the cream and sugar, stirred the tea well, and drank it off at a draught. Then he looked into the cup again and gave a wild shriek:

"Maria, send for the doctor, quick! I've got 'em again!"

"What, dear?" said Mrs. J., soothingly, as she flew to his side.

"The jim-jams! O, Maria, I'll sign the pledge now and never touch liquor again if I'm spared this time. Oh, oh, this is the real d. t. s!"

"What makes you think so, Mr. Jones?" asked Mrs. J. in a Greenland-icy mountain voice.

"That!" shrieked Mr. Jones, pointing to the inside of his cup, "that awful thing there! Perhaps you can not see it, but I can. Oh, take it away—cover it up—hide it, or I shall go mad."

Poor Mrs. Jones, she realized then what it is to paint butterflies for an ungrateful, unappreciative man, but it gave her the whip hand on Jones. She quietly smashed that cup to smithereens, and he believed that it was really a d. t. monster that he saw there. And Mrs. Jones will paint no more china, not if she knows herself, and she thinks she does. —Detroit Free Press.

That Was His Lay. "Can you beat a carpet?" said the lady of the house to the tramp who asked for something to eat.

"Don't know, mum," he replied, frankly, "I never tried. But I guess maybe I can, fer I've beat most everything else in this town." —Detroit Free Press.

Encouragement. "What did you think of my book, Mawson?" "Best thing you ever did." "Best? It's the only thing I ever did."

"I know it. Don't do it again." —Judge. —Mental Sublimity.—(On the steamer in midocean)—First Old Chappie—"Going across?" Second O. G.—"Yes, You?" The Jester.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—When a chimney catches fire throw salt upon the fire below, shut off all the drafts possible (a piece of old wet carpet held before the grate is an excellent thing to use in shutting off the draught), and the fire will slowly go out of itself. —Detroit Free Press.

—A traveling case of brown linen bound with ribbon, which has pockets or places for comb, brush, pins and other necessary toilet articles, can be made very pretty with little trouble. The pockets to slip the different articles in are feather-stitched with silk.

—Lemon Jelly.—One-half box of gelatine, soaked in a cup of cold water. When dissolved, add one pint of boiling water, the juice of two and one-half lemons, one and three-quarter cups of sugar. More lemon can be added if not tart enough. —Good House-keeping.

—A pretty way to arrange blanc-mange is to mold it in small cups, then put a mold of jelly in the center of a platter, and place the blanc-mange around it. Sweetened cream should be flavored with it. If chocolate enough is added to half of it, so that every other mold is brown, the effect is pleasing.

—A Dish of Snow.—Grate a cocoanut, leaving out the brown part. Heap it up in the center of a handsome dish, and ornament with fine, green leaves, such as peach or honeysuckle. Serve it up with snow cream made in this way. Beat the whites of five eggs to a stiff froth, add two large spoonfuls of fine white sugar, a large spoonful of rose water or pineapple. Beat the whole well together and add a pint of thick cream. Put several spoonfuls over each dish of cocoanut. —Boston Budget.

—Creamed Chicken.—Melt a teaspoonful of butter in a hot frying-pan and, before it browns, stir into a tablespoonful of sifted flour and mix until creamy; then add, stirring all the time, a cup of hot cream or milk, ten drops of onion juice, salt and pepper to taste; when all comes to a boil take from the fire and add, cut in dice, a pint of cold chicken, which has been freed from all fat, bone and gristle—if very young the skin should be retained; mix carefully, then put the pan and contents over a large pot of boiling water; when heated through it is ready to dish. Press the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs through a fine sieve and at the last moment sprinkle on too. Serve macaroni or large hominy with this dish. —N. Y. World.

—Bakewell Patties.—Crack an egg, yolk and white, into a basin, and then add the yolks only of six more eggs. With this beat up half a pound of white sugar. When the sugar is dissolved pour upon the whole half a pound of warm butter, and beat the whole until it forms a custard. Have a nice puff crust ready, and with this line some patty pans, into each of which spread some raspberry or currant jam, and then pour on the jam as much of the above custard as will make it a quarter of an inch thick. This done, place them in a quick oven, and as soon as the crust is baked enough the "Bakewell patties" are done. Serve cold. These patties may be flavored with almond, vanilla, lemon, etc., according to taste. —Detroit Free Press.

MUMIFIED SOLDIERS. A Battlefield That Continues to Retain its First Appearance. A sea-captain, who has recently returned from a long cruise along the South American coast, reports some very strange and interesting sights, especially in Peru. He visited the battlefield of Tarapaca, where the Chilians defeated the Peruvians with great slaughter, in November, 1879.

The Peruvians lost four thousand men, and were forced to leave them unburied on the field.

In almost any other country all these corpses would in a few weeks have been reduced to skeletons, either by wild beasts or by the action of the elements. Here, however, for more than a hundred miles on either side of the battlefield there is not a spear of grass, and as a natural result there are no wild animals.

The soil, moreover, is strongly impregnated with nitrate of soda and this, in connection with the hot, dry atmosphere, has literally converted men and horses into perfect mummies.

The captain visited the place first by moonlight, and as may well be imagined, was greatly impressed by the strange spectacle. To all appearance the battle might have been fought but a day or two before. The uniforms were still bright and the steel weapons untarnished.

Inspection by daylight brought out a still more curious phenomenon. The hair had continued to grow, both on the men and on the horses, for some time after death. Some of the soldiers' heads was covered with excessively long hair, while the horses' tails were long enough to trail for some distance on the ground. —Youth's Companion.

She Played For Even. "Here is rather a sad incident in the paper, my dear," said Peterby. "What is it?" asked the wife.

"A Bohemian girl at Chicago committed suicide to spite her lover who had offended her."

"The foolish girl! I wouldn't have taken my spite in that way."

"What would you have done?" "I'd have married him."

And Peterby went down town wondering how he had offended his wife before they were married. —Texas Siftings.

Why He Wasn't Jealous. Fogg—I think that Brown is about as indigent a husband as there is going. He went home last evening and found his wife hugging and kissing a bald-headed fellow and didn't make a bit of fuss about it.

Mrs. Fogg—Then all I've got to say is, the more fool he! Why didn't he kick the old rascal down stairs?

Fogg—Oh, he wasn't so very indigent young on the contrary. And, besides, what would you think of a father who kicked his first and only baby down stairs? —Boston Transcript.



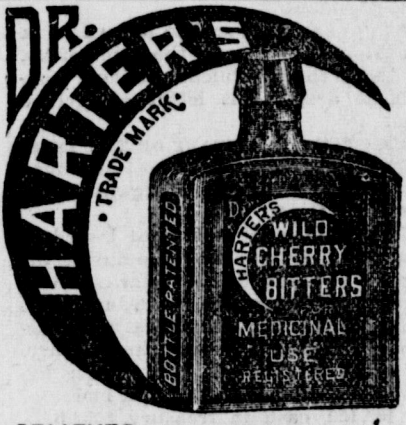
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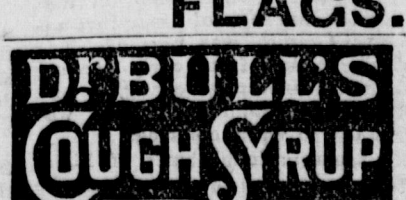
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## LOST ON THE PLAINS.

Experience of a Kansas Regiment in a Blizzard.

Ten Days Without Rations - Men and Horses Frozen - A Terrible Night Stampede - The Famous Indian Campaign of 1868.

[Special Kansas Letter.]

In a recent article in one of the city dailies, regarding the western experience of one of the regular officers at Fort Sheridan, reference was made to Gen. Sheridan's great disappointment over the non-efficiency of the Nineteenth Kansas volunteer cavalry during the winter operations of 1868, but no reasons were given for the condition of that regiment, which was organized by Gov. S. J. Crawford for this special service, under a call made by Gen. Sheridan. The regiment was mustered into the United States army at Topeka between the 1st and 5th of November by Gen. Forsyth of Sheridan's staff, and the day before marching orders were issued Gov. Crawford, who had but a few months' tenure of office, resigned his gubernatorial position to assume command of the new regiment. Lieut. Gov. Green took the oath of office as Crawford's successor at midnight of the 5th of November, 1868, and his first official act was the signing of Crawford's commission as colonel of the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry. The day following, November 6, the command started for the "Dutch Henry Crossing" of the Arkansas river some 250 miles distant, and after seven days of hard marching reached the designated point. This, then well-known, crossing was about three miles above the present site of Wichita and the nearest settlements were fifty miles away in the Saline valley to the north, and the only human habitations there were a half dozen Cado and Sac hunting wigwags in a dilapidated condition and a few rickety sheds used for a military supply depot.

Capt. Ball, of the regular army, was in charge with a small detachment of infantry, but instead of having the abundance of supplies anticipated in Gen. Sheridan's orders, he had less than five days' half rations and forage with which to fill the requisitions of the Nineteenth Kansas. These rations consisted of poor bacon, hard bread, coffee and sugar, and the forage was limited to musty corn in sacks, where the regiment had expected an abundance of baled hay. The day was cast, however, and after two days' rest the command struck out for the wilds of southwestern Kansas and the Indian territory under the guidance of "Apache Bill," a government scout who assumed to know the Dutch Henry trail to the Cemerone river, about one hundred and fifty miles distant, where Gen. Sheridan had established Camp Supply and expected the Nineteenth to join the Seventh United States cavalry under Custer and four companies of infantry and assume personal direction of the winter operations against the Indians, known to be encamped in the Antelope hills, Wichita mountains and along the larger streams of the western part of the territory.

The Nineteenth crossed the Arkansas river on the morning of the 10th of November and plunged into the rough and barren sandhills on the south side, where sage brush and cactus were the only evidences of vegetation. The day was cold and gloomy. The fast falling snow had completely covered the ground, preventing the horses from grazing upon the stunted buffalo grass, and concealing every vestige of buffalo chips which are ordinarily used by scouting parties for cooking and heating, where no timber grows.

By midnight the storm had increased to a regular blizzard, the thermometer had gone down to ten degrees below



APACHE BILL CONFESSED THAT HE WAS LOST.

zero, and troopers and officers who were not forced out of their blankets to warm up their blood by exercise were covered beneath mounds of snow.

The supplies on hand were fast melting away and a few days delay under these conditions meant sure death to over 1,000 animals and imminent danger to the entire command. Slowly and laboriously the line of march was again taken up, to clamber over hills and ravines, stumble into snow-filled hollows or wind tediously through the sinuosities of rugged canyons, the men leading their horses and staggering along in depressing silence. Thus passed the second, third and fourth days out, and the fifth day found the regiment far south of the right trail, and utterly bewildered. At a council of officers called by Col. Crawford "Apache Bill," the scout, was forced to acknowledge that he did not know where they were, or how to pilot the lost regiment to any point on the Cemerone river. This was a startling confession from the only guide, who had previously manifested the greatest confidence in his ability to direct the line of march, but the colonel at once assumed the responsibility, consulted with a number of old plainsmen in the command, and quickly decided upon the course to pursue. The storm, which was one of the worst and of longest duration of any known upon the plains, was still raging, though somewhat moderated; the cold was intense, and

every night horses died at the lines of each company, while the mules of the wagon train were so reduced in number and emaciated in form that they could scarcely pull the now almost empty wagons. Rations and forage were entirely exhausted.

On the evening of the seventh day, after a short march, the climax to the suffering and discouragements of the expedition was reached. After the regiment had gone into bivouac in the usual order, the three battalions covering three sides of a square, and regimental headquarters the fourth, the men were sent out to graze the horses, while the wagon train of sixteen wagons, four ambulances, the medicine wagon and regimental forge was slowly moving in to its position next to headquarters. As one of the last teams rounded into line, the driver dismounted and, walking some distance away, the mules took fright at a flapping tarpaulin on another wagon and dashed through the line and out among the



THE STAMPEDE.

grazing horses. In a moment pandemonium reigned supreme. Other mule teams started through the bivouac. Bunch after bunch of company horses became panic-stricken and away they scampered at full speed on the bank track. Officers and men were yelling commands and imprecations, mules braying in sheer fright and all the confusion and panic of a stampede were experienced in their worst form. Over 500 horses had their joints worked the stampede and were running wild over the prairie, dragging lariat ropes and picket-pins, and before order enough could be brought out of the confusion to mount details of pursuers the flying animals were several miles away. It had required the utmost exertion of the entire command to prevent a general stampede. As it was one-half the horses were gone. Some of the companies had lost half their animals, others from five to twenty, and but one troop escaped without some loss.

The pursuers followed the runaways for many miles, some of them remaining out two or three days without a mouthful of food, except the game they killed, and one party of seven men and a lieutenant were lost and suffered untold misery, having their feet, hands, ears and noses frozen to such an extent that several of them were crippled for life. They were finally found and brought in by scouts sent out after them. With all this effort only about 200 of the horses were recovered, the remainder becoming scattered among the hills and ravines of that broken country, and for years afterward pioneer settlers were reported to have taken up and utilized valuable horses bearing the U. S. brand.

Thus a magnificently mounted and equipped cavalry regiment, through no fault of its own, became almost ineffective for the duty required of it, suffering from an experience unknown by any command during the civil war. Neither did the miseries of the regiment end here, for they wandered five or six days longer, before they were finally found by scouts sent out by Gen. Sheridan. For two and a half days after the stampede, the men absolutely lived upon hackberries and jack-rabbits, and had little of these, when a hunting party sent out in the morning succeeded in killing four buffalo, that had been caught by the blizzard in a canyon, and were so chilled and cowed that they did not make an effort to escape and were shot down with revolvers. This meat was duly issued to the several companies, and lasted until their difficulties ended, being eaten raw by the men, in most instances.

During the last days of the march the wagons and regimental forge were abandoned, and the dismounted men were finally left in a temporary camp, and the colonel pressed forward with his mounted men, finally meeting the scouts mentioned above, and the dilapidated command was guided to Camp Supply, where it was received with great rejoicing by the regulars. Gen. Sheridan was naturally disappointed over the condition of the regiment, the loss of horses and mules and the unserviceable condition of most of the animals saved, but the regiment subsequently did good service and aided in the capture of the villages of all the hostile tribes, with their women, children, ponies and supplies. This forced the warriors to come in and surrender, though Gen. Sheridan had to confine Sa-tan-ta, Lone Wolf and Timber Mountain in a guard house for some days and threaten to hang them before peace was finally concluded. The closing expedition of the campaign was made under Gen. Custer against a band of Kiowas who had some white captives, and held out longer than the rest under a hope for ransom. They were followed by the Seventh cavalry and Nineteenth Kansas for fifteen days, but at last were corralled, and Mrs. Morgan and Miss White, who were captured eight months before in the Republican valley, were recovered.

This is the true history of the misfortunes of the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry and the cause of that inefficiency referred to by a recent writer, an experience without a parallel in the history of the United States army.

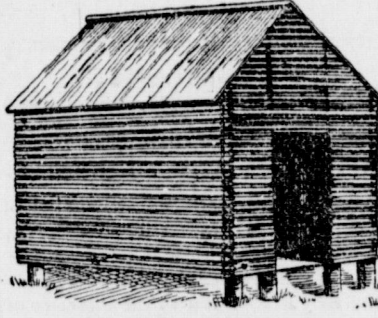
GEORGE B. JENNES.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

### A POLE CORN CRIB.

The Most Economical in Sections Where Timber Is Not Scarce.

In such a pen, if properly made, corn will keep as well as in any crib or house that can be devised. The pen should not be more than eight feet wide, and two feet less width is yet better. The length is determined by the desired capacity, or the length of the poles to be had. The poles should not be large, and notched only deep enough to prevent their rolling, or to prevent the corn rolling out, for if the poles are large, or brought close together, the circulation of air will not be free enough. Cribbers are commonly made too close; although the cracks between the poles be two inches wide, not enough rain to do any appreciable damage will beat in, because the poles will project out over the cracks. A foundation may be made by laying large logs on the ground; but this is objectionable, as the rats will burrow under the logs. A better foundation is made by setting blocks in the ground, below the line of frost, and high enough to bring the floor of the crib at least eighteen inches above the ground.



A POLE CORN CRIB.

so that the corn may not absorb moisture from beneath, and that the cats and terrier may have a chance at the rats and mice. However, the rats will not infest a crib under which there is plenty of light. Make the crib on high ground with enough slope to drain well, taking care that the foundation is level. The floor may be made of puncheons. Trim off the slivers from the upper side; otherwise it will be a difficult matter to shovel out the corn. A doorway is made by cutting through three or four of the lower poles, nailing a board against their ends to hold them in place. A door is hinged to the outside of the crib, and as the corn is thrown in boards are placed inside the crib across the opening. If they pass beyond the opening only an inch at each end, they can be removed easily when it is desired to take out the corn. The roof is made of clapboards or of common lumber. If boards are used, they should be just long enough to reach across the crib, and the weights placed on them should be put on their ends. If the boards project, they will split in from the end to the point where they rest on the crib. It is better to weight than to nail the boards down, since they must be turned each year to avoid warping.

A pole pen can be made with a driveway in the middle, which can be used for a wagon or machinery shed most of the year. The cribs run up to the roof, and the driveway is roofed over into a loft for the storage of hoes, forks, rakes and other light tools. The winter months furnish opportune time for cutting and hauling the necessary timber for such a structure.

Our illustration gives a good idea of a pole crib with a driveway through the center.—American Agriculturist.

### A LESSON IN MANNERS.

Uncle Theodore Has an Encounter with Farmer Tumbledown.

At one of the farmers' institutes, Theodore Louis, the veteran teacher of hogology, had been relating to an interested audience of farmers how he bred, fed and marketed his hogs, giving minute details of the work, tending brood sows, cooking squashes, cleaning out the pens, supplying bedding and everything pertaining to the business. As he came down from the platform a farmer with unkempt hair and beard, a slouched hat, greasy frock and overalls, the latter tucked into a pair of dirty, coarse boots, met him and said:

"Mr. Louis, do you pretend to say you feed your own hogs?"

"Oh, yes! When I am at home."

"And clean out the manure?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Louis, with a smile.

"Well," said Farmer Tumbledown, with a sneer, "when a man with a stiff hat, a black suit of clothes, a gold chain and shiny shoes tells me he feeds hogs and cleans out the pen, I don't believe him."

This rather nettled the good-natured champion of improved "swine husbandry," and he said:

"My friend, did you learn anything new of me, to-day?"

"Oh, yes," said Tumbledown, "all you said about breeding and feeding was good, but I don't believe a man who dresses like you ever feeds hogs."

There was an interested group of listeners gathered by this time, and, with a twinkle in his eyes, Uncle Theodore said:

"Now, my friend, let me teach you something else. If you want men to respect you and your calling, you must show some respect for it yourself. You ought to have enough ambition and self-respect so that when you go to town or to attend an institute you would black your boots, put on a decent suit of clothes and clean yourself up."

The crowd seemed to appreciate the situation, and Tumbledown had business somewhere else.

It is not the farming but it is farmers like Tumbledown that cause some people to speak lightly of farmers. There is nothing in the business of farming that needs to make a boor of a man. The day is passed when dirty hands, greasy clothes and muddy boots are to be accepted as an index of occupation.—Colman's Rural World.

## "POISONED" APPLES.

The Silly Overtly Against American Fruit by English Papers.

The recent excitement in England against American apples, about which inquiry has been made by some of our readers, was originated by the Horticultural Times of London, and copied by many of the prominent daily and other journals. It was apparently based on the common practice in this country of spraying young fruit with arsenites for the destruction of insects, by which the fruit, which before was distorted and deformed by them, was made smooth and fair. The London papers referred to appear to take it for granted that the sprayed fruit has absorbed the poison, and so much of it that it is unsafe to buy any more American apples, and that those who eat them devour dangerous quantities of arsenic. The absurdity of this position is distinctly shown when it is stated that the largest quantity of Paris green (which is only part arsenic) used in spraying, is only one pound in 200 gallons of water, or over three hogsheads, making only one part of arsenic in about 7,000 parts of water. In spraying, not one part of the water in ten ever reaches the fruit, but covers the leaves or drops to the ground, and not more than a single drop enters the calyx, and of this single drop only one-seventy-thousandth part is arsenic—enough to kill a young insect which weighs only a two-hundred-thousandth part the weight of a man. It is therefore necessary for a man, to receive any injury from this arsenic, to eat at least six bushels of apples at a single sitting!

But the Paris green is insoluble, and does not enter the fruit at all, and this minute portion is all washed off by the first shower, as Dr. Kedzie showed with apples heavily sprayed on purpose, where not the slightest vestige of the poison could be detected by the most rigid test. If our English friends had been in the way of receiving potatoes from America some years ago, which had been treated with Paris green, they might with more propriety have raised an excitement against them, for larger quantities of the poison were used for the striped beetle, although it could never penetrate the soil to reach the tubers, and could never enter them when it got there, from its insoluble nature. The truth is that millions of persons eat such potatoes every year without any harm, and tens of thousands eat sprayed apples annually without injury. The whole matter, as presented in the English journals, naturally recalls the account of the philosopher who wrote an elaborate treatise to prove that a man could write better on any subject by knowing something about it.—Country Gentleman.

## DOUBLE POULTRY HOUSE.

It Is Large, But Well-Lighted, Warm and Convenient.

This is styled a "double" poultry house because it is divided, and has windows on two sides. It is well lighted, warm and convenient. It is 18x25 feet, 5 feet to the eaves, and 11 feet to the gable, sided with matched lumber, and has only one door, but has six windows—two at each end and one

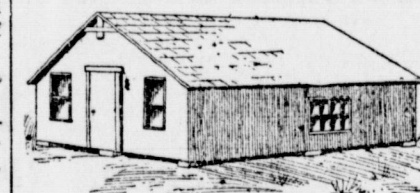


FIG. 1.—DOUBLE POULTRY HOUSE.

on each side. It may be lined inside, if preferred, with boards or paper.

The ground plan (Fig. 2) shows the arrangement. The passageway is at A. For an explanation of the several parts, B B B are the poultry rooms, D D D the roosting platforms, C C C the feed bins, F the door and E E, etc., the windows.

The passageway, A, may be a board floor, and the poultry rooms be floored with earth. The small room to the right may be used for sitting hens, or

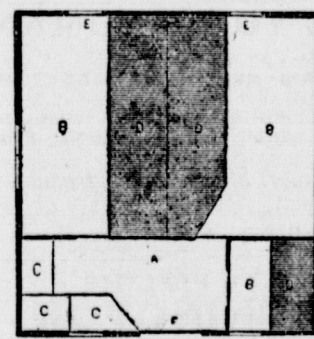


FIG. 2.—GROUND PLAN FOR DOUBLE POULTRY HOUSE.

for any other purpose. The division between the passageway and rooms should be of open lattice or wire, to admit the light from the front. The division between the poultry rooms should be boarded 2 feet above the roost, and then lattice-work or wire used. The feed bins are simply to hold the food, the birds being fed in troughs, or otherwise, in the poultry rooms. This house is somewhat large, has many windows and will cost about \$100.—Farm and Fireside.

## Manure Should Not Be Exposed.

Manure of all kinds does better service when not exposed. It should be properly sheltered until used. For an experiment two acres were manured with dressing from a barn yard which had been exposed to the weather, and another two acres alongside with dressing which had been sheltered from the weather. The same quantity of manure was applied to each piece of land and the whole planted in potatoes. The yield on the part dressed with sheltered manure was nearly twice as large as that on the part dressed with the manure which had been exposed in the yard. This difference did not cease with the crops the first year. The following year the whole was sown to wheat, and the land which had been dressed with sheltered manure produced a much larger yield than the other part.—Farm and Home.

## THE FARMING WORLD.

### BOXES FOR POTATOES.

Figures and Pictures Representing Their Size and Form.

Boxes for shipping potatoes are made of rather thin and light boards, strengthened by galvanized hoop iron at the corners. Fig. 1 represents such a box in the form of a cube, measuring 14 inches each way inside, which will give a heaped bushel measure if even with the top; or if our correspondent wishes a rounded appearance to his potatoes, he may make the boxes half an inch shorter (or 13 1/4 inches) at the top.

The measure of a heaped bushel is 2,748 cubic inches, and the box measuring 14 inches each way will have a capacity of 2,744 inches, or within 4 cubic feet of the full measure, which is

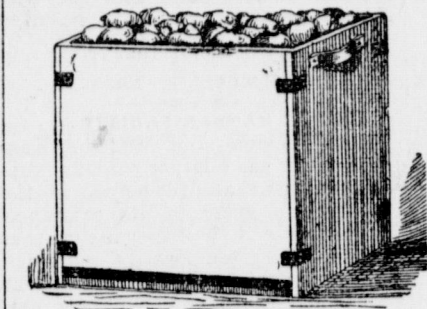


FIG. 1.

sufficiently correct for all practical purposes. These boxes will be small enough to place in the wagon for conveyance to market.

But if a different form is needed, either for more convenient handling or for fitting the wagon box, the form may be as shown in Fig. 2, or more oblong in shape, with the handles at the ends. These handles are merely holes of the right form cut through the sides. They may be 13 by 16 inches and 13 1/4 inches deep, which will give the 2,748 cubic inches in the heaped vessel. Any other form may be chosen by first multiplying the two adopted sides together, and the third side accurately ascertained by

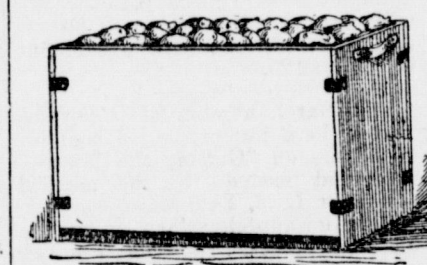


FIG. 2.

dividing 2,748 by this product. For apples the boxes need not be so strong as for potatoes, and may have slatted sides, but potatoes being much heavier will need the whole boards, which, however, may be thinner. The only opening will be an inch or more at the bottom for the dirt to pass out in carrying. If these boards are sawed the right width at the sawmill it will save labor in making them. A heavy coat of crude petroleum will add to their durability.—Country Gentleman.

### POULTRY PICKINGS.

The hen's second year is the most profitable.

GUINEAS are great layers and their eggs are rich.

EARLY hatched chickens bring the best prices and the most money.

WHEN the fowls get too fat an exclusive feed of oats will reduce them.

THOROUGH whitewashing inside and out will aid in killing out the lice.

DAMP quarters and stagnant water often prove fatal to turkeys and chickens.

THERE is no advantage in hatching out goslings until grass gets a good start.

PROPERLY fed a duck at nine or ten weeks old should weigh four pounds, a chicken two pounds.

BANTAMS may be a thing of beauty, but for practical poultry keeping for profit generally they are a nuisance.

The best cross for sitting hens is a vigorous set game cock with good partidge Cochins; this also makes a good table fowl.

The early chicken is the largest and strongest, and will never be overtaken by the ones that are hatched out late; push the early hatching.

TURKEYS, ducks, geese and guineas can be hatched in the incubator as well as chickens, and can be raised in a brooder.

CRACKED wheat or corn makes a better feed after the chickens get old enough to eat it than either fed ground fine and made into a mush.—St. Louis Republic.

### Neglect of the Orchard.

Nothing is starved and abused like the apple tree. Forgotten till fruiting time, the land where it stands is stripped of two crops of hay and then pastured. If the fruit is not abundant and fair the owner denounces "the whole orchard business," (just as if he had paid it some attention), and determines to neglect it more than ever. He forgets to reason that anything else so neglected would not make half the returns he gets from the apples. In the interest of common sense, if one cannot devote time in summer for feeding and cultivating this most regal fruit, let him at least set the men to covering the ground with manure before the busy season begins.—Farm Journal.

### Little and Big Farming.

L. M. Stanton, of Dalton, Mass., writes: I raised last season on less than three acres of land as follows: Fifteen bushels of green peas, one of white beans, ten of potatoes, eight of popcorn (ears), fifty of red beets, twenty-five of onions, seventy-five of carrots, 600 sugar pumpkins, 1,000 winter squashes, 1,000 horse radish roots, fifty dozens ears of sweet corn, 2,000 cabbages, six bushels parsnips, large quantities of sunflowers, one bushel of Rochester rose potatoes from one pound of seed. I believe there is big living from a small farm properly managed.

## BLINDNESS IN HORSES.

Some of the Causes of Eye Troubles and How to Remove Them.

Velma Caldwell Melville writes to the Orange Judd Farmer: A very common cause of blindness, especially in young horses, is overwork or hard driving. The same causes sometimes affect old horses similarly. When fear is entertained that anything of the kind may occur, perfect rest should be allowed and easily-digested food given. If the overdoing has been long continued, the chances are that nothing can prevent the result, but in any case the following treatment, recommended by a practical veterinary, can do no harm: Give two or three times a day, six drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic on a little meal or in a small quantity of water, or give this remedy in the morning and a dose of nuxvomica in the evening, continuing the treatment for some days. Growths and ulcerations on the eyelids should receive prompt treatment. Ulcerations along the edge of the lids should be treated externally with causticum—five drops of the tincture to one ounce of water. Another treatment recommended is an ointment made of two grains of red oxide of mercury and one drachm vaseline.

For thickening of the lids, give internally calcaria carbonica. Where granulation on the inside of the lid causes the difficulty, a lotion, made of tannic acid, one-half drachm; glycerine, one ounce, may be applied to the affected part. Callous formations may sometimes yield to the mercury ointment, mentioned above. If this does not avail, a lotion, made of ten drops of nitric acid and one ounce of water, should be applied night and morning. Little growths of polypus nature sometimes come on either the eyeball or the eyelid. These may be removed by the use of delicate scissors, but the bungling, unskilled hand better not attempt it. A touch of caustic—and barely a touch, too—is usually all that is needed after the operation. To prevent the possibility of inflammation some mild wash may be used, and aconite and belladonna given in case of fever. Do not handle the eyes roughly; they are too delicate in their mechanism and too valuable to be trifled with. For worms in the eye, call in a skilled veterinary. Some of the symptoms which may lead one to suspect their presence are inflammation in one eye, the membrane that joins ball and lid being much blood-shot, the transparent front cloudy looking; lids kept closed because light causes pain. Close examination may reveal a worm somewhat resembling a piece of white sewing thread an inch long floating in the aqueous humor.

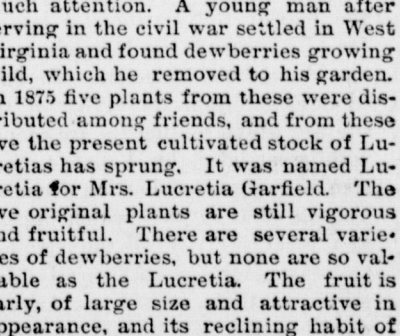
This should be promptly attended to, or the loss of an eye will probably result. A little care of the eyes will prevent many of the diseases which detract from an animal's worth and comfort. Dust is a fruitful source of eye trouble, and many of its damaging consequences may be averted by gently cleansing the eye with cold or tepid water after a long journey. Of course the animal must first cool off if cold water is used. Where hay is kept directly over horses the dust and fine particles are continually getting into both eyes and lungs, doing much damage.

## DEWBERRY CULTURE.

A Trailing Blackberry Which Usually Yields Satisfactory Returns.

Bulletin 34 of the Cornell University experiment station is devoted to the dewberry, and from it we reengrave the Lucretia, which is considered the best variety. Dewberries (a trailing form of blackberry) have been known for many years, but it is only within a short time that they have attracted much attention. A young man after serving in the civil war settled in West Virginia and found dewberries growing wild, which he removed to his garden.

In 1875 five plants from these were distributed among friends, and from these five the present cultivated stock of Lucretia has sprung. It was named Lucretia for Mrs. Lucretia Garfield. The five original plants are still vigorous and fruitful. There are several varieties of dewberries, but none are so valuable as the Lucretia. The fruit is early, of large size and attractive in appearance, and its reclining habit of



CLUSTER OF LUCRETIA DEWBERRIES.

growth makes it valuable, as it affords opportunity for winter protection. It is very fruitful. The canes and lower sides of the leaves are very thorny, which makes picking very unpleasant, but proper pruning and mulching largely overcome this. Trellising is often resorted to, and for small plantations can be easily adopted, but for field culture it is not deemed advisable. It is usual to plant about four feet apart each way and cultivate until the new canes get so long as to prevent it. The old canes are removed any time after fruiting, but if trellises are used the young canes are not tied up until the next spring. In the north it is well to protect with light covering during winter. When the plants are allowed to lie on the ground cut them back to three or four feet long in the same manner as blackberries or raspberries, leaving only four or five canes to the plant. A mulch is often placed under the plants to keep the berries clean and to keep down weeds.—Orange Judd Farmer.

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

**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.

The more the tax payers think about the letting of the county printing in this county the madder they get, which means the People's party will not be in it this fall.

The Democratic party, according to the Atechison Patriot, has three big C's—Cleveland, Carlisle and Campbell. It also has three big H's—Hill, Hardup and Hades.—Emporia Republican.

Yes; and the Republicans have one big H—Harrison; is hardup and will fall into Hades.

J. Elmer House, formerly a typo on the COURANT, having leased the material of the defunct Florence Herald and the subscription list of the Florence Bulletin of Mrs. Ella J. Booth, owner of the Herald material, and who recently purchased of J. B. Crouch, editor and publisher of the Bulletin, said subscription list, he has changed the politics of that paper to Republican, and the first number of the Bulletin, under his editorial management, speaks well for his editorial and reportorial ability, as well as mechanical skill in the management of a paper, and while differing from him in politics, we extend to him our best wishes, and wish him much success financially; and as Brother Crouch has but changed his sphere of usefulness in the cause of Democracy to a broader field—Hutchinson—where he is now getting out the Hutchinson Times, one of the largest and best Democratic papers in the State of Kansas, we can but congratulate him on his change of pasture, and wish him bon voyage into the realms of Democratic triumph and that felicity on earth which will come from the recognition of man's equality with man.

**DOES IT MEAN FUSION?**  
Republican papers are greatly exercised over the fact that, in calling the State Convention to meet at Salina, April 20, to elect delegates to the National Convention, the Democratic State Central Committee did not make provision for the nomination of Presidential Electors at said State Convention; and People's party leaders roll it under their tongues as a sweet morsel to chew on, both the People's party men and the Republicans claiming that it means a bid, on the part of the Democratic leaders, for a fusion with the People's party, on Presidential Electors. To show what Republicans are saying on this subject, which sentiments are echoed, with great glee, by People's party men, we clip the following from the Topeka State Journal, which appears in a lengthy article on the action of the Democratic State Central Committee, at their meeting at Leavenworth, on the 4th instant, at which meeting the Salina convention was called. The Journal says:

"The Democratic State Central Committee, at the Leavenworth meeting, practically declared for fusion."  
\* \* \* In calling this convention, no provision was made for the nomination of Presidential Electors. The reason given for this omission is that the Democrats propose to wait and see what nominations the People's party will make. It is a clear bid, on the part of the People's party, for Presidential Electors, and is so understood by leading Democrats here and elsewhere."

The parties who make such assertions as are contained in the foregoing clipping know very little of the history of the Democratic party in Kansas; and the putting off of the nomination of Presidential Electors until the meeting of the State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers is but the carrying out of a time honored custom in this State, and hence, can have no other significance than that the Democracy of Kansas will turn neither to the right nor to the left to satisfy their political opponents, but will do in the future as it has done in the past in the matter of calling its conventions and fixing of the work to be done by such conventions. In 1876 the National Convention met at St. Louis, June 28; and the State Convention which nominated a State ticket and five Presidential Electors met at Topeka, August 23, nearly two months after the holding of the National Convention.

In 1880 the National Convention met at Cincinnati, June 22; and the State Convention which nominated

candidates for State officers and five Presidential Electors met at Topeka, August 26, over two months later than the holding of the National Convention.

In 1884 the National Convention met at Chicago, July 8; and the State Convention that nominated a State ticket and nine Presidential Electors met at Topeka, August 20, about a month and a half after the holding of the National Convention.

In 1888 the National Convention met in St. Louis, June 5; and the State Convention that nominated a State ticket and nine Presidential Electors met at Leavenworth, July 4, a month later than the holding of the National Convention.

Now then, if People's party men can find any comfort out of the Democrats of Kansas doing this year what they have always done, and Republicans see any cause of fear from it, we do not know where it comes in.

**THE KANSAS FARMER.**  
At the beginning of 1892 the Kansas Farmer has a larger paid up subscription list than ever before in the twenty-nine years of its existence. The business of the paper is such that it has been temporarily enlarged again this year by the addition of four pages, making it a twenty page paper. Its editorial and special writers are prominent and able men and women, and they produce each week a periodical of rare value.

The Kansas Farmer as a representative agricultural journal is read with equal pleasure and profit by people of every political creed. It discusses all questions with sole reference to the truth. It is in the front rank of agricultural journals. In form it is convenient for reading, and for filing and binding. The Farmer has fifteen distinct departments, viz: Agricultural Miscellany, Stock Interests, Agricultural Matters, The Horse, Home Circle, Young Folks, Editorial, News Summary, The Markets, Horticulture, Dairy, Apiary, Alliance and Veterinary. Send for sample copies of the Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas. We will furnish the Kansas Farmer and the COURANT, both papers one year, for \$2.25.

The March number of *Babyhood*, the mothers' nursery guide, contains an article on "Getting the Teeth—First and Second," by the medical editor, Dr. L. M. Yale, which corrects certain misapprehensions as to the teething process and the troubles which are popularly supposed to accompany it. Similarly helpful medical articles are "The Care of Delicate Children," by Dr. H. D. Chapin, and "Cuts and Scratches," by Dr. H. P. Power. An alleged "sure cure" for diphtheria is also discussed by a competent medical writer. Of most general interest, perhaps, is a curious article on "What Shall be Done with Him?"—an account of a completely unmanageable though not at all vicious boy, which is sure to give rise to considerable discussion. In the "Mothers' Parliament" we find letters on such topics as "Our Children's Playmates," "An Aid to Sleep," "The Duties of an Invalid Mother," "A Cause of Protruding Ears," "Sleeping on the Stomach," "Answering Children's Questions," etc. There are descriptions of many useful contrivances and nursery novelties, and the usual questions and answers in the department of "Nursery Problems."

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

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**Gen. GRANT'S MEMOIRS.**  
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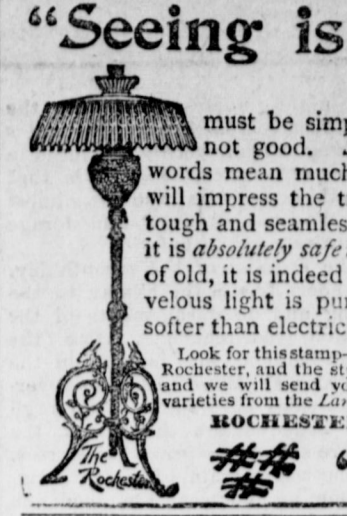
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2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00
3 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
4 weeks	2.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00
5 weeks	2.25	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50
6 weeks	2.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00
7 weeks	2.75	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50
8 weeks	3.00	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00
9 weeks	3.25	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50
10 weeks	3.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
11 weeks	3.75	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50
12 weeks	4.00	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00
13 weeks	4.25	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50
14 weeks	4.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00
15 weeks	4.75	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
16 weeks	5.00	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00
17 weeks	5.25	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50
18 weeks	5.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00
19 weeks	5.75	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50
20 weeks	6.00	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00
21 weeks	6.25	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50
22 weeks	6.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00
23 weeks	6.75	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50
24 weeks	7.00	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00
25 weeks	7.25	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50
26 weeks	7.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00
27 weeks	7.75	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50
28 weeks	8.00	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00
29 weeks	8.25	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50
30 weeks	8.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00
31 weeks	8.75	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50
32 weeks	9.00	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00
33 weeks	9.25	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50
34 weeks	9.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00
35 weeks	9.75	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50
36 weeks	10.00	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00
37 weeks	10.25	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50
38 weeks	10.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00
39 weeks	10.75	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50
40 weeks	11.00	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00
41 weeks	11.25	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50
42 weeks	11.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00
43 weeks	11.75	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50
44 weeks	12.00	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00
45 weeks	12.25	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50
46 weeks	12.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00
47 weeks	12.75	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50
48 weeks	13.00	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00
49 weeks	13.25	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00	29.50
50 weeks	13.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00	29.50	30.00

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Wood taken on subscription. E. D. Replogle is again at home.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell-Jersey pins at R. L. Ford's jewelry store.

New perfumes at the Corner Drug Store.

Henry Plumburg was on our streets, yesterday.

Residence property for sale. Apply at this office.

The city election will be on Monday, April 4.

Dr. J. M. Hamme was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Ed. Beck returned, Saturday morning, from Iowa.

Scott E. Winne, of Hutchinson, is now in England.

L. B. Brees, of Elmdale, was in Emporia, Tuesday.

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WANTED.—Wolf skins. Bring them to the Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, and get highest price.

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Perforated chair seats 10c at jly16 HAGER'S.

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S. F. Jones, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from his brother, P. S. Jones, of Las Animas, Colorado.

Miss Minnie Sonderman returned to Strong City, last week, from a visit to her mother, at Hanover, Kansas.

Perforated chair seats 10c at jly16 HAGER'S.

Mr. and Mrs. David Rettiger, of Strong City, were down to Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., last week.

R. B. Evans, of the Emporia Republican, was in town, this week, visiting his daughter, Mrs. George B. Carson.

D. M. Reifsnider, of Strong City, will farm this year, Sam Clay having bought his dray and transfer business.

W. P. Martin, of Elinor, went to Council Grove, Tuesday, to look after his cattle interests in Morris county.

Born, on Monday morning, February 23, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. ("Frank") Harden, of Strong City, a son.

Alfred Roberts, of Emporia, was in town, Tuesday, on his way to the C. Wilson thoroughbred and high grade stock sale.

W. E. Timmons was at Leavenworth, last Friday, attending the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

John P. St. John will not speak at the Court-house, to-night, having previously made an engagement to speak at Marion to-night.

Buy an Overcoat of E. F. Holmes & Co. and make a saving of 25 per cent. The opportunity will not last long. Do not delay.

Surveyors were at work, Tuesday, setting stakes for the switch from the C. K. & W. R. R. to the W. W. Perrin quarry west of town.

J. V. Sanders returned home, Friday, from Leavenworth, where he was attending to business before the United States Court.

Mrs. Frank Lee, who was visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Judge D. K. Carter, at Washington, D. C., returned home, Tuesday.

Miss Anna Hickman, of Kansas City, arrived at Strong City, last week, for an extended visit at her brother's, E. P. Hickman.

FOR SALE.—A few thoroughbred Black Langshan, Barred Plymouth Rock and S. C. Brown Lezhorn Cockerels. Apply at this office.

New perfumes at the Corner Drug Store.

I want a \$750, \$500 and \$600 loan at once. Also loans of all amounts. Money ready at office of J. W. McWILLIAMS.

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

The best bargains go first when E. F. Holmes & Co. make a Reduction Sale. Come and see for yourself the good things we offer. Do not delay.

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

By a recent fire in San Antonio, Texas, Tony Ferlet, formerly of this city, lost his entire printing house and stock, valued at \$12,000, insured for \$5,000.

Dick Wilson, of McPherson, came to town, Tuesday, to attend the sale of his brother, C. Wilson, on Bloody creek, yesterday, and will return home, to-day.

Married, by Rev. W. C. Somers, in the parlors of Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, March 9, 1892, E. C. Doney and Mrs. Esther A. Maloy, both of Matfield Green, Kansas.

R. R. Harris and William P. Martin, two of Chase county's leading stock men, were looking after their interests in this county, the first of the week.—Council Grove Courier.

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

Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER'S.

George B. Carson returned home, Thursday, from Chicago, where he purchased a large stock of Spring and summer goods for the store of Carson & Sanders. Read their advertisement.

R. L. Ford, the jeweler, has on hand one of the largest stocks of ladies' and gents' gold watches and watch chains ever brought to this market. Go and examine his goods before purchasing elsewhere.

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

Silas N. Devoe went to Sumner county, Friday, to make that county his future home. His family will soon follow. They carry with them the best wishes of many friends in this county.

E. F. Holmes & Co. are now offering some wonderful bargains in winter weight goods. No one who has a dollar to invest should lose the opportunity to secure some of these bargains. Do not delay.

M. M. Kuhl and family arrived here, Sunday, from Manitowish, Wis., and are now occupying their old home. Mr. Kuhl has opened a harness shop at the northeast corner of Friend street and Broadway.

B. F. Talkington, the general merchant, at Matfield Green, who carries the largest stock of merchandise

**SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.**

**About Competition.**

W. W. Head, secretary of the Shearers' Union, writes me from Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, saying:

Socialism of the Bellamy brand is spreading here, and the only thing we have to offer here as an argument against their doctrine is an admission that the single tax will and must necessarily bring voluntary co-operation and less governmental machinery—less rule, or more law and less force—anarchy of a sort. Of course, there is no great fight between us, as Socialists admit the pooling of land values is the first step toward reform; but they set as much value on the nationalization of banks and capital as that of the land, and want to start right away to nationalize those things which we believe are not in their nature monopolies, and which would not be monopolies if land values were taken by the people. In short, they do not believe in competition and want to abolish it right away. If we stick to competition and regard it as almost a natural law, what about the waste involved in our present industrial system? Taxation of land values will not prevent the employment of labor uselessly in advertising, etc., etc., or will it? If so, how?

Answering Mr. Head's question in spirit rather than in letter, I would say: Yes, it will. For while the useless expenditure of labor in advertising or any other branch of effort could not be prevented without interfering with natural rights and without stifling useful effort I take Mr. Head to refer to that waste that goes on where three stores are started in a place where two would suffice, or where a hundred men are found in a business or profession in which sixty or seventy men could do, and would be glad to do, all that is needed. This waste of effort, which is very striking all over the civilized world, the socialists propose to prevent by abolishing competition—that is to say, by abolishing the liberty of men to dispose their efforts as they please. They would have the state manage and control all production and exchange, so that many men (and necessarily such and such men) should be assigned to this branch and piece of effort, and so many men, (that is to say, such and such men) should be assigned to that.

On the other hand we, who for want of a better term style ourselves single tax men, but whose fundamental idea would be better expressed by some such term as equal rights men, or individual rights men, or natural order men, propose to get rid of this difficulty in a much easier and better way. Instead of abolishing competition, we would abolish restrictions on competition; instead of imposing more restraints on individual liberty, we would remove all restraints upon the liberty of any one to do any thing that did not interfere with the equal liberty of others. The reason for, and the efficacy of, our method will be seen when the cause of the waste of which our Australian friend is thinking is traced.

From what does overcrowding of businesses and professions proceed? Does it not proceed from that seeming glut in the labor market which causes the opportunity to labor to seem a boon, and reduces the wages of labor in the primary occupations to so low a point? And from what does this spring? Does it not manifestly spring from those restrictions which deprive men willing to labor of access to the natural opportunities of exerting labor? Is this not clear whenever we consider that the natural opportunities for the useful employment of labor offered by the globe on which we live are simply illimitable, and so long as desire continues for things that the exertion of labor produces there must always be an unsatisfied need for the useful exertion of labor?

What the taxation of land values irrespective of improvements would do, would be to make land useless except to the user; to make the mere monopolization of land unprofitable and impossible. And thus it would open to laborers the primary necessity and opportunity for all labor. At the same time, by taking for the use of the community the great sums that now go to non-producers, it would do away with taxes that greatly lessen earnings in all branches of productive effort, and remove the restrictions they impose. With land thus opened to labor, and with the products of labor thus freed from taxes, the one-sided competition that now shows itself in the seeming overplus of demand for employment, would be met and relieved by the demand for labor and the products of labor.

This relief in the market for the primary forms of labor would necessarily show itself in all others, that is to say, in all businesses and professions, both by withdrawing the competition of those not needed there, and for whom better opportunities would be opened where they were needed, and by the increased demand for commodities and services consequent on the increased purchasing power of better employed and better paid laborers. Men would cease to push into places and vocations where they were not needed, for the simple reason that places and vocations where they were needed would be open to them, and would pay them better. And the play of this free competition would have the effect of determining, through the free will of individuals, what number of men, and what men, should devote themselves to each of the multitudinous branches of industry, in order to secure for society at large the most economical use of the productive forces, and the largest result in desired satisfactions. But it can not be said that this would absolutely end useless effort, for the reason that, as to many things, what will be useful and what useless can not be determined without experiment. All new inventions, discoveries and adjustments involve experiment and the liability to useless effort; but to stop this would put an end to progress. Thus, effort may be wasted in advertising, where a man thinks that the public will want a thing which the result proves that they do not. But to

prevent this would be to prevent the public being apprised of things that they do really want.

And where the conditions of equal freedom are fulfilled, where all men are placed on an equal level with regard to natural opportunity, and with regard to the benefits of an advancing civilization, the freedom of individuals to do what they choose (provided, of course, that they do not infringe the equal freedom of others) will result in the greatest benefit to society at large.

And here is the difference, and it is fundamental and irreconcilable, between the socialists and single taxers. They propose to cure the evils that have come of restriction by more restriction. We propose to cure the evils that have come of restriction by giving freedom. And a man can not favor the socialistic scheme and the single tax scheme at the same time, any more than he can go east and west at the same time.—Henry George.

**Jerry Simpson on Forts and Land Grabbing.**

Congressman Jerry Simpson, in an interview with Henry George, jr., published in the Sunday Advertiser, of New York, makes some eminently sensible observations regarding the bill now pending in congress for the expenditure of \$100,000,000 to fortify seaports. "Who's to be defended?" asks Mr. Simpson. "Who's to be attacked?" Of course there is no answer, and Mr. Simpson, justly replying to his own questions, says: "The fact is, this fortification business is a humbug from beginning to end." He then proceeds:

"What we out in Kansas want—and the great farmer class throughout the country are like us—is not to be taxed for the building of fortifications. We want a chance to plow the ground; a chance to sow and reap; a chance to sell our products; a chance for some reciprocity with people who want our things and have things we want, whether those people are in another state or in another country. We want a chance to trade and want friendly relations everywhere, and we don't any more need fortifications around the United States than we need them around the state of Kansas. Wars don't blow up in a night. We'll have plenty of time to get ready to receive our friends if they should want to try to invade us."

Changing the subject, Mr. Simpson said: "We are about to open up for settlement 6,000,000 acres of land in the Cherokee strip and in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe countries. I presume, in doing so, we shall witness another Oklahoma struggle. Yet I hope congress will adopt some preventive measures. To my mind, the way to prevent the land from being seized by speculators and to preserve it for actual users, as was the intention of the homestead law, but which that law has failed to accomplish, is for the people, through their government, to retain title in the land and lease it to the occupants, as was done by the state of Nebraska most successfully with its school lands. I am informed that a rental of \$7 an acre was obtained from some of that land. This charge upon land, while it would bring in revenue and keep land speculators out, would make taxes upon improvements just that much less. But if the barriers are simply thrown down, then we'll have the Oklahoma business over again—the speculators will ride in on fleet horses and seize upon all the choice spots, while the real farmers, burdened with their families, will toil behind, and find on arriving only undesirable parts of the new country left. It is quite apparent that it won't do to homestead this new territory. That means handing a large part over to speculators, and putting the remainder under mortgage, which is the same thing in the end. There is a feeling in congress that something should be done to prevent this, but whether there is a clear idea of this remedy I speak of I can not say.

"I would give the settler the right to sell his improvements, but not the land. Everything that he produces upon it should be his, but the land should belong to all the people, and he should have only the right to use it, and he should pay the people for the privilege. The land should be appraised periodically, so that the rental should have its proper relation to any change in the value. How, or by whom, this should be done would be details to be settled by territorial legislation."

**Farmers as Land Owners.**  
The Dallas (Ore.) Chronicle criticizes the East Oregonian for its advocacy of the single tax, sneering at the proposition to save the farmer from paying an unjust tax by taxing him more. To this superficial criticism the East Oregonian bluntly replies: "Land, regardless of improvements," this dull and bigoted editor of the Chronicle imagines to be entirely owned by farmers, while, in fact, the farmers is seldom in possession of land which is not highly improved; therefore the benefit to be derived from taxing land in this way would, to a great extent, go to the farmer.

Those who attempt to tax the products of labor, with the vain, foolish idea that such taxation is just taxation, are those who would prefer a crooked to a straight path in reaching their goal. Simpler methods less the expense, and nearer the equality of burden; and this is so in matters of all other kinds, as well as in taxation.

**What Are They Good For?**  
In every community there are men who owe such wealth and importance as they enjoy to the general growth and prosperity, rather than to their own business abilities or efforts. The fortune they have acquired belong almost entirely in that classification of value which Henry George calls the "unearned increment." That is to say, they have grown rich largely through the development of the community, of the rapid increase in values due to the public spirit, the energy and enterprise of their fellow-citizens.—Minneapolis Times.

**WOOL AND WOOLENS TRAFFIC.**

A Tariff Averaging 92.24 Per Cent. on Woolen Goods is a Great Boon to Shoddy Manufacturers—Enormous Profits of Woolen Mills.

Now that the bureau of statistics has issued its annual report on imported merchandise entered for consumption in 1891, we have the data required to determine how high a rate we are paying on imported wools and woolen goods. The McKinley tariff raised the duties on woolen goods so high that for a long time they were supposed to be prohibitive.

But it was soon found that notwithstanding the high duties imposed, woolen goods continued to be imported, though in diminished quantities. In 1890 we imported \$54,165,433 of woolen goods and in 1891, \$43,335,410. Of the imports in 1891 \$23,543,619, were entered under the old tariff and \$19,091,795 under the McKinley tariff. Allowing for the abnormally large imports from July 1 to October 4, 1890, for the purpose of anticipating the higher duties, the imports under the McKinley tariff are but little less than before it became a law. In short, the duties levied by the McKinley tariff are not high enough to accomplish the end intended—prohibition. How much higher they are than the old rates is shown by the following table of the ad valorem equivalents of specific and compound duties:

Wools.	1890, Per cent.	1891, Per Cent.
Clothing.....	45.16	50.98
Combings.....	41.09	50.15
Carpet.....	23.48	32.40
Yarns.....	28.45	50.00
Woolens—		
Yarns.....	68.85	97.10
Blankets.....	71.14	84.74
Bunting.....	60.00	43.33
Carpet.....	44.94	61.49
Cloths.....	73.17	92.48
Dress goods.....	72.74	97.57
Endless belts.....	52.43	97.50
Yarns.....	68.85	92.50
Pushes.....	118.84	
Cloaks.....	59.40	85.88
Hats.....	37.02	76.58
Knit fabrics.....	61.30	79.08
Shawls.....	63.19	79.56
Clothing.....	53.55	81.78
Webbing, etc.....	69.99	93.05
All other manufactures.....	68.87	87.92
Total manufactures.....	69.12	92.24

This is an increase of over 33 per cent. Under the tariff of 1883 worsted cloths were not separated from all other wool manufactures, and the item of "cloths" in the above table represents woolen cloths only for 1890. Under the McKinley tariff woolen and worsted cloths bear the same rates. Similarly, plushes were not separately enumerated in 1890.

On bunting, as shown above, the ad valorem rate is less now than in 1890. The duties are, however, higher now than before, but since they are practically prohibitive, this fact is of little importance.

A tariff averaging 92.24 per cent. just suits the large number of so-called woolen manufacturers, who are large users of shoddy extracts and cotton. Only a short time ago one of the leading manufacturers declared that all wool goods are now the exception and not the rule. No truer or briefer statement of the effect of high and prohibitive duties has ever been made. The high duties on wool and wooleens have made all wool goods so high that they are beyond the means of a large number of people. As a consequence they must wear shoddy instead.

It has been asserted that woolen goods have not risen in price in consequence of the McKinley tariff. How this can be reconciled with an increase in the duties of fully 33 per cent. and but a slight decrease in the importations is beyond comprehension.

But the McKinley tariff has been a bonanza to the manufacturers, for it enabled such mills as the Arlington, of which Mr. Whitman is president, to earn a profit of 50 per cent. in 1891. No wonder, in view of this, that Mr. Whitman is so strenuous in his opposition to any change in the duties on his products.

The present wool tariff is nothing but a legalized form of robbery. There was an old English law which provided that every person after death should be buried in a woolen shroud, in order that the manufacture of wooleens might be encouraged. More barbarous and unreasonable than that ancient law, the McKinley tariff, by its merciless tax on wooleens, discourages the wearing of them by the living.

**THE BINDING TWINE TRUST.**

By Its Control Over the Manufacture of Machinery It is Able to Prevent the Erection of New Mills.

The National Cordage Co., popularly known as the twine trust, not only controls all the plants making binding twine in the United States, but it has also bought up all the patents on twine machinery and absolutely refuses to sell any machinery to independent companies who desire to erect plants to compete with the trust.

The experience which the committee appointed by the legislature of Minnesota to provide means for the manufacture of binding twine in the prison at Stillwater, has had with the trust is thus described by the St. Paul Pioneer-Press:

"We publish this morning for the information of the general public the facts relating to the manufacture of binding twine at Stillwater and the difficulties encountered there by reason of the absolute control of the market and the business which the trust, known as the National Cordage Co., has secured. It was the desire of the legislature, representing especially the wishes and interests of the farmers of this state, that the prisoners in the penitentiary be employed in making binding twine. Machines for this purpose were purchased, these being what is known as short line machines, adapted to the use of ordinary hemp. The farmers, however, prefer twine made from Manila and Sisal; and as these raw materials were placed on the free list by the last congress, it was thought to be good policy to purchase 'long line' machines, used in making twine from the imported material, and the prison authorities visited New York for the purpose of purchasing the necessary plant.

"It then appeared that this whole business is entirely controlled by the trust, which squeezes the farmer at its pleasure by charging higher prices for binding twine. Not only are these 'long line' machines controlled by the trust, but they have even tied up concerns that manufacture them with contracts and conditions, so that the machinery is unobtainable. The letter printed from the company offering to sell machinery if bonds for \$200,000 were given by the state is a sample of the impudence of the monopoly. Of course it was impossible to make purchases under these conditions, and the prison authorities were compelled to make their additions to machinery of the same kind as that now in use, and are thus prohibited from making binding twine from Manila and Sisal at all. The farmers can get only the ordinary hemp twine from the prison manufactory.

"The insolence and the power of this concern seem marvelous when it is remembered how solemnly congress has protested against trusts and how eager it has professed itself to legislate against them. Yet this particular one, which refuses to let the people make binding twine as long as it can compel them to buy of it at its own prices, is protected by a duty of seven-tenths of a cent per pound on binding twine made of Manila and Sisal. A strong fight was made by Senator Davis against this duty and in favor of putting such twine on the free list, but he succeeded only in securing a reduction of the duty to the present figure. It is time that the rest of it was abolished. When the entire business of manufacture is in the hands of a single concern, which gets its raw material without paying a cent of duty, when it freezes out every competitor by getting a monopoly of necessary machinery and refuses to so much as sell a machine, then the word 'protection' as applied to a duty on the product of such a concern becomes a misnomer, an insult, and a wrong. The tariff on binding twine made from Manila and Sisal benefits nobody in the United States but the National Cordage Co. We do not approve of the general policy of reducing the tariff by separate bills, but we shall be glad to see how many men in either house will have the face to vote against a bill that proposes to put binding twine on the free list. There is no more odious trust than this in America. Down with it."

**Garfield's Tariff Views.**  
Had ex-President James A. Garfield been a member of the Fifty-first congress the most powerful pressure which McKinley could have brought to bear upon him would not have induced him to vote in favor of the McKinley bill. During the tariff debate in 1870 he declared in a speech in opposition to the high tariff then under consideration: "I stand now where I have always stood since I have been a member of this house. I take the liberty of quoting from the Congressional Globe of 1869, the following remarks which I then made on the subject of the tariff: "We have seen that one extreme school of economists would place the price of all manufactured articles in the hands of foreign producers by rendering it impossible for our manufacturers to compete with them while the other extreme school, by making it impossible for the foreigner to sell his competing wares in our market, would give the people no immediate check upon the prices which our manufacturers might fix for their products. I disagree with both these extremes. I hold that a properly adjusted competition between home and foreign products is the best gauge by which to regulate the international trade. Duties should be so high that our manufacturers can fairly compete with the foreign product, but not so high as to enable them to drive out the foreign article, enjoy the monopoly of the trade and regulate the prices as they please. This is my doctrine of protection. If congress pursues this line of policy steadily, we shall year by year, approach more nearly to the basis of free trade, because we shall be more nearly able to compete with other nations on equal terms. I am for a protection which leads to ultimate free trade."

**Another Window Glass Combination.**  
Concerning the action of the window glass combination at its meeting in Cleveland, the Iron Age says: "The advance in the price of glass made at the Cleveland meeting, held on February 16 and noticed in our last issue, is reported to take effect immediately. The rates agreed upon are: For 100-box lots or more, 80, 10 and 5 per cent. discount. The actual freight allowed is not to exceed the Chicago carload rate, which is 17 1/2 cents per hundred weight. For smaller lots the discount is to be 80 and 5 per cent., f. o. b. factory. The action is reported as unanimous, the manufacturers being united upon the desirability of putting the business upon a better paying basis. The revision of the present price list, which work is now in the hands of a committee, will have the effect, it is understood, of further advancing the price of glass. It is stated that the reports from the different manufacturers showed stocks in their hands to be small and the outlook generally promising.

Though the duties on window glass average over 100 per cent., the combine keeps up prices to the importing point, and then claims that the tariff is not high enough to adequately protect them—that is, enable them to levy as high taxes on consumers here as they would like to do.

**Abundance at a Very Low Price.**  
The American Wool Reporter says: The following letter has been sent to us as evidence that an increased rate of duty has failed to stimulate the demand for wool from the section alluded to: BEAVER DAM, Wis., Feb. 18, 1892. Messrs. Brown & Cobb, Lake Geneva, Wis.: Dear Sirs: In reply to your favor of 17th inst., we beg to state that we have a supply of wool adequate for our present needs and if we had not, there is an abundant supply of fine wools such as we use (fine) in our immediate neighborhood still unsold, which we purchased at very low price in comparison with other years since "before the war." Very truly yours,

BEAVER DAM WOOLEN MILLS.  
JOHN T. SMITH, Treasurer.

**A CONSISTENT RECORD.**

The Democratic Party Has Steadily Opposed Protective Taxes.

The proposition that the democratic party shall abandon revenue reform and take to the woods is one of those preposterous suggestions that come only from men who are ignorant of political history or devoid of political principle. Mr. Crisp and Mr. Springer could not if they would, and would not if they could, abandon revenue reform, or reverse the position of the party.

From the time of Jefferson to Cleveland the party has been consistent in its opposition to protective taxes. The declaration of independence was the formulation of a demand for free trade.

The first democratic platform adopted by the party called republicanism to distinguish it from the federalist, came from a congressional caucus at Philadelphia in 1800, the year when Jefferson was first elected president. Its second resolution is as follows: "Free commerce with all nations, political connection with none, and little or no diplomatic establishment."

In 1801 Jefferson, in his first annual message, declared: "Agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are most thriving when left free to individual enterprise." In our early history, when no nation feared our strength or regarded our rights, every reasonable effort was made to develop our resources in order to make us independent of all nations. This was done in some cases by small import duties, such as now would be considered ruinous. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe ever manifested a disposition to encourage agriculture, manufacture, commerce and navigation, as the means of increasing our war resources, but Jefferson was particular to say in 1805 that "the remaining revenue on the consumption of foreign articles is paid cheerfully by those who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domestic comforts." In 1806, referring to certain duties, he insisted they be retained, "because they are levied chiefly on luxuries."

The war of 1812 caused an increase of duties, interrupted and destroyed foreign commerce and called for war tariffs.

Then, as now, the beneficiaries of the war tariff were reluctant to surrender their war privileges, but, in 1829, Jackson insisted that revenue was the first consideration, and all interests should be equally favored. In his inaugural he said: "With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution and compromise, in which the constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures should be equally favored, and that perhaps the only exception to this rule should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any product of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence."

In 1832, Jackson, in his veto of the bank bill, said that most of the difficulties surrounding the government and most of the danger threatening the union came from the abandonment of the legitimate objects of government. "Many of our rich men," he said, "have not been content with equal protection, but have besought us to make them rich by acts of congress."

In 1833, in his annual message, he insisted that Americans might be willing for awhile to pay higher prices, in order to encourage the establishment of factories, but at the same time, he emphatically repudiated the idea that such a policy was to be permanent. "But," he said, "for this purpose, it is presumed that a tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary and generally incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price, by domestic competition, below that of the foreign article."

Jackson, in his other state papers, was consistent in his opposition to all class legislation, denouncing every attempt to build up one interest at the expense of another, insisted on relief of such necessities of life as salt and coal from tariff taxation, and in his farewell address said: "The government has no power to raise a revenue or impose taxes except for the purposes enumerated in the constitution."

The vigorous intellect of Jackson, his determined character, his broad sympathies with the people, left their impress on the democratic party.

In 1840 the democratic convention met at Baltimore and adopted a platform declaring that "justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another," and the fifth resolution was emphatic in the demand that "no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the expenses of government."

In 1845 the fourth and fifth resolutions of 1840 were reaffirmed.

In 1848 the party platform declared that "the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844 have fulfilled the hopes of the democracy of the union in the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade by the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and the creation of the more equal, honest and productive tariff of 1846."

These principles were reaffirmed every four years until 1864.

Here is a record so simple, so direct, so consistent that no man need mistake it. From the beginning until now the democratic party has been the opponent of the principles underlying the whole system of protection. On the other hand Hamilton, the federal party, the whig party, and now the republican party, have been its advocates and defenders.

And so it will be through all time. Should the democratic party abandon these principles, the people would abandon the democratic party.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Of course Blaine denies that he meditates retirement to private life. The great question is how much is a politician's denial worth?—Kansas City Times.

**INVESTIGATING ROOM.**

A Committee Appointed to Look After the Commissioner of Pensions.

A committee of the house has been appointed for the purpose of investigating Mr. Raum. There is little doubt as to the need of such investigation, but the committee should be allowed to extend its inquiries beyond the merely personal transactions of the pension commissioner. The private speculations of Raum have little to do with the great scandals that have made his administration notorious save as they may lead to conclusions as to Raum's relations with those known in Washington as members of the pension ring. What enormous profits these pension sharks have made within a few years is common talk at the capital. If the house committee shall be able to lay bare even a moiety of such frauds it will have performed a great service to the country. When it is understood that the number of pensioners exceeds 800,000, and that this is to be increased to more than a round million within the year, it will be seen that something must be rotten in Denmark. A quarter of a century after the close of the war the pension list is to exceed in numbers the roll of the federal army at any one time. The bare statement is proof of frauds that are disgraceful to honest pensioners and wickedly burdensome to the people.

The committee will discover in the course of their work that many veterans in Washington and throughout the country will aid them in uncovering some of the schemes by which the pension office has been disgraced. There is an organization of old veterans at Washington whose members are earnest in their desire they shall have destroyed the entire system. To these old soldiers the committee may appeal with a certainty of valuable assistance.—Chicago Times.

**HE IS INEVITABLE.**

Harrison Is a Political Old Man of the Sea.

The republican party would undoubtedly get rid of Harrison if it could. But it cannot. He is the strongest patronage machine ever organized in the country, for it represents both the radicals and the "Anchor-to-Windward" elements of the republican party. He has among his office holders committed to his support both Blaine and Elkins. He has Wanamaker to represent the godly and Raum to stand for pretorian "patriotism," with Foster as go-between for Wall street and men to represent the will and interests of every strong monopoly in the country.

Against the federal office holders thus organized the republican party would strive in vain, even were there nothing else to compel its action. But it is under even a stronger compulsion than that of the patronage machine. Harrison has burned the bridges behind it so that it cannot turn back from him. He has made a record that the platform must attempt to justify and on which he alone must stand. The party will be obliged to endorse the force bill, the McKinley bill, the subsidy policy, the Sherman bullion storage bill, the pretorian system of pensions for the dishonorably discharged, the squandering of the surplus, the thousand million dollar appropriations, and all the other iniquities of the Harrison administration.

This means Harrison for a candidate. It can mean no one else. The republican party might have changed its course after its great defeat in 1890, but as it did not change it then it cannot change it now. And so it will renominate Benjamin Harrison and stand on his record.—St. Louis Republic.

**POINTS AND OPINIONS.**

—Some republicans find a crumb of comfort in the fact that their party in Louisiana is big enough to split.—Detroit Free Press.

—The Texas republicans once more notify the country that they are "harmonious." The hope for republicans who couldn't be harmonious with 184,000 democratic plurality to make them so would be indeed forlorn.—St. Louis Republic.

—Fortunately for a tax-ridden people the democratic majority in the house is paying due attention to both ends of the machine, trimming down the taxes and at the same time lopping off extravagant and needless appropriations.—Boston Globe.

—President Harrison ought to get a new secretary of the treasury. If Mr. Foster can't find any cash balance without withholding from day laborers in government employ the wages they have earned, he would seem to be a victim of republican methods of financing to such a degree as to render him practically useless.—St. Louis Republic.

—The very best evidence that the United States treasury is out of money is that the government must borrow money if it is to continue to construct highways in the District of Columbia. The proposition is to issue two per cent. bonds, and yet when this administration came into power there was a surplus in the treasury of \$100,000,000.—N. Y. World.

—The corporal's guard that look upon Tom Reed as a leader must in time appreciate that his moving ambition is to defend his record as speaker of the Fifty-first congress. He is a fairly good nigger, but it is a reflection upon anyone's judgment to accuse him of being a statesman. When his ability as a clown fails to win approval he draws upon his remaining resources in vain.—Detroit Free Press.

—Pension Commissioner Raum informs congress that with rigid economy and provided no additional pension legislation is enacted he will be able to worry along next year within \$100,000,000. It once was regretted that the civil war was not averted by chasing outright all the slaves. It would have been a cheap way of the difficulty, for the growth of pension list indicates that money has been saved by buying up seceding states, slaves, lands, —Chicago Times.

A PRAIRIE SONG.

Boom! boom! boom!
The wild prairie chicken is calling to its mate...

Boom! boom! boom!
Once more the prairie chicken is calling from the hill...

Boom! boom! boom!
Again the prairie chicken is calling to its mate...

A SHATTERED IDOL.

Why Hatty Hyde Still Keeps Her Maiden Name.

My name is Hatty Hyde. People call me an old maid—or at least not a young one...

But when Clarence Raymond, barber, came down to spend the vacation with his aunt...

"Do you?" said I, feeling the tell-tale blushes come into my face...

"I am certain of it," said Mrs. Richard. "I don't know how it will be to you for a cousin."

"That evening Clarence asked me if I would marry him, and, of course, I said 'yes'."

It was very nice to be engaged. He gave me a lovely cameo ring, choice and more antique than any diamond could have been...

Uncle Nathan was one of those people of whom we are apt to ask, in common with mosquitoes and flies...

"Harriet," said Uncle Nathan, "is this true?" "All this fol-de-rol about your being engaged to a man ten years younger than yourself..."

"It's only five years, Uncle Nathan," said I, pouting. "And I suppose I can get engaged without sending to my relations for a permit!"

"Harriet, this is not a subject to be flippant about," said Uncle Nathan. "You may depend upon it that this young man is a mere fortune-hunter..."

"I decline to discuss it, sir," was my dignified reply. "My mind is made up, and no amount of meddling interference will ever induce me to alter it."

ribbon, and the very leaves hung motionless in the yellow atmosphere like little ships at anchor in a sea of gold...

I felt a little flustered at first, and scarcely ventured to look around me; for it seemed as if everybody must know that I was going to buy my wedding outfit.

If I attempt to tell you anything about the adventures of that day I know I shall not succeed. Women could perhaps understand how I felt in the fairland of those great circles of fashion that exist only in London.

I bought the wedding dress—white rep silk, and a veil of tulle suspended from a garland of orange blossoms...

And then, as the sun began to decline on its westerly way, I felt excessively and unromantically hungry.

"Is there a nice ladies' restaurant near here?" I asked. And one of the shopmen went with me to the door to point out a glittering establishment...

"Oh, how pretty she is!" thought I. "How proud her lover must be of her!" I leaned forward the least bit in the world to see the young man in question...

"You have only yourself to blame for it, Kate," he said. "You wouldn't have me."

"That's no reason for throwing yourself away, is it?" she pouted. "She's a desperate old maid," said Clarence...

"The idea of carrying such a thing as that next your heart," said she. "It does seem rather outrageous, doesn't it?" he said.

"Yes, when," thought I, now thoroughly disenchanted. And I got up and hurried out of the restaurant...

"I've changed my mind," said I, flinging a coin to him. To this day I don't know whether it was a shilling or a sovereign...

He had asked her to marry him, and was waiting impatiently for her answer. "Will you expect me to keep house?" she finally asked.

"No, indeed, my love; the servants will attend to all that." "You won't ask me to make the bread, or broil beefsteaks?"

"Certainly not, my angel; we will have a cook." "And I will not be compelled to pound the washboard?"

"How can you ask such a question? No, no, no." "Then I cannot marry you. I have been brought up to do all those things, and I could not be happy in a life of idleness."

Standing lamps are very pretty, but they are not very new, and there are times when they are not very convenient...

Photographer—But why do you wish to be taken with your watch in one hand and your pocket-book in the other?

Mr. Bascom—I'm a-goin' to send this letter to my wife, young man; when I left home she said she'd bet I'd be banished out of every town I had before I'd be in the city two hours.

The Gall in the Honey. "Life isn't such a pleasant thing after all," said Cholly. "Why not?" asked Cholly.

A Hopeless Case. Doctor—Madam, your son does not take exercise enough. He must, if possible, lead a less sedentary life. What is his occupation?

The Invalid's Mother—He's a messenger boy.—Brooklyn Life.

A Bundle of Wires. Nervous people are often likened to a bundle of wires so sensitive are they to the least outside vibration.

Mr. J. B. ESTILL, President Morning News Co., Savannah, Ga., says: "A member of my family who has been a martyr to neuralgic headaches for twenty years, has found in Braxatorine an infallible remedy."

BERCIAN'S PILLS will cure constipation, keep the blood cool and the liver in good working order, price 25 cents a box.

WANTED TO KNOW—The length of the rule of three; how many days the march of intellect lasts; the width of a broad hint.

MARKET REPORTS. KANSAS CITY, March 7. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 30 @ 4 35

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 50 @ 4 75

NEW YORK. CATTLE—Common to prime... 4 50 @ 5 10

Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lovville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold.

"German Syrup" Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lovville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold.

Catarra Cannot Be Cured With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease.

A MICHIGAN druggist has been knocked down and robbed by a woman. This comes of the careless newspaper talk about drug store prices.

Open for Business. The popular Louisville & St. Louis Air Line, after having the misfortune to suspend through traffic for 90 days...

A PHYSICIAN has just discovered that a dislocation of the neck is not fatal. This will bring very little consolation to the man about to be hanged.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hall's Honey of Horehound and Tar. File's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste...

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels...

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The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word.

Never contradict a painter in a theater. He always wants to make a scene.—N. O. Picayune.

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

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ST. JACOBS OIL THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN, RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, SCIATICA, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, WOUNDS, SWELLINGS, FROST-BITES, NEURALGIA.

HALL'S City of Toledo, Lucas Co., S. S. State of Ohio.

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

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889. A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, and acts directly upon the Blood and mucous surfaces.

TESTIMONIALS: REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little child."

HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN PATENT MEDICINES. PRICE 75 CENTS A BOTTLE.

CURE THE ONLY GENUINE HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS MANUFACTURED BY F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN! DO YOU WANT TO BETTER YOUR CONDITION? IF SO, GATHER UP YOUR FAMILY AND OUTFIT AND COME TO SUPERIOR WISCONSIN

Where you can find abundance of work at good rates, the best climate in the United States for the worker (No Malaria), good schools, good churches—and better than all, the chance of getting a GOOD HOUSE AND LOT in the heart of the city, on such EASY TERMS as you can readily meet, and which will in a few years be very valuable.

THE KANSAS CITY MEDICAL & SURGICAL SANITARIUM For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

11TH AND BROADWAY. THE MOST DIFFICULT SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED WITH SKILL & SUCCESS.

1892. For Over Thirty Years we have always had very pleasant dealings together, the public and myself, and I again have the pleasure of presenting to them my Annual Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue.

BORE WELLS THE OHIO WELL DRILL. With our famous Well Machinery, the only perfect self-cleaning and fast-dropping tools in use.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Agent's Business here, and secure good situations. Write J. D. BROWN, Sedalia, Mo.

SYRUP OF FIGS ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels...

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

FOR 12cts. JOHN A. SALZER, LA CROSSE, WIS.

Fargo's \$2.50 Shoes FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN. "BOX TIP" SCHOOL SHOES FOR BOYS & GIRLS.

"German Syrup" Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lovville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold.

# IN THE RACE.

## Gen. Alger Announces Himself as a Presidential Candidate

### FOR THE INFORMATION OF FRIENDS.

Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Morrison Opposes the Candidacy of Senator Palmer, of Illinois, for the Presidency on Account of His Age.

#### GEN. ALGER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 8.—The Tribune to-day contains the following: Gen. Russell A. Alger will leave for California to-morrow evening to attend the annual meeting of the Fort Bragg Redwood company. A reporter called on Gen. Alger at his home on West Fourth street last evening and in response to inquiries the general said that his trip involved purely private business affairs.

"Will you not say before leaving, Gen. Alger, something as to your attitude toward the suggestions of your name for the republican presidential nomination?"

"I have until recently," said Gen. Alger, "been undecided as to whether I would enter the contest for the nomination, but in view of the expressions which have come to me from earnest republicans throughout the country, I have concluded to enter the field. You may say this for me through the Tribune for the information of my friends both at home and abroad."

MORRISON OPPOSES SENATOR PALMER. CHICAGO, March 8.—Hon. William L. Morrison, of the inter-state commerce commission, arrived in this city yesterday. Speaking of the Cook county democratic convention, which last week endorsed the candidacy of Gen. John M. Palmer for the presidency, he said:

"I cannot see that it was conducted any different from that which instructed for Hill in New York." Continuing, Mr. Morrison said:

"I am opposed to Senator Palmer's candidacy and regard it as an unwise movement. Senator Palmer is altogether too old to be a candidate. He is in his 75th year and I don't believe any man at that age should be a candidate. Then again, the Democracy of the state would look upon Senator Palmer's candidacy as a practical gift to the Republicans of a senatorship, because the next legislature would elect a successor to General Palmer who would be Republican. I shall have my friends in the state convention. They will be staunch friends of mine. They will be opposed to Gen. Palmer's candidacy, which is not looked upon favorably in the southern part of the state. I want to state right here, however, that I never bolted the nominee in my life and I never will. Hence I have no reason to believe that my friends would do such a thing, but I cannot tell what they will do. Of course if the state delegation is not for me I certainly will not be a candidate."

#### EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.

Two Men Blown Up—Struck the Keg with a Hatchet.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., March 8.—Benjamin C. Ruffner and George Whitehall, employed by the Hazard Powder Co., were badly hurt west of this city, near the powder magazine, last night about 6:30 o'clock, by the explosion of a can of powder.

The men were engaged in emptying some condemned powder into the river, and in trying to open a can one of the men struck it with a hatchet. The can went to pieces with terrible force, both men being badly burned and torn about the face and shoulders.

Ruffner was hurled about twenty feet into the air and fell in the river. The horses ran away at full tilt with the balance of the powder.

Young Ruffner lives with his father at 1705 Wabash avenue, and was taken there. Dr. Morrow attended him and his left arm dislocated, his face badly burned and eyes seriously injured. He was suffering great pain at midnight, but his physician did not think there was danger of death.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 8.—Charles Butts, a boy of about 18 years, went to the house of a widow lady named Mrs. Mary Holton, who resides five miles east of this city, and attempted to make an assault on her. The woman resisted and stood him off with an ax-handle. He remained at the house all night and threatened the woman. Early this morning a little daughter of Mrs. Holton escaped from the house and gave the alarm, when Butts decamped. An armed posse of men are searching for him and if caught he may be lynched. Mrs. Holton is prostrated.

Accidentally Killed Himself. SEDALIA, Mo., March 8.—L. W. Swyngan, a prominent farmer living about seven miles north of this city, accidentally shot and killed himself while out hunting. He was crawling through a brush heap with his gun cocked when the weapon was accidentally discharged.

Knocked Senseless By an Electric Wire. TOPEKA, Kan., March 8.—Early yesterday morning, during a heavy snow storm, an electric wire fell and caught a carriage driven by J. H. Woodford. One of the horses was instantly killed and Woodford was knocked senseless. A passenger in the carriage was also badly shocked.

Charged With Perjury. PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 8.—Robert McClure, the agent of the law and order league, who has been waging war on newsdealers, carriers and newsboys for selling newspapers on Sunday has been arrested for wilful and corrupt perjury and gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 for a hearing on Thursday.

Kansas Postmasters Appointed. WASHINGTON, March 8.—Postmasters commissioned: Milton Hammer, Ingalls, and Albert Bartlett, Morgan, Kan.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### Epitome of the Proceedings of Both Houses the Past Week.

When the senate met on the 29th the credentials of Mr. Daniel (Va.) for his second term were presented and filed. Mr. Stanford introduced a bill to determine the value of a legal tender dollar. Mr. Vilas introduced a bill to amend the pension laws. It proposes to pay the pensions persons who desert their families to the wives. The Idaho election case was then taken up and argued until the senate went into executive session and then adjourned. The house adopted Mr. Dockery's resolution directing the committee on judiciary to inquire and report to the house as to the right of the secretary to use the hundred millions of gold reserve for current expenditures. The committee on railroads reported the bill for the amendment of the act of March 22, 23 and 24. The house then went into committee of the whole. (Mr. Bynum of Indiana in the chair) on the Indian appropriation bill, when Mr. Heman moved amendments making the appropriation for the Carlisle school available for the pupils now in attendance. This was rejected. Pending action the committee rose and the house adjourned.

After routine business the senate on March 1 again took up the Idaho contested election case and Mr. Sanders spoke at length in favor of Claggett's right to the seat. Mr. Morgan made a legal argument against the election of Claggett. Adjourned without reaching a vote. The house had a lively debate on the Indian appropriation bill, the section making an appropriation for the Carlisle school being under consideration. The alleged remark of Capt. Pratt of the army superintendent of the school, that the Catholic church had a lobby at Washington under pay to attack national schools in order to promote the interests of the Catholics, brought forth a small storm and resulted in the defeat of the item making an appropriation of \$1,000 as an extra allowance for Capt. Pratt. The amendment that vacancies in Indian agencies should hereafter be filled by appointments from the army was adopted and the bill passed. A bill for free wool was reported from committee. Also bills for the free entry of binding twine and cotton bagging and ties, which were referred and the house adjourned.

When the senate met on the 31, Mr. Dolph presented a petition from his state in favor of government aid to the Nicaragua canal and spoke in favor of the project. The Idaho election case was then taken up, and Mr. George gave the reasons which would control his own action in casting his vote for the contestant, Mr. Vilas argued that the sitting member, Mr. Dubois, was legally elected and entitled to his seat. After agreeing to take the vote next day the senate adjourned. The session of the house was uninteresting and confined strictly to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. On only one occasion did party politics find a place in the discussion and that was when Mr. Hemphill proposed an amendment reducing the \$11,000 or \$12,000 salary which is received by the chief clerk of the District of Columbia in the way of fees to a fixed salary of \$3,000 per annum. All fees are to be turned into the public treasury after deductions for necessary clerk hire. The amendment was finally adopted and pending further consideration of the bill the house adjourned.

The senate on the 3d passed the house bill for the relief of Aquila Jones, late postmaster of Indianapolis, Ind. The senate then resumed consideration of the Idaho election case, being addressed by several senators. At three o'clock the vote was finally taken and Mr. Dubois confirmed in his seat by a vote of 55 to 7. The pure food bill was then taken up and several amendments agreed to but no final action taken. Several committees reported on bills and the senate adjourned. When the house met there was a lively scene when Mr. Watson (Ga.) rose to a question of privilege in a severe manner denounced a correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution for a letter lately published, criticizing his (Watson's) vote on the Craig-stewart election contest. The speaker, who attacked him on personal grounds, the house then, in the committee of the whole, considered the District of Columbia bill. The bill was finally passed, and the speaker's railroads to give special rates to commercial travelers considered until adjournment.

When the senate met on the 4th the vice-president presented a communication from the secretary of the interior in regard to the Yosemite park in California. Mr. Stanford introduced a bill directing the purchase of silver bullion and its coinage. The pure food bill then came up and Mr. Vest addressed the house in favor of proper inspection but by the states. He deprecated the drifting of public sentiment towards paternalism and the rush to congress for everything that could just as well be regulated by the states. Mr. Padgett spoke in favor of the bill. Eulogies were then delivered upon the late Representative Lee, of Virginia, and the senate adjourned. In the house Mr. Fletcher (Pa.) reported the pending appropriation bill (appropriates \$134,225,000 as compared with estimates aggregating \$147,064,550 and an appropriation for the current year of \$135,244,788). The house then went into the committee of the whole on the private calendar and the entire day was consumed in the desultory consideration of unimportant private bills. A motion to take a recess until eight o'clock resulted in a vote of 84 to 83 and the point of no quorum was raised. The speaker decided that under the present government of the house, gentlemen were not present unless they voted. This led to a tilt between the speaker and ex-speaker Reed. The house then took a recess until eight o'clock, the evening session being for the consideration of private pension bills.

No business was transacted in the senate on the 6th. In the house, on motion of Mr. Otis (Kan.) a resolution was adopted directing the committee on private land claims to investigate the Maxwell land grant in New Mexico. Mr. Tucker (Va.) reported a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment changing the date for commencing the terms of senators and representatives from March 4 to December 31, and the term of office of the president from March 4 to April 30. The urgency despatch bill was then taken up. Mr. Hatch called up the bill appropriating \$150,000 for carrying on the work of the bureau of animal industry. After an extended debate the bill passed and the house went into committee of the whole on the invalid pension bill. Before disposing of the bill the house adjourned.

Army Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, March 5.—The house committee on military affairs yesterday completed consideration of the army appropriation bill. The maximum amount of mileage which has been allowed officers while traveling on duty without troops is reduced from 4 to 3 cents. The total appropriation carried by the bill is \$24,245,649, \$367,830 less than for the current fiscal year and \$1,053,333 less than the department estimates.

Disfigured by a Jealous Wife. PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 4.—Mary Galvin, wife of an iron worker at Duquesne, followed her husband into the house of a Hungarian named Bohar last night, and in a fit of jealousy threw concentrated lye at him, dangerously burning his face and breast. Some of the lye splashed over two children of Mrs. Bohar and they were also badly burned. Mrs. Galvin was arrested and locked up in default of \$1,000 bail.

Bank Robbers Make a Goodly haul. COLDWATER, Minn., March 4.—Last night the Coldwater National bank was robbed. The safes were broken open and \$20,000 in cash taken, also a private deposit of \$40,000 in Philadelphia & Reading preferred bonds. Ten thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the robbers.

Death of a Prominent Tennessean. ROME, Ga., March 4.—Judge Thomas Nixon Van Dyke, long one of the most prominent men of east Tennessee, died here to-day at the home of his son. He was prominent in politics and industrial affairs.

## A BANKER'S SUICIDE.

Family Afflictions and Financial Troubles Cause a Prominent California Bank Officer to Kill Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the community was electrified by a report that J. W. Collins, the president of the defunct California National bank had shot himself. Crowds gathered on the streets and hurried to the Hotel Brewster, where Collins has been residing for the past eight months. It soon became known that Collins, Gen. E. R. Murray and Attorney-Gen. Hart had been at lunch at the Brewster. Collins looked very pale, but chatted pleasantly. He was asked how he was feeling and replied: "Oh, about as well as could be expected."

In a few minutes he left the table and went direct to his room. A minute later the report of a pistol was heard, and when the door was opened Collins was found lying on the floor with blood streaming over him and a pistol in his hand. He expired immediately, and did not live long enough to speak to anyone. The deed was not wholly unexpected, he evidently had been laboring under a nervous strain and mental depression for some time.

About two years ago his entire family were drowned in the city, and now that he was financially ruined and with the charge of embezzlement hanging over him it is thought he was brought to that point where he considered he had nothing to live for.

The California National bank closed its doors November 12 and it was considered one of the strongest institutions in southern California. It had a paid-up capital of \$300,000 and a surplus of \$100,000. The officers of the bank claimed that the suspension was due to shrinkage in deposits and a temporary inability to release its notes and accounts.

The national bank examiner took charge of the bank and Mr. Paulin, of Los Angeles was appointed receiver by the department. As a result of the latter's investigation, a warrant was sworn out for Collins' arrest on a charge of appropriating \$200,000 of the bank's funds, and it was also shown that deposits were received up to the time of closing the doors. It is understood that Collins was to have been taken to Los Angeles for trial. Collins was interested in a number of enterprises for the development of the southern part of the state and was considered a wealthy man. He came to San Diego from Wyoming, where he was interested in a bank which also recently failed.

## KANSAS METHODISTS.

The Conference Disposes of Dr. Tevis and Gives Conger a Slap.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., March 4.—At this morning's session of the seventh annual Kansas conference, at the Washington avenue Methodist church the case of Rev. Dr. A. H. Tevis, formerly pastor of the Washington avenue Methodist church, was finally disposed of. When the roll of ministers was called the names of each was passed until Dr. Tevis' name was reached when there was the response from Presiding Elder Gill that "there are charges against Brother Tevis but he has made public withdrawal from the church." A motion carried that Dr. Tevis' withdrawal under charges be accepted. The committee on the state of the country reported resolutions severely censuring the Catholic church for its action on public affairs and the desire of politicians to secure the vote of representatives for its action in regard to the Carlisle, Pa., Indian school and Capt. R. H. Pratt, manager of the school, whose special salary was cut off by the house because he said the Roman Catholic church had paid congressmen to attack government Indian schools.

## LYNCHED.

Another Missouri Murderer Suffers Death at the Hands of a Mob.

DEXTER, Mo., March 4.—Amos Miller is dead. After dangling ten hours at the end of a rope, the body of the man who murdered City Marshal Sprinkle, and who caused the deaths of four men, including himself, is now in the hands of his relatives ready for burial. The last act in the bloody tragedy which opened with the murder of two men and the suicide of Miller's desperado friend last Saturday, has been brought to a close.

At a late hour night before last several masked men went to the jail at Bloomfield, the county seat of this (Stoddard) county, and demanded the prisoner. Upon the sheriff's refusal to give him up the keys to the jail were forcibly wrested from him and Miller taken from his cell. He was taken outside of the town, where a mob had assembled, and hanged to a tree. The mob then quietly dispersed.

## Seamen Lost.

BOSTON, March 4.—The schooner Fannie E. Thresher, Portland, for Pensacola, while trying to enter the harbor last evening carried maintopmast rigging and sails when she anchored near Dog bar, where she was in great danger of getting among the breakers. Peter Olson and William Hare, of the crew, started in a boat to go ashore after a tug, but they have never been heard from and it is supposed they were drowned. This afternoon the tug Starline, with the aid of the Humane Society's boat, succeeded in getting a line to the schooner and towed her to a safe anchorage. Of the lost seamen, the former was a Swede and the latter belonged to Port Hawkesbury, C. B.

## Her Head Burned Off.

COLUMBUS, Ind., March 4.—At noon yesterday Mrs. Kinney, wife of Emanuel E. Kinney, traveling agent in this state for the Evansville Fire Insurance Co., fell face foremost into an open grate in an epileptic fit. Her head was literally burned off. There was no one in the room at the time. The unfortunate woman lay in the position in which she fell while the flesh burned away from her head and face. Some two years ago, while visiting relatives in Texas, she fell in a fire near a fire and came near being burned to death. She was 37 years old.

## DARING ROBBERY.

Three Young Ruffians Attempt to Rob a Kansas City Business Man in His Store and Shoot Him Several Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—A wanton and brutal crime was committed last night shortly before 9 o'clock. W. H. Hackett, a prominent east side business man, who runs a grocery at Ninth and Bellefontaine, was standing at his open money drawer footing up the day's receipts, when three rough looking young men, poorly dressed and wearing every mark of the ruffian, entered the store and, proceeding to the rear where Mr. Hackett was standing behind the counter of the butcher department, commanded him to hand over the money which they saw him counting.

Mr. Hackett, being partially deaf, did not understand what was said and stepped around the counter, at the same time shutting the drawer, which contained about \$135. Foiled in their attempt to secure the money, two of the ruffians drew their pistols and opened fire on the defenseless man. A fusillade of lead greeted Mr. Hackett as he stepped from behind the counter. One shot, probably the first, shattered his wrist and another struck him between the eyes.

Mr. Hackett darted behind the bread case, which stands next to the meat counter, but the robbers attempted to finish their bloody work by emptying their revolvers at their victim, who, screaming in agony, vainly endeavored to shield himself. A third bullet struck him in the right shoulder back of the armpit and a fourth struck him a little to the left and below the center of the back.

Having finished, as they supposed, their bloody work, the three robbers darted out the door and disappeared in opposite directions in the darkness. They were all three very rough looking in appearance, dressed like tramps and desperate characters in every respect. After being shot Mr. Hackett staggered out of his store and help was summoned. His injuries are severe but may not prove fatal.

There were no actual eye witnesses to the assault outside the four principals, but a large crowd soon gathered, attracted by the shots and cries. Feeling ran very high, and if the crowd could have laid hands on the thugs short work would have been made of them.

## BIG FIRE IN KANSAS CITY.

The Marsh Oil Works Burned—Losses \$150,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—The engine of a Wabash switch engine standing in the yards of that railroad at the foot of Sixth street this morning at 12:50 o'clock saw a little blaze creeping up around the smokestack of the engine room of the Kansas City Lead & Oil Co. He blew his whistle long and loudly in alarm. The blaze grew greater as he blew, his steam became exhausted and the engine fired up, made more steam and blew again. Ten minutes afterward an alarm was turned in to the fire department. Ten minutes later still a second alarm was sounded and a quarter of an hour afterward a third.

When the fire broke out this morning the works contained machinery valued at \$50,000, 40,000 bushels of flax seed worth about \$35,000, and in the great iron tank, which rises to the height of a four-story building, there were stored 100,000 gallons of linseed oil. The property is owned by the National Linseed Oil Co., represented here by F. C. and F. A. Marsh. Mr. Fred Marsh said that if the loss were total it would amount to between \$125,000 and \$150,000. No insurance is carried on the buildings, the National Linseed Oil Co., otherwise known as the Linseed oil trust, having about fifty similar institutions in the United States and carrying its own risks. The stock was insured for \$60,000, all of which is placed with Chicago underwriters. The buildings and contents, with the exception of tank 11, will prove an almost total loss.

## MAHER MAULED.

The Prize Fight at New Orleans Ends in a Victory For Fitzsimmons.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Peter Maher of Ireland, aspirant for heavy-weight honors, and Robert Fitzsimmons, the New Zealander, who is middleweight champion of the world, met last night before the Olympic club of this city, for a purse of \$10,000, of which the loser gets a \$1,000. The Olympic had an arena which seated nearly 5,000 people. By the addition of galleries, the utilization of corners and economy of space in every possible way, the capacity was increased to 6,000, and it was fully tested last night.

The betting was heavy and seemed to run in favor of Maher from the start. When time was called, Fitzsimmons opened the ball by feinting. Maher made two leads for the face and Fitz countered on the eye. Maher made another lead and missed. Both men missed lefts and Fitz jabbed his left glove into Maher's nose. Fitz knocked Maher down with a right under the jaw and landed on Maher's nose. When Maher got up Fitz staggered him with another left and repeated it a moment later with the right. Maher bled freely from the mouth and nose and knocked Fitz down as time was called. This was a terrible round and both men were carried to their corners. The fight continued until the twelfth round in which Maher gave up the fight and Fitzsimmons was declared the victor.

## Cars Running in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3.—All the male and electric cars were running yesterday as usual. Receiver Steel called the men together yesterday morning and distributed free ride badges to them. The taking up of these badges by President Frenzel was what caused the men to strike. About a dozen motor men have refused to return to work until a few "scabs" have been discharged. This will probably not be done. The contempt charges against President Frenzel are being heard before Judge Taylor in the superior court.

## QUEER BIBLE MISPRINTS.

Editions That Were Destroyed on Account of Printers' Blunders.

Of all the mistakes in this world, a misprint is the most indelible. A false step may be taken—memory may prove treacherous; all sorts of moral mishaps may chance; but these things are retrievable or may be corrected. There is always room for the exercise of greater discretion. But a misprint is a fixture that cannot be removed. The book that contains it goes forth to the uttermost parts of the earth; its track is lost, still its existence is beyond a doubt. You try to call in the present edition—and fail; and you fall for the simple reason that "book-worms" are on which they place an additional value beyond the cost price—it is so pleasant to think that an author's reputation is at their mercy. To print a list of errata is, in most cases, only to advertise your misfortunes most conspicuously. If you satisfy the public that the mistake was not yours, but another's—a result by no means certain—you can never shut your eyes to the fact that the disfigurement will last as long as the paper upon which it is imprinted. Hence your implacability against the printer.

In no work that has been printed since the invention of the art have there been so many misprints perpetrated as in the Bible.

Pope Sextus V. caused an edition of the "Vulgate" to be published in Rome, in 1590, every proof of which he had carefully corrected himself; and at the end of the volume he affixed a bull, by which he excommunicated any one who should attempt to make an alteration in the text. This book caused a great deal of amazement for the Bible was found to be full of mistakes; and the pope, in consequence, was obliged to suppress the edition. A copy of it is a great rarity, and, of course, fetches a high price. Brunet, in his Manuel du Libraire, says that a very large paper copy was disposed of at the sale of Cadmus de Limare for 1,510 francs. The English Bible contains several remarkable misprints. In the edition of 1634, at the twelfth Psalm: "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God," instead of "there is no God." This edition was suppressed by order of the King. In another London edition (quarto, 1653) we read: "In order that all the world shall perceive the means of arriving at worldly riches," instead of "godly riches."

Even the edition of Field, who was printer to the University of Cambridge, in the seventeenth century, is full of misprints. It is said he received a present of one thousand five hundred pounds from the Independents to print "ye" for "we" in the sixth verse of the third chapter of Acts, in order to make it appear that the right of choosing their pastors emanated from the people and not from the Apostles: "Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report full of Holy Ghost and of wisdom who ye [we] may appoint over this business." In the same Bible, in Corinthians (I. vi. 9), we find, "Know ye not that the uprighteous shall [not] inherit the kingdom of God." At the Clarendon press in 1611, a Bible was printed, which was known as the "Vinegar Bible," on account of the title of the twentieth chapter of St. Luke, in which the "Parable of the Vineyard" is printed the "Parable of the Vinegar." To show how dangerous it is to assert infallibility while correcting the press, it may be mentioned that in the "Curiosities Bibliographiques," published at Paris in 1847, and from which I have derived several of these misprints, the word "vinegar" is printed "vineyard." The omission of the negative has occurred more than once in printing the seventh commandment. This happened in an edition published in the reign of Charles I.; and for making it the printers were summoned before the high commission and fined £3,000. The same omission was observed in the thirty-fourth edition of the Bible, printed at Halle, which was confiscated, and is now a great biblical rarity. All Scriptural misprints are not, as we have seen in the case of Field, the result of accident. There is another on record which betrays a deep and, I may add, a most nefarious design. It was the design of the printer's widow, in Germany, to upset the whole system of the domestic economy. A new edition of the Bible was being printed in her house, and, one night, when all the workmen were absent, she arose from her comfortable bed, (a German bed is never anything else but comfortable), and proceeded to the printing room, there to tamper with the type and falsify a text that had caused her much trouble. Her defunct better half (?) had, without doubt, given her frequent cause to protest, in her heart, against that sentence of woman's subjection which is pronounced upon Eve in the third chapter of Genesis. To rescue her sex from its false position, she resolved to alter the relative situations of the parties, and, taking out the first two letters of the word "herr," cunningly replaced them by "na." By this means the decree ran, "And he shall be thy (narr) fool," instead of "he shall be thy (herr) lord." This substitution, though submitted to in domestic life—as, perhaps, was the case—was not suffered to pass by those who were in authority without punishment, and the widow was burned for heresy. Some copies of this edition are said to have been secreted, and are, possibly, to be found in the private libraries of a few strong-minded women.—American Art Printer.

## A Brave Man Shrinks.

"How's this? You said you intended to propose to Miss Clamwhooper this evening, and here you are back before nine o'clock. She surely didn't refuse you?" "No-o, I didn't propose. I concluded to postpone the question." "Now, see here, John, if you don't get that girl, it's your own fault. The idea of being such a coward. You, who have bravely walked up to the cannon's mouth." "Y-ess, but the cannon hadn't been eating onions."—Texas Siftings.

## HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

—Kerosene oil will remove rust in iron.

—Lemon Snow (with cornstarch).—To a pint of boiling water, add two heaping tablespoonfuls of cornstarch (wet with cold water), the juice of three lemons, one and a quarter cupfuls of sugar. Remove from the fire, and when a little cool beat in the whites of three eggs. Turn out in a dish, and pour custard around it.—Boston Budget.

—The question is often asked, "How long will pastry keep?" It can be kept in cold weather for a number of days providing a damp cloth is laid over it, or in case of puff paste it be rubbed on the outside with butter and covered closely. This prevents a hard crust forming over the paste, and it is certain to do if it is put away on a plate or in a bowl without a cover.—N. Y. Tribune.

—Railway Pudding.—Three-quarters of a breakfast cup of flour, ditto milk, ditto sugar, teaspoonful baking-powder, one egg, mix all quickly together, and bake in a shallow dish in a quick oven from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour. Serve with jam. This is a capital pudding for a busy morning, as it can be made and baked while the preceding course is being eaten.—Christian Inquirer.

—Rice Cream.—Bake one ounce best rice in half a pint of milk with a little cinnamon. When done remove the skin from the top. Dissolve one-fourth ounce gelatine, that has been soaked in a little cold milk, in half a pint of boiling milk, add the yolk of an egg, and three tablespoonfuls of white sugar. Stir over the fire for five minutes, mix it with the rice, then pour it in a mould to set. Serve in a glass dish with raspberry jam put round it in nice little tasses.—Housekeeper.

—Cake.—An excellent recipe for cake and one which may be utilized in a variety of ways is the following: One cup of butter, one of milk, two of sugar, three of flour, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. This makes a large loaf cake and is very nice with a cup of shredded citron added. Half the quantity makes a good layer cake, and half the same amount with a cup of nicely washed currants added to the mixture and the batter baked in gem-pans will delight the children.—Christian Union.

—Scalloped Potatoes.—Peel and slice thin potatoes enough for the meal. Tease a pudding-dish well, mix a teaspoon of sweet butter in the bottom, put in a layer of potatoes, sprinkle with salt, and fleck with bits of butter, dredge on a little flour, another layer of potatoes and repeat. When the dish is filled, or the potatoes exhausted, add sweet rich milk to nearly cover. Place in the oven and cover closely. Bake for forty-five minutes or until tender, remove cover and let brown over the top. Serve in a pudding-dish. An oven a little slow is better than one too quick, as milk scorches very easily.—Home.

## RUNNING AS EXERCISE.

Prominent Physicians Recommend it as One of the Best Forms.

Among exercises running and leaping hold an important place. They are contests of skill and strength very stimulating, liable to excess, but strengthening and developing to the whole man. John Wesley attributed the excellence of his health chiefly to his father's having told him to run around the Charter House garden three times every morning during the years he spent there at school. Leaping, in all its common varieties, the standing, running and high jump; the vaulting with the pole, the hop, skip and jump, may be carried on until manhood with decided benefit.

The running of women has often been ridiculed, but no woman who notices the way in which most men run, if they have occasion to do so unexpectedly, will lack materials for a reply in kind to those who satirize her sex in this particular.

The late Dr. John Mason Warren, of Boston, after a careful examination of a sedentary merchant, surprised him by saying, "You need to run a little every day." When the man had taken the prescription and been greatly benefited by it, Dr. Warren heard that he had recommended it to his friends, and said to him, "You may kill some of your friends by that recommendation; most men at your age are not in such a condition of heart and lungs as would justify it; I found that you were."—J. M. Buckley, L. D. D., in Chautauque.

## Velvet Costs.

Any woman who wishes a handsome costume to wear "for best" from the present time until the June breezes blow can do no better than to order a handsome velvet coat of good length and perfect fit, to be worn over a bell skirt of fine venetian or ladies' cloth, bordered with a velvet hem, above which are passementerie points the shade of the velvet. This costume would be elegant in shades of gray, sage green, nut brown, pale heliotrope with violet velvet coat, fawn with gold-brown velvet, or stem green with dark moss velvet, etc. Redingotes, French polonaises and perfect fitting princess gowns with slight draperies and very short trains are among the early importations especially for street costumes, and they are so varied in style and decoration as to be becoming in all figures.—N. Y. Post.

## The Hats of French Women.

French women have a strong sense of the picturesque. They show a certain daring in their airy arrangements of flowers, butterflies, lace or other trimming, as well as in the coquettish curves into which they so cleverly bend their hats. As a rule, too, they have a quick eye for color, and while less precise and exacting in the question of perfect matching of shades, they generally succeed in producing a harmonious ensemble, being especially happy in the combination of different colors. Subdued tints and half-tones are more favored than decided and brilliant shades, though occasional one is almost startled by some wonderfully vivid costume, or dash of color.

## Ladies' Home Journal.