

# 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, FEBRUARY 25, 1892.

NUMBER 22.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The house ways and means committee has ordered reports on bills placing wool, binding twine and cotton bagging on the free list.

C. W. McCURRY, of the Farmers' Alliance, addressed the house committee on agriculture in favor of the anti-option bill on the 10th.

S. W. ALBERTON, the noted Chicago packer, opposed anti-option bills before the senate judiciary committee the other day.

The house committee on public buildings has agreed to recommend an increase in the Kansas City appropriation to \$2,000,000.

W. S. BROWN, a miller of Fosteria, O., in his remarks before the house committee on agriculture said that any anti-option bill should be made uniformly operative on all and should not discriminate.

MRS. CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER declares that her oldest daughter was married at San Remo to Colin C. Manning, of South Carolina, with her full consent, when apparently on her deathbed.

The house ways and means committee has decided to call up the tariff bill the first week in March. This may delay action on the silver bill.

The president has appointed Frank R. Gammon, of Oklahoma, to be commissioner from Oklahoma to the world's fair vice John D. Miles, resigned.

The report that United States Minister Reid had resigned is denied at the state department. It is said on excellent authority that he has agreed to continue his diplomatic service until a reciprocity treaty has been concluded between France and the United States.

THE EAST.

The report that there was a leather combine is denied by the dealers in New York.

COBBETT, the California pugilist, nominally knocked out three men before a huge New York crowd the other night, but many charge that it was all a fake.

The New Jersey house has ordered an investigation of the recent coal roads combine.

BOSTON artists are excited because they have been slighted in the world's fair jury.

AN Allegheny, Pa., tailor was found with two bullets through his heart and one through his brain. The authorities say it is suicide.

BECAUSE she was unable to give him money a tramp cut off the hair of Daisy Kane, aged 15, near Scottsdale, Pa., recently.

THE Pennsylvania republican association, formed to defeat Senator Quay's re-election within party lines has issued an address to the people of that state.

AN explosion of molten metal occurred at McConway, Torley & Co.'s foundry at Pittsburgh, Pa., recently, terribly burning Patrick O'Brien, George Thomas, Josef Mofski, Anton Sholiski and Anton Seitti.

FIRE in the extensive works of the Tygart-Allen Fertilizer Co. at Greenwick Point, Pa., recently destroyed most of the buildings, causing a loss estimated at \$50,000.

REV. FATHER SULICK, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been charged by members of his congregation with drunkenness, immorality and attempted murder.

BETWEEN fifteen and twenty wolves made their appearance in West Seneca, a suburb of Buffalo, N. Y., and women and children are afraid to go out of doors.

DUNHAM WITHERS, the "sage of Brooklyn," as he is known in the turf world, died the other day.

RELATIVES of Walter B. Earle, of New York, allege that his death was due to the bi-chloride of gold treatment and will bring suit.

THE Massachusetts republican state convention has been called to meet April 1.

THE WEST.

The coroner's jury in the case of the Morton family poisoned recently at Salem, Ill., rendered a verdict that death was caused by poison placed in the flour by an unknown party.

EX-SENATOR JAMES C. FAIR, of Nevada, has made a will bequeathing \$500,000 to charity, \$300,000 to the Catholic orphan asylum in memory of his late wife, \$200,000 to the Protestant orphan asylum of San Francisco and \$100,000 to the Hebrew orphan asylum.

DR. O. A. MACY, of Guthrie, Ok., has been arrested for forgery by raising a check.

NEBRASKA has started nearly 2,000,000 bushels of corn for shipment to Russia.

The wife of Gen. Booth of the Salvation army was given a reception in Chicago recently. Among those present were ex-Senator and Mrs. Farwell and Potter Palmer and wife.

The Minnesota democratic convention to elect delegates to Chicago has been set for March 3 at St. Paul.

The text of the letter of Judge Dunne, of Ohio, in regard to the coming Catholic congress has been made public. Much of it is an attack on Archbishop Ireland.

FERDINAND FONTANELLE, a young Frenchman of Des Moines, Ia., shot himself recently. He advertised for a wife and failing to receive a favorable answer he grew despondent.

WILLIAM TOLIVER and Minnie Stackhouse were married on horseback in a pouring rain at Paoli, Ind.

A RICH copper find has been reported from Washburn, Wis.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD daughter of Senator Lewis, while playing in a yard at Des Moines, Ia., recently, crossed a cistern, when the boards broke and dropped her into seven feet of water, ten feet from the top. John Green, aged 70 years, who was near plunged in after her and held himself and the child above water for fifteen minutes until help came.

THE remains of Hon. Alexander Clark, United States minister to Liberia, were buried at Muscatine, Ia., the other day with military and Masonic honors.

Mrs. GIPPELA, said to be the largest woman in the world, and who was to have been exhibited at the world's fair, died recently at Dog's Lake Indian reserve, 100 miles from Winnipeg. She was 46 years old and six feet high, and weighed 750 pounds.

A REPRESENTATIVE body of western North Dakota farmers have formed the Western Missouri Stock Growers' association and have sent for brand books.

TITANIA TOLSTOI, daughter of Count Tolstol, of Russia, has sent a letter to a Chicago lady stating that assistance in feeding the starving would be gladly received.

At the national butter makers' convention in Madison, Wis., recently H. J. Noyes, of Richland City, Wis., was elected president; E. J. Burrige, Holly, Ia., secretary and H. E. Loyston, Hudson, Mich., treasurer.

A FIGHT occurred at Fort Stanton, N. M., on the 17th between Moscalero and Lipan Indians, during which four men were killed and one wounded.

A SALE of 28,000 acres of pine timber land in California was recently made. Wyoming has quarantined against New Mexican cattle.

The divorce case of Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., was submitted to the court in Deadwood, S. D., the other day.

An explosive was placed on the track near Paso, Cal., recently and a passenger engine struck it, but was not thrown from the track.

Two young men of Chicago will race across Lake Michigan in Paul Boyton suits.

THE SOUTH.

COUNTY officials at San Antonio, Tex., have been indicted for misappropriation of funds.

COL. J. B. SIMPSON, president of the Fourth national bank of Dallas, Tex., and a business leader of that city, is a fugitive, with all sorts of crime charged against him.

A MANIAC set fire to the Mississippi insane asylum on the 16th and himself perished in the flames. The loss was \$200,000.

JAMES STICK, a noted criminal at San Antonio, Tex., tore the bandages from his amputated leg and died rather than go to prison.

FIRE in New Orleans the other night destroyed property in the business center of the town valued at \$2,000,000.

The real estate men in congress at Nashville, Tenn., have formed a national organization.

JAMES B. SIMPSON, the Dallas, Tex., financier, alleged to have fled under a cloud, was at Hot Springs, Ark., but has returned home. He denies all charges of crookedness.

ELECTRIC wires are blamed for New Orleans' big fire.

Gov. Hoge, of Texas, has issued a proclamation convening the legislature in extra session, March 24, for the re-appointment of the state, for enforcing the constitutional amendments submitted by the last legislature, for preventing fraudulent railroad bonds, for protection of live stock interests, for prohibiting trusts and for electing a United States senator and for other matters.

The actual loss by the fire at New Orleans amounted to \$1,100,000 and the insurance foots up \$75,000.

The national real estate congress perfected permanent organization on the 18th and elected officers.

The East Tennessee mining troubles have been settled in favor of the free miners.

The democratic factions of Louisiana have practically agreed to submit their differences to a state primary election, the stronger ticket to be the state ticket.

The real estate congress will meet next time at Buffalo, N. Y., October 4, 1892.

Two blooded Clydesdale stallions in the stables of William Price, at Crawfordville, Ind., in some way forced themselves from their stalls and began fighting. One of them kicked and bit his opponent to death and was himself badly injured.

A FEW days ago six conductors were dismissed from the St. Paul city railroad Co. for conspiracy with conductors of connecting lines to turn in transfers wrongfully prepared in lieu of cash fares collected. The discharged men have brought slander suits aggregating \$30,000.

GENERAL.

A NEPHEW of the late Matthew Arnold, Dr. Howard Arnold, committed suicide with prussic acid in a fit of insanity, caused by grippe and sleeplessness.

SEVERAL houses at Kankurk, county Cork, were attacked the other night by "moonlighters," who fired a number of shots at the doors and windows.

The Austrian war minister has issued a decree enjoining the officers of the army to take the men of their respective commands to church at least once a month.

The oldest daughter of United States Chief Justice Fuller was married in Italy recently to Colin C. Manning, son of ex-Gov. Manning, of South Carolina.

THE United Workmen of Canada have voted not to secede from the United States supreme order.

THE French ministry resigned on the 18th as the result of an adverse vote in the chamber of deputies.

EDWARD PARKER DEACON, an American, shot and killed a Frenchman who had ruined his home. The tragedy occurred in a hotel at Cannes, France.

The long talked of Balfour Irish local government bill was introduced in the British house of commons on the 18th. Irish members and liberals hotly opposed it.

EIGHTEEN men of the bark Tamerlane were lost in the wrecking of the vessel on one of the Sandwich Islands.

HONOLULU papers of February 9 state that the elections of February 9 passed off quietly. The national reform party elected all of the five nobles on the island of Oahu, while the liberals elected all the representatives in Oahu, except in the First district. Bush, Wilcox and Ashford were elected.

THOSE interested in the limestone industry, have made complaint that an injury has been done by statements made in the census bulletin.

ADVICES received from Fort Alesia, the capital of the state of Cera, Brazil, state that disturbances occurred in that state and that the people of the capital drove the governor from the city.

The prince of Wales has decided to close his connection with the turf. All his entries have been cancelled for three months. He had several remarkable horses in the training stable and a handsome return was expected for the first time in the history of his stable.

REPORTS to Dun & Co. of general business in the various trade centers make a good showing. Iron is, however, weak.

DETAILS of the revolt in Cera, Brazil, show that the overthrow of the governor was accomplished only after desperate fighting.

MR. DEACON, the American who shot the destroyer of his home dead in Cannes, France, the other night has been held without bail. The guilty wife is the daughter of the late Adm. Baldwin, U. S. N.

MR. JOHN JAY KNOX during the last five years of his life had been engaged upon a history of banking in the United States which was about ready to go to the public at the time of his death. Mrs. Knox will carry out the plans of her husband by an early publication of this, his last and most important literary work.

THE whisky trust is backing a syndicate which will endeavor to secure control of all the breweries in Chicago belonging to the English syndicate.

THE National Press, of Dublin, in an editorial on the new Irish local government bill, says: "The bill is a beggarly account of meaningless provisions. It is like a Japanese toy, a succession of empty boxes within one another."

GREAT BRITAIN and Ireland have been snowed under. The weather was the worst ever known.

THE LATEST.

THE New York democratic convention met at Albany, placed Senator Hill's name before the nation as a candidate for president, instructed the delegates to support him and listened to an address from him.

NEW YORK has issued a call for a state convention to elect delegates to the Chicago convention.

DETAILS of the burning of the petroleum vessel Loodana in midocean shows that not a soul of those on board escaped.

A. D. YOCUM, special United States customs inspector, shot and killed Myron Vanfleet, a broker of Hastings, Neb., who was accused of having foully slandered Miss Yocum.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND addressed the college boys of Michigan university the other day.

MRS. PRESIDENT HARRISON opened the national congress of the Daughters of the Revolution in Washington recently.

The family of Matthew Cheney, living in the northern part of Sac county, Iowa, was suffocated recently by coal gas. A neighbor who went to the house found all the family insensible and at once summoned a physician. A young man and a child died, while all the rest are very feeble.

AT Rays Mills, Ga., Lucy President, an idiotic negro, left her nine months' old infant in charge of her two older children, Mark and Linda, aged respectively 11 and 9 years. While the mother was away Mark took an ax and killed the infant, cut a slice from each jaw, roasted them and he and his sister ate them.

DETAILS of the election trouble in San Luis, Argentine Republic, make a bad showing for the police who fired on radicals. Pena is certain to be the next president.

PRESIDENT MONTE, of Chi, hopes for the establishment of friendly relations with this country. Baimcedists are attacking the new government in various ways.

The visiting congressmen and diplomats in Chicago, recently spent the greater part of one day at Jackson park inspecting the world's fair buildings and the result was that nine out of every ten expressed their willingness to vote for an appropriation for the world's Columbian exposition. As the visitors, however, only comprise about 100 of the members of the Fifty-second congress, the result by no means indicates the success of the coming appropriation bills. The Commercial club banqueted the visitors.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### The Arkansas Valley Irrigation Co. is preparing for active work this spring in southwestern Kansas.

Frank and Dave Fox were arrested at Ellsworth the other day for breaking open a mail box in Salina.

The annual session of the Masonic grand lodge of Kansas opened at Leavenworth on the 17th with a large attendance. Delegates were present representing all the subordinate lodges in the state.

A ten-year-old boy has brought suit "through his next friend" against a business man of Kansas City, Kan., for slander. The man called the boy a thief and the boy's friend thinks he ought to have \$5,000 damages.

The governor has appointed the following regents for the state agricultural college: F. M. Chaffee, of Wycoff, Lyon county, to succeed Morgan Carway, of Great Bend, term expiring April 1; P. P. Kelley, of Eureka, to succeed John E. Hessin, of Manhattan.

The monthly statement of the warden of the penitentiary shows that the state institutions during January received \$4,245 bushels of coal; cash sales and royalties were received on 75,057 bushels, making a total of 159,302 bushels for the month. Since the penitentiary mines were opened 14,020,783 bushels of coal have been taken out.

A thrilling story comes from Sherman county (by the way of Wichita which gives it a flavor of fish) to the effect that a stockman named Pratt and his daughter had been killed by wild dogs, after a conflict that lasted for some time, in which the man killed a number of the dogs. The team was also devoured, according to the story.

Educational circles at Emporia were lately very much excited by the discovery that the markings of one of the judges in the state oratorical contest, which took place in Topeka, had been changed, which change resulted in giving the state normal fourth place instead of third, to which it was entitled, and putting Emporia college in third instead of fourth place.

The case of the widow of Patrick Cullen vs. the Union Pacific railway which was recently tried at Lawrence, resulted in a verdict in favor of the railroad. This was a case of damages for the death of her husband by a collision of the Rock Island and Union Pacific on the former road, of which he was an engineer. The former trial gave her \$10,000,000 damages.

Lillie, the six-year-old daughter of H. H. Kern, a farmer residing near Bonner Springs, was burned to death the other day in the presence of her older sister. The children started to drive up the cows from a pasture near by and stopped on the way to play around a pile of burning rubbish, from which the child's clothing took fire. Her father was at work a short distance away, but before he could reach her she was dead.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Masonic grand lodge closed its labors at Leavenworth with the election and installation of the following officers: David B. Fuller, Eureka, M. W. grand master; William D. Thompson, Minneapolis, R. W. deputy grand master; George W. Clark, Lyons, R. W. grand senior warden; James K. McCall, Wichita, R. W. grand junior warden; Robert E. Torrington, Emporia, grand treasurer; and John H. Brown, Kansas City, Kan., grand secretary.

When the case against B. Ormer, one of the six men accused of participation in the recent murder of Sheriff Dunn, has reached in the circuit court at Springfield, Judge Botkin stated that he did not want to sit as judge in the case, as he had freely expressed himself as to the prisoner's guilt. Judge Ellis, attorney for the accused, then filed affidavits against Judge Botkin and the latter prepared court affidavits denying prejudice or bias. A motion for a special judge for all the cases was then overruled. Thirty armed bailiffs were in attendance.

Superintendent Winans has issued a circular to school officers and teachers relative to raising the \$10,000 wanted for making the educational exhibit for Kansas at the world's fair. About a month ago a circular was sent out, to which about two hundred replies were received and with hardly an exception they contained assurances that the school men and women of the state are more than willing to go to work to raise the money needed. It is intended that the exhibit shall represent every feature of the educational work of the state, and it is hoped and expected that all the schools, public or private, of all grades, will cheerfully do what they can toward defraying the necessary expense.

Robert R. Rose, of Buchanan county, Mo., sued the city of Atchison eight years ago for \$10,000 for injuries alleged to have been sustained by falling on a defective sidewalk. The case dragged along in the courts until last fall, when he got a final judgment for \$2,500. The money was paid to his attorney and Rose was lately notified to appear and get his money. Rose went to Atchison and surrendered to the sheriff saying that he had committed perjury; that he walked into the hole on purpose in order to sue the city; that his conscience troubled him and he had decided not to take the money. In a short time a brother arrived in search of him, saying that he had been in a demented condition since his recovery from an attack of fever last spring.

## A DARING ROBBER.

### Express Car on the New York Central Robbed.

A Single Desperado Does the Deed and Attempts to Escape on a Stolen Engine—The Pursuit and Capture—He Was Formerly a Cowboy.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The train No. 31 on the Central Hudson, known as the American Express Co.'s special, runs between New York and Buffalo and carries only goods and property shipped by that company, on the same time and with the same privileges as the limited express. The train left Syracuse at 5 o'clock Saturday morning, Conductor Emil Lass, of this city, drawn by engine 693 with Caleb Cherry, engineer. The coach was in the rear and the money car just ahead.

When the train was near Weedsport the conductor, who was in the coach with his two trainmen, thought he heard the air whistle sound very faintly. Going out on the platform of the coach he climbed into it and looking through the hole where the bell cord comes through he saw the upper part of a man whose face below the eyes was concealed by a red flannel mask. The messenger he could not see. He went back, set the air brakes and called his two trainmen to the platform.

Suddenly a man's form appeared at the side door of the express car. Revolver bullets whistled past their ears and a voice was heard commanding them to signal the engineer to go ahead or take the consequences. The trainmen were unarmed. The conductor told one of his men to jump off, run back to Jordan and telegraph to Rochester that they had a train robber on board. This was done and the conductor signaled the engineer to go ahead at full speed.

At Fort Byron the trainmen went to express car. This showed signs of a desperate struggle. Money packages and jewelry were lying scattered about. Every thing in the car was stained with blood and Messenger McInerney was lying bleeding from several wounds and almost unconscious. The robber was nowhere to be seen.

At Lyons the station was alive with people. Among others was a well dressed man wearing gold eye glasses and carrying a satchel slung over his shoulder. Now it happened that the trainmen had noticed the young man at the station at Syracuse before the train started and they had not seen him since and the question what he was doing at Lyons at once suggested itself. An attempt to arrest him was made, but he pulled two revolvers, held the crowd back and backed across the yard until he reached a coal train, the engine of which had steam up ready to pull for the west. He pulled the pin holding the tender to the first car, climbed over the coal into the cab, drove the engineer and fireman out with his revolvers, pulled open the throttle and started the engine.

Conductor Lass and one of the switchmen procured shotguns, freed the engine of the express and with the fireman and engineer started in pursuit of the fugitive. The road is a four track road and the engines though they were going west were not on the same track.

The express engine soon overtook the robber's engine, but he suddenly reversed his engine and let his pursuers pass him, pouring a perfect rain of bullets into the cab as his pursuers went by. Then the others stopped and the pursued went ahead. Another duel ensued, the shotguns taking part this time. No one was hurt on either side.

About seven miles further on the robber found his steam going out of the engine, dropped off at a cross road and started across the country, going south. Here he forced a farmer to let him have a horse and rode on two miles further south. Here he procured a horse and compelled the owner, a farmer, to entrust him with it by firing on him.

The party in the express engine had returned to Lyons where the sheriff of Wayne county had organized a posse, which, under command of Deputy Sheriff Collins started in pursuit. Meantime the farmers along the robber's line of retreat had also turned out fully armed, in pursuit.

The runaway was sighted about five miles south of Newark. The roads were very bad and he had made very poor speed. He abandoned his horse and ran across lots to Benton's swamp. But the swamp proved too full of water to be penetrated, and the fugitive took up his position behind a stone wall and faced his pursuers. After some parley he surrendered to Deputy Sheriff Collins. He was taken back to Lyons and lodged in jail.

The outlaw gave the name of William Cross, said he was from New Mexico and had been boarding in Syracuse for some time. He admitted he was the man who attempted the train robbery to Chief of Detectives Hayden of this city, who had been wired for. He is believed to be the much wanted Oliver Curtis Parry, who robbed Express Messenger Moore near Utica last fall.

So far as can be learned the robber secured absolutely nothing for which the company can thank the readiness of Conductor Lass and the pluck of Messenger McInerney.

It is now learned that Parry, the Lyons train robber, was formerly a cowboy and later worked as a railway brakeman.

## AT ST. LOUIS.

### Assembling of Representatives of Industrial Societies—Rather Large Attendance.

EXPOSITION HALL, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—So far as the southern delegates are concerned the outlook yesterday was not encouraging to the people's party enthusiasts.

It was 2:15 when Mr. Terrell called the convention to order without the formality of an address and caused a smile by announcing that the "congregation" would rise while the proceedings were opened with prayer. The 1,200 or more delegates complied, while the Rev. S. H. Bashier, of Milledgeville, Ill., invoked the aid of the Almighty upon the movement.

C. P. Walbridge, president of the city council of St. Louis, welcomed the convention.

General Master Workman Powderly was called to the stage by Mr. Terrell and was given an ovation as he mounted the platform.

Considerable surprise was elicited that Terrell went right on as though there was no such thing as temporary or permanent organization.

President Polk of the National Farmers' Alliance was at this point introduced by Mr. Terrell and the announcement was made that Mr. Polk's address would be followed by one from Mr. Powderly and another from Ignatius Donnelly.

Mr. Powderly was introduced and a delegate in the Massachusetts quarter called for three cheers for him, which were given with a tiger.

The ruddy, clean shaven countenance and chunky figure of Ignatius Donnelly succeeded. He was greeted with stunning applause. He declared that the coming gatherings of the democracy and republicans at Chicago and Minneapolis compared I. DONNELLY, with this convention would be simply "congratulations of unprincipled politicians to divide the plunders of the republic." He predicted a wedding soon to occur—that of the democracy and the republican party. The ceremony would be performed at the altar of plutocracy. Grover Cleveland and Ben Harrison would act as bridesmaids, the devil himself give away the bride and Jay Gould pronounce the benediction. "We propose," he continued, "to wipe the Mason and Dixon line out of our geography, to wipe the color line out of politics, to give Americans prosperity, that the man who creates shall own what he creates, to take the robber classes from the throat of industry, to take possession of the government of the United States and to put our nominee in the white house. [Great cheering.]"

Secretary Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, got the convention down to business with a motion that Acting Chairman Terrell appoint a committee of five from each organization in the convention to act as committee on credentials.

Scarcely had Hayes sat down when Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, jumped to his feet saying the motion was untimely. He moved that the convention effect a temporary organization immediately. He nominated Marion Cannon, of California, for temporary chairman. The motion carried with a whoop.

John P. Steele, of Illinois, and John W. Hayes, of Pennsylvania, were speedily selected as temporary secretaries.

Three credentials committees were thereupon appointed from the various organizations mentioned in the call for the convention, as follows:

National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union—W. A. Householder, of Kansas; J. L. Gilbertson, of California, and H. P. Bone, of Alabama.

Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association—E. J. Claypool, of Indiana; Charles Palmer, of Illinois, and G. W. Davis, of Iowa.

Knights of Labor—Henry A. Hicks, of New York; A. P. Stevens, of Ohio, and H. J. Allen, of Michigan.

National Citizens' Industrial Alliance—C. H. Ellington, of Georgia; E. G. Brown, of Massachusetts, and J. A. Johnston, of Colorado.

Patrons of Industry—C. D. Wooster, Aaron Broughton and James Clearland.

National Citizen's Alliance—J. D. Holden, of Kansas; D. L. Sneider, of Kansas, and Robert Blissett, of New York.

National Colored Alliance and Co-operative union—R. M. Humphrey, of Texas; W. A. Padillo, of North Carolina, and W. H. Warwick, of Virginia.

National Farmers' Alliance—Obadiah Hall, of Nebraska; A. Hull, of Iowa, and Andrew Stevenson, of Minnesota.

Ignatius Donnelly urged the immediate appointment of a platform committee to be composed of one member of each state delegation, but was headed off by Congressman Livingston of Georgia with a point of order that it could not be done till the credentials committee should report.

A disposition to continue the proceedings through a night session was noticeable and a motion by Washburne of Massachusetts to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning met with prompt defeat. A statement by Powderly that the knights in the convention were figuring on holding a meeting during the evening altered matters somewhat, and after compromising on 9 a. m. as the hour for reassembling the convention adjourned till to-day.



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

MY OLD RAG DOLL.

Last night I searched the garret for a long-forgotten book. And as I propped and peered about, down in a dusty nook I found what made me all at once forget what I was after.

Oh! dear, forgotten childhood's joy! Oh! precious, long-lost treasure! I cannot tell why that pain was mingled with the pleasure; I cannot tell just why the tears fell fast from eyes bent over that dusty, dear, old-fashioned thing—I only know I love her!

Dear relic of my childhood—of that happy, happy time When life meant play and sunshine and every joy was mine: When care was all unknown to me, and every bright tomorrow Was but an echo of to-day! There rarely came a sorrow, But when my fair horizon was stirred by sudden squall There was naught that gave me comfort like My old rag doll.

The old, familiar, dirty face, with features done in ink, And the little faded ribbon tied with many a childish prink, And the dusty plaid merino of the little time-worn gown, And the tiny knitted stockings o'er the shoe-tops slipping down— There on the garret floor I sat and brooded o'er them all And longed for that sweet childhood with My old rag doll.

And though I am a woman, with a woman's work and care, And though I look each morning for the silver in my hair, And all my golden childhood is but a happy dream, Somehow to-day its perfect joys a little nearer seem Since I found her in the garret with the cobwebs, dust and all, That dearest relic of the past— My old rag doll. —Harriet Francene Crocker, in Judge.

HARVEY DANTON.

The Story of a Young Man Who Triumphed Over Adversity.

When Harvey Danton was called home from college on account of his father's failure in business, and learned that hereafter he must gain a livelihood by the work of his hands, he felt for a time as though the world was using him very ill; but he was young and hopeful, and soon accepted the new conditions of life cheerfully enough.

"I am sorry for you and Agnes, sir," he said to his father; "for myself—well, I can make my way, never fear, and prove worthy to be called your son." "But your college—your career?" Mr. Danton anxiously asked.

"The world must be my college henceforth; my career, work." "And what can you do, my poor boy—you who have been brought up in idleness?" "Anything, so long as it is honest. Beggars must not be choosers, you know."

"Mr. Danton drew a long breath. "You have sensed me of half my trouble by your brave conduct," he said. "I shall work, too. As soon as I can find a modest home large enough to accommodate us all we will remove to it. Poor Agnes! I am afraid she will not take kindly to the change."

"She has too much of the Danton in her to grumble under adversity," said Harvey. "We must all learn to make the best of what is inevitable." The next day, true to his avowed purpose, Harvey started out with only such influence as his father's name afforded him to search for work.

"Dear Mr. Danton: I deplore your misfortune truly and very much regret the circumstances which force me to put an end to an engagement that never should have existed. I can never be more to you than your sincere friend, MARGOT BERRY."

"This was a great inducement. "But what about Ransome?" he asked. "Oh, he is growing old; we can easily get rid of him," was the careless answer.

"Mr. Dean," said Harvey, promptly, "I could never accept a position that would take the bread and butter from the mouth of an aged and deserving man."

So, in spite of all protestations, Harvey started for California, taking with him only enough money to pay the expenses of his trip. When he arrived at San Francisco he immediately began a search for work. He ran across an advertisement for a man to drive a wagon.

"That's good enough for me," said Harvey. He applied for the position and was promptly accepted. "What will you pay?" he inquired.

"On being asked if five dollars a day would satisfy him, he whistled and mentally said: "If I don't grow rich in this place I'm worthless."

He received his earnings each night. The first evening he went into a restaurant and ordered an extravagant meal. He did not order an extravagant breakfast; he could not have paid for it if he had.

By means of the strictest economy and sleeping in the open air, which was no great hardship in that climate, Harvey found himself at the end of a couple of months with a balance of one hundred dollars on hand and all debts paid. This was sufficient to purchase his mining outfit, which consisted of pick and shovel, washing pan, blankets and cooking utensils. Then he set off for the mines.

Cedar Creek was the place in which he concluded to locate. It was, after that date, a collection of shanties and saloons peopled by criminals and outcasts from all grades of society. Still, like himself, there were a few respectable men in hard luck, and with one of these he formed a partnership.

The pair were phenomenally fortunate from the outset. They secured a good claim and worked it perseveringly. For miles around they were known as the "twins," probably because they were as unlike as possible, Mr. Piercedon possessing a flowing beard of which he was decidedly proud, and Harvey wearing no beard at all.

Mr. Piercedon had come to Cedar Creek with the single purpose of making his fortune. His wife had died years before and left him with one daughter, Lily, who had left home and friends that she might be near her father. She was the only woman in camp, where there was no scoundrel bad enough to harm her.

The partners labored together unremittingly. At the end of two years they had amassed a little fortune of twenty thousand dollars. "Let's divide up and go home," said Mr. Piercedon, one night, after they had finished counting their wealth for the hundredth time.

"Nothing would suit me better," returned Harvey, promptly. "Then we'll settle the affair to-morrow," said his partner.

Soon after that Harvey strolled into a saloon for a game of cards. Up to this time he had not been attracted by Lily, who was a plain, quiet little thing, wholly devoted to her father, and generally spent his evenings with the most respectable young men he could find at the places of public resort.

"I can bear anything when with you, papa," she said, sweetly. "Why allow yourselves to be discouraged by a loss which you can replace by a renewal of work? Success is not won in a day." She looked shyly at Harvey and gave him her hand.

"He has enough for us both, dear," said Lily. "And do you think I'd let him support me?" cried Harvey, in fine scorn. "No, indeed! that is not the kind of stuff I'm made of. I'm a fool to despair. I shall be off to-morrow."

"Where?" "To the mines." And no amount of persuasion could shake his determination. This time Harvey was gone but eight months. He returned with exactly ten thousand dollars, the greater portion of which he had received from the sale of an immense nugget that he had turned up with one blow of his pick.

Harvey Danton is to-day as notable and highly esteemed a man as New York can boast of; he is courted by the best society and sought after by the most celebrated scholars. Having insured himself against want he has given himself up to the advancement of literature and science; he also subscribes large sums yearly for charitable purposes, and his pocket and his home are always open to the needy and destitute.

Young men who do not stand upon the pinnacle of success look up enviously at this shining light and exclaim: "Some fellows have all the luck of it." Place a "p" before luck and read the sentence. Do you not think it comes nearer the truth, dear reader?

There is a woman—an old maid—whose name is Marion, and who never joins with others in singing the praises of Harvey Danton. "He treated me scurvily," she often complains, with bitterness. "We were engaged to be married once. Why, when he could have won me, should he have wedded that plain woman?"

But Harvey says—although I am a little doubtful as to how he may take my making it public—that there never was and never can be such another wife as Lily. —Waverly Magazine.

LOVERS TRUE AND FALSE.

How They Act—Symptoms of True Love Easily Diagnosed. When he is making a good salary and allows you to walk two or three blocks through the chill night air and in your thin slippers after the ball to catch the street car.

When he hints to you that he likes slender girls and compliments you upon being so lovely and slender about the waist, while he is well aware that nature demands you should be fully a hand's breadth additional in girth.

When he takes you out for a walk and some other girl to a box at the theater; treats you to soda water and your friend across the way to a grand spread at Delmonico's.

When he gives you for a Christmas present a bottle of cologne or a pair of dollar kid gloves and some other girl, who has a rich father, the costliest vase or piece of bric-a-brac that his allowance can afford.

When he calls to see you once in a fortnight, and even then brings an excuse that he has been so busy and declares that really this is the first moment he has had to spare, while in his breast pocket there are at least half a dozen pink-tinted notes from some other girl, telling him how she enjoyed the last evening which he spent by her side.

In short, when a man is really in love with you you can sum it up in this wise: He will spend every available moment by your side; he will think more of your health and comfort than the cost of a dollar or two to himself; his greatest aim will be to give you happiness, and no other girl in the whole wide earth will have the slightest claim for him, and if the stress of business actually does deprive him of the pleasure of seeing you, he can contrive to write you a line every day to let you know that you are in his thoughts.

Though lost to sight, To memory dear. If he does all these things you can safely say to yourself that he's in love. —Young Ladies' Bazar.

KEEP BUSY.

Let No Man Regret That His Time Is Fully Occupied. The most fallacious ideas prevail respecting leisure. People are always saying to themselves: "I would do this, and I would do that, if I had time."

There is no condition in which the chance of doing any good is less than in the condition of leisure. The man fully employed may be able to gratify his good dispositions by improving himself or his neighbor, or serving the public in some useful way; but the man who has all his time to dispose of as he pleases has but a poor chance, indeed, of doing so. To do increases the capacity of doing; and it is far less difficult for a man who is in a habitual course of exertion to exert himself a little more for an extra purpose than for the man who does little or nothing to put himself into motion for the same end.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Potato Gems.—Two tea-cups of mashed potatoes, left from dinner, one egg; place in well buttered gem-pan, and put a bit of butter on each gem. Bake until brown.—Home.

—In broiling meat over coals never allow them to smoke the least. After the coals have burnt down somewhat, throw on a handful of salt to deaden the blue flame that arises. If the dripping from your meat takes fire, remove from the stove to cool for a few moments. Don't try to blow it out, as there is danger of burning the face.

—Breakfast Muffins.—Set a rising, as for bread, over night. In the morning early, warm a pint of milk and beat it into the dough sufficient as to make it as for ordinary muffin batter; beat well for five or ten minutes, and set to rise for breakfast. Bake in rings on a very high griddle, and turn frequently to prevent burning.—Detroit Free Press.

—Cream Sauce.—Put two tablespoonfuls of hot water with a teaspoonful of sweet cream into a saucepan; stir in one tablespoonful of butter and a little chopped parsley; set the saucepan into a kettle of boiling water, add a little strained soup stock, let boil, take from the fire and add a tablespoonful of butter. Then pour around the hot fish.—Boston Budget.

—Apple Compote.—Cut some fine apples in halves, peel them, clean out the cores and drop them in cold water. Having taken them out, prepare some sirup by taking two pounds of fine sugar and boiling until the sirup spins into a thread. Boil your apples in the sirup until they are soft. Place them in china or glass dishes, and after straining through a fine sieve, pour into the holes of the apples where the cores have been taken out.—Boston Herald.

—Dried Beans.—Soak one pint of dried Lima beans over night in tepid water; in the morning drain and cover again with rather warmer water and let them soak for three or four hours; drain again, cover with boiling water in which a pinch of soda has been dissolved and boil slowly for half an hour, then add a small teaspoonful of salt, drain, dredge with about a tablespoonful of flour, mix through a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of cream of milk and salt and pepper to taste.—N. Y. World.

—Poor Man's Pudding.—Wash thoroughly one cupful of rice and put it in a saucepan with one cupful of cold water. Let this heat slowly to the boiling point, then turn off every drop of water. Put the rice into a pudding dish that will hold about three quarts. Add to it one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of molasses, one of cinnamon and one of butter, broken into little bits. Stir this well, and add two quarts of milk. Put the pudding in a slow oven and cook for three hours. Stir it well from the bottom three times during the first two hours, and at the last stirring add a pint of cold milk. Serve this pudding with sugar and milk, or perfectly plain.—Good Housekeeping.

A TROUBLESOME QUESTION.

The Manner in Which a Woman Should Speak of Her Husband. One of the questions that a married woman often finds herself uncertain upon, says the Courier Journal, is just how she should speak of her husband by name to others—when to speak of him as Mr. Jones, when to use his first name and when to give him his title. Instinct will usually guide aright any woman of gentle breeding. Most women may be trusted, for example, never to use their husband's Christian name in speaking of him to any one, except a near relative or very dear friend of both. But, sometimes, women who should know better address their husbands in company or before servants by their given names.

In speaking of her husband, a woman never makes a mistake if she calls him "Mr." or "my husband." It is sometimes difficult to decide, when the husband has a title just what the wife should do with it. This is the severest rule: In speaking of her husband she should not say "Gen. A." or "Dr. B.," but "Mr. A." "Mr. B." No matter what he is—judge, governor, captain—to her he is and should be plain "Mr. A." Mrs. Grant never, even when her husband was president, spoke of him as other than Mr. Grant, though it is the custom of the president's wife to speak of him as "the president."

The one exception to this rule of ignoring her husband's official or professional titles, is when the wife presents him to any one else. Then she says, "my husband, Senator Smith," or, simply, "Dr. Jones." The reason for this is evident. It gives the proper clue to the stranger, who would wish, of course, to address the new acquaintance with the proper title.

Last of all, let any woman take heed how she wears her husband's title and allows herself to be spoken of as "Mrs. Governor Jones," or "Mrs. Secretary Smith." No matter what title her husband has she has no more right to wear it than she has to wear his shoes.—The Watchman.

In the Coming School. Parent—My boy Sammy doesn't seem to be learning anything about figures. He can't do the simplest example in addition. Teacher—Your boy Sammy is one of the brightest pupils I have, Mr. Wiggins. He can mend a hole in a tin-pan as well as a regular tinner, go through the newly imported Danish exercise in callisthenics without a single mistake, put an invisible patch on an old shoe, take a watch to pieces and put it together again, tie a sailor's knot, do a chess problem, and putty a pane of glass in a window as neatly as a glazier can do it.

"But he doesn't seem to know anything about reading, writing and spelling." "My dear sir, we don't teach those studies any more."—Chicago Tribune.

Generous to a Fault. "You've forgotten something, sah," said the offensive waiter. "Never mind," replied the irascible old gent; "you can have it."—Puck.

WHERE THEY ARE ALL GOING.



Northwestward ho! seems to be the cry now humming over the country. The vacant places in Minnesota, or at least those fit for farming, having been taken up the stream from the south is likely to join that from the east and pour into Manitoba and the fertile provinces adjoining it, particularly, it appears, the Saskatchewan. The construction of railways, the free gift of land to settlers (160 acres to each) coupled with the recent splendid harvest, is drawing all men's attention to those provinces, so long a mere hunting ground, with the result that the farming eyes and his wife are casting longing glances towards Manitoba, and farmers crowded or unprosperous where they now are, are making preparations to be off in the spring. They can secure a homestead free, and they want to secure it before the choicest locations are gone. The liberality of the railways there, and the care for the immigrants displayed by the government is bearing fruit. Farmers are no longer content to scrape while they may gather by the armful. Those solid fields of wheat in Manitoba and beyond it which mean gold, are prizes too valuable to be neglected, and they are within the reach of all who will go and possess them. And people are going. It is almost becoming a question of who will get there first, and in all directions are preparations being made for a start. The demand in Europe for the fat cattle of the west, which cost little but the care of raising them, and for the cheese and butter of Alberta and Assiniboia, is becoming a factor in North American commerce, and the wise ones are packing to be amongst the early birds.

SWORE BY PROXY. A Woman Who Paid a Nickel to Hear Good Cursing. A woman was hurrying down Vermont street toward Niagara the other afternoon to catch an electric car. With a little running she reached the crossing ahead of the car, but the motor man was too comfortably leaning on the window and looking out to be disturbed for one passenger. So he did not stop. She looked at him wrathfully for a few seconds. Then she turned to a couple of ragged urchins standing near an i said: "Little boys, do either of you swear?" The youngsters hesitated. "Don't be afraid to say so if you do. There's a chance for you to earn a nickel by it."

"Well, y'see, m'am," began one, "when a fellow gets stuck on a big lot of papers 'at he can't sell, an' it's a cold, rainy day—" "Yes, I know," she interrupted. "You can both swear like pirates, I've no doubt. Please relieve my feelings by swearing at that car which has just passed and I'll give you each a nickel."

The boys caught the idea instantly, and leaping into the middle of the track, they shook their fists after the rapidly vanishing car and ripped out volleys which would have done justice to Capt. Kidd himself. The woman listened with grim satisfaction for a few minutes. Then, calling the youngsters back, she said: "That will do. Here's your money. I feel a great deal better now."

And she returned to the sidewalk to wait for another car.—Buffalo Express.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one cure for deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

It is cured by the Great One Hundred Dollars Cure for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A SENTIMENTAL young barber says the best of friends must part—their hair.

MARKET REPORTS. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 22. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 30 @ 4 30 Butchers' steers... 3 70 @ 4 00 Native cows... 2 00 @ 3 50 HOGS—Good to choice heavy... 3 50 @ 4 05 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 80 1/2 @ 87 CORN—No. 2 hard... 32 @ 32 1/2 OATS—No. 2... 30 @ 30 1/2 RYE—No. 2... 70 @ 80 FLOUR—Patents, per sack... 2 10 @ 2 20 FLOUR—Fancy... 1 10 @ 1 25 HAY—No. 1... 6 00 @ 6 25 BUTTER—Choice creamery... 24 @ 26 CHEESE—Full cream... 9 @ 10 EGGS—Choice... 17 @ 17 1/2 BACON—Hams... 7 @ 7 1/2 Shoulders... 7 @ 7 1/2 Sides... 9 @ 10 LARD... 7 1/2 @ 8 1/4 POTATOES... 50 @ 60 ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 30 @ 4 50 Butchers' steers... 3 00 @ 4 05 HOGS—Packing... 3 00 @ 4 80 SHEEP—Fair to choice... 3 80 @ 5 75 FLOUR—Choice... 3 50 @ 4 35 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 94 @ 91 1/4 CORN—No. 2... 31 1/2 @ 32 1/2 OATS—No. 2... 31 @ 32 RYE—No. 2... 30 @ 31 BUTTER—Creamery... 27 @ 28 FLOUR—Choice... 9 25 @ 11 25 CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 50 @ 4 90 HOGS—Packing and shipping... 3 75 @ 4 90 SHEEP—Fair to choice... 4 40 @ 5 75 FLOUR—Winter wheat... 94 1/2 @ 95 CORN—No. 2... 40 @ 40 1/2 OATS—No. 2... 31 @ 32 RYE—No. 2... 27 @ 28 BUTTER—Creamery... 11 80 @ 11 65 NEW YORK. CATTLE—Common to prime... 3 50 @ 5 25 HOGS—Good to choice... 3 90 @ 5 40 FLOUR—Good to choice... 4 50 @ 5 10 WHEAT—No. 2 red... 1 08 1/2 @ 1 10 OATS—Western mixed... 36 @ 37 1/2 BUTTER—Creamery... 20 @ 30 FLOUR... 9 75 @ 10 50



There's nothing left of Catarrh, when you use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. With the poisonous, irritating snuffs and strong, caustic solutions, a good deal is left. They may, perhaps, stop it for a time, but there's danger of driving it to the lungs. They work on false principles.

But Dr. Sage's Remedy cures it, no matter how bad the case, or of how long standing. Not only Catarrh itself, but Catarrhal Headache, Cold in the Head—everything catarrhal in its nature. The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. So will yours. You may not believe it, but the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy do.

And to prove it they make you this offer: If they can't cure you, they'll pay you \$500 in cash. It's a business proposition from a responsible house. But do you think they'd make it if they, and you, couldn't depend upon their medicine?

"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases.

Advertisement for Dr. Hartley's Little Liver Pills. Includes text: 'DO NOT GRIPE NOR SICKEN. Sure cure for SICK HEADACHE, impaired digestion, constipation, torpid bowels. They remove vital organs, remove nausea, dizziness. Medical effect on Kidneys—bladder, liver, Cooper's Bilious nervous disorders. Establish a habit of DAILY ACTION.' and 'Beautiful complexion by purifying blood. FURNISH VIGORANCE. The dose is nicely adjusted to suit case, as one pill can never be too much. Each vial contains 42, carried in every packet, like lead pencils. It is the most perfect, pleasant, and most convenient. Taken earlier than sugar. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear Dr. Hartley's name. Send 2-cent stamp. You get 25 page book with sample. DR. HARTLEY MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.'

Advertisement for Ely's Catarrh Cream Balm. Includes text: 'ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM IS WORTH \$500 TO ANY MAN Woman or Child suffering from CATARRH Not a Liquid or Snuff. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 53 Warren St., New York.'

Advertisement for Mother's Friend. Includes text: 'YOUNG MOTHERS! We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child. "MOTHER'S FRIEND" Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk. After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered not a little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—MRS. ANNE GAG, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1881. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price \$1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.'

Advertisement for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Includes text: 'DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY. PRICE 25c. Salvation Oil. BOILING WATER OR MILK. EPPS'S GRAPEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.'

Advertisement for Farms in Cheap. Includes text: 'FARMS are CHEAP in Central Kansas. I send maps with prices and terms FREE. Address L. N. PEPPER, STOCKTON, Kansas. 25c per map. 25c per year for 100 maps.'

### HIS WATERLOO.

He had hunted for the North pole and he  
claimed that he had found it;  
Cape Horn was but a pious, for he knew how  
to surround it,  
And when it came to Africa—well now I  
shouldn't wonder,  
But that he growed when people thought to  
Stunley he'd knock under;  
For he'd nobbed with all,  
Boast, king and cannibal;  
Well he knew the Congo, Niger and the Nile;  
Killimanjaro he had straddled,  
Though his very guides grew added,  
Nor could Tanganyika's billows stir his bile.  
On the depths of Asia's jungles, the tiger he  
had captured,  
In the Himalayan summits he had rhapsodized  
enraptured;  
He delved in Buddha's mysteries, then China  
he invaded,  
The doctrines of Confucius he furiously raided  
in Australia, by the way,  
He was utterly au fait;  
In the bush he lived for days on kangaroo,  
And had voyaged upon a whaler  
Till he felt himself a sailor,  
For lack of lands to conquer he was blue,  
So he pitched into astronomy and the wide  
heavens dissected,  
Till he could tell just why the sun with small  
pox is affected,  
He swore the man within the moon is quite a  
jolly fellow—  
And that the Milky Way runs o'er with cream  
both thick and yellow;  
Yet when his wife forgot  
Her purse, and made him trot  
To search in a dress pocket for it—mind!  
There his Waterloo he met,  
And he learned that there were yet  
Things that even he could never find.  
—Brownie Ferriman, in Yankee Blade.



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### CHAPTER XIX.—CONTINUED.

Bladon carried the news to George Arundel. He had a wonderful respect for the old gentleman since he had done so much for his master's family, and there was a genuine ring of sympathy in his tone as he said:  
"Poor Mr. Hardcastle, he's gone an' done it at last, Master George—but I've known for the past few weeks there was no hope for him."  
"What?" Arundel cried, in startled dismay. "Something happened to that fine fellow?"  
"Aye, he's going to be married on Monday."  
"To Mrs. Evesham?"  
"That he be, sir. He says he won't wait, an' she's willing—mayhap, poor chap, he thinks as it's got to be, he might as well get it over an' adone with."

Yes, Bladon was quite right. Mr. Hardcastle had pleaded hard and successfully for a speedy marriage. He claimed that they were only ridiculous while in a state of engagement, that he had not so much time to spare that he could afford to lose a single week of happiness, that the house wanted a mistress and the girls a legal guardian, and finally that there was no sense, need nor expediency in delay.  
It was a very quiet marriage. An old friend of the groom came at the appointed hour and performed the ceremony, and the next day things went on as though no change had been made in the family circle.

In due time, when George's physician permitted it, they carried out their plan of visiting England, and one August morning found them standing on the very landing-stage at Liverpool docks, where, years before, the helpless babe had been delivered up by its mother into the hands of a stranger.  
"You were too young to remember it, Wanda," Mrs. Hardcastle said, as she stood gazing around, with a hand on the girl's arm.  
"Ah, yes," was the reply in a low, soft voice; "still the place has sad associations for me. Oh, if I had not fallen into your tender hands, I tremble to think what might have been my fate."

But, who is this stalwart young fellow, who, with flushed face and eager eye, is dashing toward them at headlong speed, pushing unceremoniously aside all who bar his way?  
There is one cry from the lips of the two girls. "Harry!" and the next instant Kate and Wanda are hanging round his neck, to the intense envy of every male biped in that motley crowd.  
And when Harry has kissed a dozen times the sweet, uplifted faces, he turns with surprise to see his mother, red as a summer rose, hanging on the arm of his patron. Why has she too not rushed with the girls to his embrace?  
"Mother!" he cries, and in a moment she is in his arms.  
But why does she sob so, and declare in mild hysterics that she could not help it—but—but—but—that she would have waited to consult him, if—if—if—and then incontinently and utterly break down?  
"What is it, mother dear?" he asks, soothingly, aghast at her emotion.  
"Why just this, young gentleman," Mr. Hardcastle says, coming to her rescue. "That the sweetest woman on earth—you need not turn your eyes on Wanda—I mean your mother—has given me the precious privilege to call her wife and you my son."

"Oh, Harry cried, 'is that all I am, so glad, sir, I can hardly speak. Nay, mother, do not turn away. You've won the noblest heart in Christendom and made me truly happy."  
Then George Arundel and Bladon came to join the happy circle.  
"Let me look at you," George said, seizing Harry's hand. "I have often wondered what you were like."  
He stood gazing in his face for a few moments, then added with great tenderness:  
"For with Wanda yours, and Kate mine, you know we shall be doubly brothers."

### CHAPTER XXII.

#### PAUL HAYTER.

One month after the scene I have just recorded Paul Hayter sat in the library of Willington hall deeply engaged in the study of a manuscript he held before him, his brow knitted, and his face betraying a conflict of inward emotions. Aye, and his was a handsome face, too—a fine, delicate, well-bred contour of Grecian caste. It was only in the thin lips and furtive glance of the eye that you could detect something that was not in harmony with the rest.  
The hand of time had been lightly laid on him, for, though he had seen more than sixty summers, you would not have judged him to be more than fifty years of age.  
A light tap came upon the door, and with a vexed expression he bade the intruder enter.  
"What! Wanda!" he cried, in a soft, musical voice as he rose to receive a wan, pale lady dressed in the deepest mourning. "Why, this is an unexpected honor, for it is not often nowadays that, unsolicited, you favor me with your society."  
She accepted the chair he placed for her.  
"Paul," she said, in low, tremulous accents, "I can bear this load of misery no longer. I have come—aye, on my knees, if necessary—to beg you to give me back my child."  
A modest request, assuredly, as though I was the Omnipotent. But you fall to say which of your lost treasures is the immediate object of your solicitude. You forget that somewhere, floating on the waves of humanity, are two pledges of your devotion to your late lamented lord."  
"Forget!" she cried. "Never for one moment do I forget. The horrible thought is seared in my brain that they are lost to me. Day and night I mourn their absence."  
"Pshaw, Wanda! Though I should like to encourage such beautiful maternal instincts, it is out of my power to accede to your very modest request. You will never see son or daughter in this world again, so you may as well reconcile yourself to the inevitable."  
"But Paul," she pleaded, "you, who have such marvelous power, could find them for me—nay, not the heir, I do not dare to ask you that—but the sweet girl that I, wretch that I am, cast away so many bitter years ago. I will not let her rob you of one shilling of the revenues of this estate."  
"And you would have me risk the fortune I have won for just a piece of sickly sentiment. Now, once for all, my lady, I tell you that you shall never meet your children, even if their death were needed to prevent you."  
Suddenly she leaped to her feet. Her eyes blazed with fury. It seemed impossible that one so frail could show such vehemence in passion.  
"Oh, you base coward," she cried, "and it is for such a thing as you that I have wrecked my soul. Inhuman that you are, does Lord Arundel's murdered body never cry for vengeance, does my broken-hearted husband's ghost never haunt your pillow, do my wronged little ones—"  
He rose and walked towards her with hand outstretched and eyes fixed on hers with a glance that seemed to penetrate her soul.  
"Be calm! Be still!"  
She shrank from him with a pitiful, terrified look, and burst into a paroxysm of sobs.  
Never taking his gaze from her, he seized and rang the bell, and on the appearance of a stout, British countryman in livery, which did not conceal his rustic origin, he said, in suave, cold tones:  
"Her ladyship is far from well this morning, Robert. You will attend her, while she takes an airing in the park—the exercise may do her good."  
Obedient as a child, she rose and left the room.  
It was then that Paul Hayter once more took in hand the letter he had been perusing when he had been so unpleasantly interrupted.  
"There's mischief here," he muttered to himself. "Else what does this interfering knave, Forrester, mean by his allusion to 'prying Americans' and his peremptory demand for an immediate interview, which may, he declares, avert a great family scandal? Well, I think it a little late now to fear disclosures. Still, I do not like the fellow's manner—always so sycophantic, now so obtrusive. What does it mean?"  
His meditations were rudely interrupted. The door of his room was flung open and Robert, his servant, gasping for breath, stood before him.  
"What is it?" the master cried, astonished at the man's lack of ceremony.  
"Her ladyship—her ladyship—is—"  
The fellow stammered.  
"Is what, you blockhead?"  
"Gone, sir!"  
"Gone!"  
"Yes, I couldn't help it—indeed, I couldn't help it. I—"  
"Cense whining, man, and tell me what has happened!" the master thundered.  
"We were in the lime walk back of the house. My lady was sitting on a bench under one of the trees. Suddenly a carriage drove up with a lot of people in it."  
"Then the lodge-gates were open? I must see to this at once. Now, who was in the carriage?"  
"Mrs. Horner, of the Arlington Arms, for one. She jumped out and began talking with my lady."

"And what were you doing meanwhile?"  
"Clapped flat on my back by an old chap, as seemed to have the strength of Samson."  
"And then?"  
"My lady got into the carriage, and they set off towards the village as hard as they could pelt."  
"Saddle my black mare immediately and bring her round to the front door."  
He was not alarmed, only very angry. He saw in this simply an attempt of a vulgar, revengeful woman, like this innkeeper's wife, to abduct her ladyship from his custody, and he knew that his position in the county and his influence over Lady Arlington would enable him to frustrate her schemes; besides he was not armed with a certificate of her ladyship's insanity, signed by two of the leading physicians of the county and a magistrate's warrant according him her legal guardianship as a person of unsound mind.  
If as, all impatient for vengeance, Mr. Paul Hayter sprang upon his horse, he had been gifted with the power of looking through high hills and stone walls, he would have seen Lady Arlington in a chamber of the village inn, flung on her knees before a golden-haired girl, the embodiment of her own proud beauty before her soul had been steeped in selfishness. How different had been his feelings could he have heard the mother's cry:  
"My own, my sweet, my darling child, on my knees I implore forgiveness."  
Or the daughter's answer, as she kissed the upturned face:  
"Mother, dear mother, the past is all forgiven."



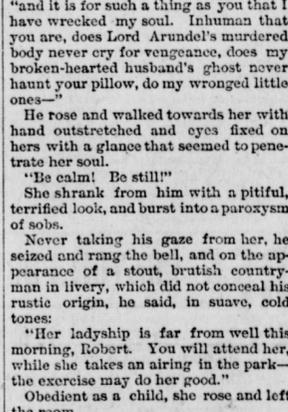
"HER LADYSHIP IS FAR FROM WELL THIS MORNING, ROBERT."

Nothing was further from Mr. Paul Hayter's thoughts than an idea of collusion between Lady Arlington and any member of her late husband's family—all he suspected being a conspiracy of the Horners to annoy him in revenge for the wrong he had done the woman's son.

"Horners or hornets," he mused, grimly, as he rode hurriedly to the inn, "may sting, but they are easily crushed."  
His astonishment may then be imagined when he rode into the passage of the Arundel Arms, justly called for John Horner, to encounter William Bladon, his ancient enemy, older than when he had last seen him, but with a bearing insolent and undimmed as ever. He did not design to betray the recognition.

"Where is John Horner, fellow? Send him to me at once," he demanded, as without ceremony he strode into the inn parlor.  
"Mr. Horner is engaged, sir; I will wait upon you; what did you please to want?"  
"Where is the woman Horner?—fetch her at least," was the peremptory request.  
"She be too busy to attend you, sir. I reckon you'll have to put up with my rough services."  
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"She be, sir."  
"I wish to see her."  
"Was you a callin' on her ladyship?" Bladon asked in a tone of sympathetic respect that was simply maddening. "I will see if her ladyship will receive you, sir. What name shall I say, sir?"  
"You know my name well enough, William Bladon. Tell her that Mr."

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Hayter requests her immediate presence in this room."  
"Cert'ly, sir, cert'ly. I'll see if her ladyship will receive you."  
He bowed low and left the room. Hayter quite understood the insolence of the man's excessive courtesy, but the moment was too grave to resent the superciliousness of a menial. He would settle accounts with Bladon, when Lady Arlington was restored to his guardianship.  
But he has little time for meditation, for the door opens and Bladon reappears.  
"Her ladyship declines to see thee, sir."  
"What!"  
"But, my lord will be with thee in a crack."  
"Lord! What lord?" Hayter cried, losing for a moment his splendid self-command in his surprise.  
But before Bladon could reply there trooped into the room George Arundel, Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle, Harry and Kate Evesham, and Mrs. Horner.  
"Really, ladies and gentlemen," Mr. Hayter declared, rising, "I had no idea that Mrs. Horner was entertaining company; but I will only intrude long enough to beg our worthy guests to conduct me into the presence of Lady Arlington."  
"My mother declines to see you," George said, confronting him with so stern an expression that Harry was constrained to whisper in his ear that Hayter's gray hairs protected him from violence.  
"Really, my good fellow, as I have not the slightest desire to make your



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"You are speaking to Lady Arlington's son, sir," Mr. Hardcastle interrupted fiercely.  
"And you, sir?" Hayter asked in suave tones, "what role do you play in this little comedy?"  
But even he blanched, as Hardcastle, ignoring his insolence, said in a quiet, business-like way:  
"Harry, guard the door—Bladon, take your place at the window—the village constable will soon be here."  
Then, turning to his wife, he added in a stage whisper:  
"Do you recognize him, Esther, as the man, who, under the guise of a photographer, entered your house in New York, the night after Ambrose Arlington was murdered, and stole his papers?"  
"I do."  
"Was it by design that at this critical moment Harry Evesham left the room without even closing the door behind him? If so, the ruse succeeded admirably; for no sooner did Hayter see the chance of escape, than he made a dash for liberty. At the door stood a boy with his horse. With one wild spring he was on the animal's back, and before Bladon, who, oddly enough, ventured over Harry and George in his violent effort to stop him, could reach him, he was gone."  
"I hated to let the villain escape so easily," Harry said that evening when he and Hardcastle were smoking their cigars.  
"But we could not help it, Harry," was the sage reply. "There was not a single crime with which we could charge him; and if there were, it would have been at the cost of the reputation of Wanda's mother."  
"True, sir."  
"Why, Harry," continued Mr. Hardcastle, waxing warm on the subject, "if that fellow's conscience had not failed him when I alluded to Ambrose Arlington's murder, he might have set us at defiance and given us a world of trouble."  
"And you think we have seen the last of him?"  
"Think! I'm certain. He is running he believes with the halter round his neck and he will not stay till he has put the sea between him and England."  
"No doubt he has made preparations for such an emergency."  
"Of course he has, having handled the revenues of this fine property so many years. But, 'pon my word, I thought Bladon was going to spoil our little scheme. What a tiger the old fellow is."  
"Isn't he? He toppled George and me over like nine pins, and even then nearly got his hand upon the horse's bridle."  
"Which would all tend to assure Mr. Hayter that delay would be dangerous," Mr. Hardcastle chuckled.  
That was the last anyone in England saw of Paul Hayter.  
Lady Arlington, thoroughly repentant, retired to the Dower house, where she died a few months after the exciting scene of Hayter's flight and her emancipation.  
She claimed to have acted under the spell of this accomplished ruffian's marvelous hypnotic powers, sacrificing at his will child, husband and honor—a story which Wanda devoutly believed and the others charitably accepted.  
Lord George Arundel, now Earl of Arlington, married Kate Evesham, and Harry shortly afterward led to the altar the Lady Wanda.

Glastonbury is a great city now with wide streets and magnificent residences, and there to this day lives Harry Evesham with his charming wife and growing family—rich, respected, loved by the poor, who never go empty from his door, still in the vigor of life and with I hope many years of happiness before him.  
Not to know Mrs. Evesham in Glastonbury argues yourself unknown. She is the idol of old and young, and yet so unassuming has been her manner that her friends would be as astonished to learn that she was an earl's daughter as they would be to be told that she was the heroine of such a dramatic story as involves the career of NUMBER SIX'S SISTER.

CHAPTER XXIII.  
FOILED.  
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### [THE END.]

### CAMPING OUT.

Some of the Joys Not to be Obtained in the City.  
The "camper out" enjoys to the utmost his vacation. He returns for awhile to the savagery of primitive man, and, if he does not make the fatal mistake of taking a well-stocked larder and a cook, must get his sustenance direct from nature. He never enjoyed any food as he does the meals prepared by his own hands and cooked over a fire of brushwood. The coffee may taste smoky, the fish be underdone, and the "roasting ears," stolen from some convenient cornfield, taste of the ashes, but it is all delicious, nevertheless, and he enjoys it. The tramp of half a mile to the spring for water is a joy, although at home he would feel aggrieved if a single faucet in the house were out of order, and he will fish hours in the sun, or tramp miles over the hills after game and congratulate himself that he is "having a glorious time." Spiders, flies, bugs and mosquitoes may invade his tent, and if he cannot drive or smoke them out he smiles and endures it. There is something about the open-air life that regulates the trifes, food and apparel, to their proper place in the scheme of existence. Every man may not be a philosopher or a poet, but at heart he is something of a savage, and has the stoisim of one and the unconsciousness of the other. He likes to shake off civilization once in awhile and live untrammelled. It is then that he seeks some choice soul and they "camp out" together.—Graphic.

A Sure Sign.  
Their house is happy; joy galore  
Rings "hush their family dome  
I know it, for it never bore  
A framed "God Bless Our Home."  
—Judge.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

### FARMERS' GROUNDS.

How to Make the Surroundings of a Farmhouse Attractive.  
Many of the publications of past years devoted to designs of home grounds and landscape gardening, treated less of farmer's homes than of town lots and city residences. With a view of supplying this deficiency in a small degree, we propose occasionally to give a few plans of country places in connection with moderate-sized farms, or of those containing from one to two hundred acres, the owners of which reside upon them, and can devote some spare means to their improvement by planting.

Fig. 1 is a plan where about two or three acres of nearly level ground is occupied with the dwelling, barn and the fruit and vegetable garden. Little explanation is needed. On the left is either the farm road or a by road not much traveled by the public, running into the highway. On it are situated the barn buildings generally including the ice-house, smoke-house, carriage-house and others. The dwelling, stand-

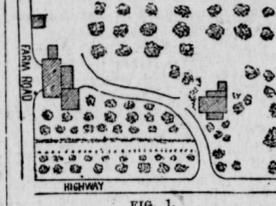


FIG. 1.

ing twelve rods distant from these, is reached by a good carriage road from the highway, and by a simple curve any vehicle is easily driven to the barn. In front of the barn and near the sources of manure is the fruit and vegetable garden, containing half an acre or an acre, and so arranged and planted that nearly all the work in it is performed by horse labor, while its contents are easily seen from the dwelling. The orchard occupies the rear of the home grounds.

On the right of the house is half an acre, more or less, for ornamental planting and the flower garden, if the owner can afford to keep in good order whatever is thus occupied; or it may be chiefly planted with ornamental trees and large shrubs, with most of it a smoothly-shaven lawn. In this lawn a few circular or elliptical flower beds may be placed, the design admitting of a large number or very few, as the owner chooses. No foot path is made from the dwelling to the public highway, as it is rarely needed, carriages for passengers being usually driven for farmers' families to the house, and not to the street, which is not commonly furnished with walks for foot passengers in the country at large.

When but a single entrance is desired from the public road, the design shown

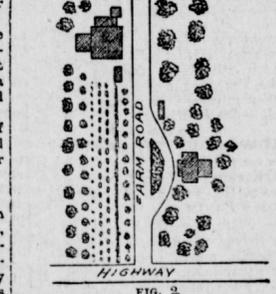


FIG. 2.

In Fig. 2 may be adopted. The farm road enters and passes directly toward the rear of the farm. At a convenient distance, anywhere between two rods and twenty, the dwelling is situated, but to prevent rough loads from going too near it, a curve is made which leaves a sort of "island" in front of the house, the loads of manure passing straight on and the carriages with passengers turning up to the dwelling. The "island" is planted partly with evergreens, which obscure the heavy loads as they pass the house. The fruit and vegetable garden is arranged so as to be cultivated with a horse, and the source of manure at the barn invites its free use and promises the best crops. On the right of the dwelling is a smooth lawn or planted as described under Fig. 1.

To give finish and beauty to both these places more can be accomplished by a continued use of the lawn mower than by an equal expenditure of labor in any other way.—Country Gentleman.

### FARM AND GARDEN.

ONIONS and peas are the first spring crops in the garden. The ground cannot be made ready too soon.  
As a precaution against rats in the corn cribs it is suggested that the outside or inside of the cribs be lined with screen wire, which is fine enough to keep out mice also.

DAIRY schools are now being established in many of the western states and are well attended. In one such school in Iowa there are one hundred pupils. This is an encouraging outlook for good butter in the future.  
TAKING the cream out of the milk intended for cheese may increase the amount of butter for market, but it lessens the value of the cheese. There is a wide field open for the manufacture of good full-cream cheese.

AFTER your pigs are killed it pays to take up the floors of the pens and engage in rat killing. Rats are found under nearly all pig pens, as they find all such locations safe from intrusion, with plenty of feed within reach.  
A FEW hens fed on table scraps will give a larger profit, proportionately, than a large flock fed on grain, not so much because they receive more food, but because they secure a greater variety and are given more attention.

## THE POTATO CROP.

### To Secure a Good One the Seed Must Be Carefully Inspected.

If early potatoes are to be a main crop it is well to look over the results of last year and endeavor to avoid some of the risks from disease, and especially of the rot. Both the vines and the tubers were attacked in some quarters last year, and the conditions for this season are probably more favorable, owing to a greater distribution of the spores, some of which remain in the ground from last year's crop, while the accumulated rubbish added to the manure heap and diseased tubers in the bins are also sources from which the disease may be spread.

It is important that the seed be carefully inspected before the weather becomes warmer, and every potato that is in the least degree unsound should be burned, only the most perfect and best specimens being retained. After cutting the seed the pieces should be immersed in a solution made by dissolving a pound of copperas and a pound of sulphate of copper in ten gallons of boiling water, allowing the pieces to remain in the solution for an hour, then draining them for another hour, then finally to roll them in dry land plaster. When cutting the pieces the cutting knife should be dipped in the solution after cutting each potato, in order to avoid infecting any of the sound pieces should the knife cut into a diseased tuber. It is important to use these precautions even if the seed is apparently free from disease, as it entails but little labor, and may prevent loss after the seed is planted. The crop should not be grown on land that was planted to potatoes last season, but on a location. Get the seed in early so as to push the crop forward rapidly in order to avoid weak plants later on, when the vines and tubers may be attacked.

It has been demonstrated that fresh unrotted manure is favorable to the diseases of potatoes, and for that reason all manure used should be thoroughly decomposed by heating the heap. The best potatoes and largest crops have been secured by the use of special potato fertilizers, prizes having been taken by some growers who produced potatoes at the rate of 1,000 bushels per acre on prepared plats, but only the liberal use of fertilizers will permit of such extraordinary yields. Level cultivation has been conceded as superior to hilling, and the trench system is also regarded by some growers as superior in any other. After the crop is harvested all vines and imperfect tubers should be burned to ashes. The ground should be plowed early and made very fine, so as to admit of thorough tillage.—Philadelphia Record.

### PIGS AND DAIRYING.

#### Some Points to be Considered Before Giving Up in August.

In many localities, says the American Dairyman, the profits of the dairy can be considerably augmented by keeping pigs. The custom of keeping them for this purpose has whatever merit may attach to age. It has been followed for many generations. But it has not always yielded the returns desired. There has been a great deal of complaint that in cold weather the pigs would neither grow nor take on flesh as they should do. Of late, since the tide as turned toward winter dairying, the assertion that it does not pay to keep pigs is heard more frequently, and is made with more than the old-time emphasis. That many pigs are kept in winter without profit, and that some cause their owners an actual loss, cannot be denied. But it is highly probable that if these pigs were kept in really comfortable quarters in which their food would not freeze and they would not be cold, were given meal with the milk so as to furnish nitrogenous and carbonaceous food in suitable proportions, and were cared for as carefully as other classes of live stock, they would grow so fast and take on flesh so rapidly as to make them among the most profitable animals on the farm.

### INCUBATOR CELLAR.

#### A Structure that Secures Even Temperature and Moisture.

Our illustration represents an outdoor incubator cellar. The advantages of such a cellar are that there is more even temperature than above ground, due both to the winds having less effect upon it and the greater protection and warmth of the earth. Less moisture is also required than when above ground, the earth sides and bottom



INCUBATOR CELLAR.

furnishing a constant supply. A cellar like the one represented, reprinted from the Iowa Poultry Journal, can be cheaply constructed, and would prove very economical and profitable to those poultrymen who use incubators.

### Preventing Laying.

It is not difficult to cause a flock to cease laying, if they are fed on certain foods that will not benefit them in any manner. Recently, on a farm where a large number of hens are kept, and which were producing eggs regularly, the production suddenly ceased. It was quite awhile before a solution of the problem was found. It appears that during "hog-killing time" the hens were regaled with many choice pieces of fat meat, and with quite a large amount of waste that was supposed to be suitable for the hens; they were given at times all they would eat, the result being that the hens were oversupplied with carbonaceous food; became fat, and egg-production ceased. Lean meat is excellent for producing eggs, but fat meat should never be fed to laying hens.—Farm and Fireside.

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

The Republican papers give notice to their brethren who have gone off with the Alliance, if they have any idea of returning, to come early and avoid the rush.—*Oskaloosa Times*.

The Democratic editors of Kansas are contending, and rightly, that Democracy must hold its own conventions, make its own platforms, and run its own campaign.—*Abilene News*.

From the tone of the press of the State, one would judge that sentiment is rapidly changing, and the time is not far distant when Kansas will change prohibition to high license.—*Oskaloosa Times*.

The Democratic editors of the State are speaking out, and thus far a large majority are opposed to fusion in any manner. We are getting somewhat out of patience ourselves, and we are likely, at any time, to join in the echo.—*Oskaloosa Times*.

The Council Grove Republican has been sued for libel by a calamity statesman who places the damages to his reputation at \$5,000. The idea of the reputation of any calamity howler being worth one-tenth of that amount is absurd.—*Burlington Republican*.

The Billion Dollar Congress, the McKinley law, Force bill and political corruption on one hand; the sub-treasury, land loan scheme, government ownership of railroads, reckless financial schemes and the political off-scourings of both old parties on the other. "Choose ye between them."—*Westphalia Times*.

The meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, at Leavenworth, March 4th, will be largely attended. The times and places of holding the two State conventions will be fixed and other matters of importance will be attended to. The Democratic editors of the State will also meet with the committee.

It is a fact that every Democratic paper in Kansas that preaches and pleads for fusion are the ones that never say anything about the tariff, the issue upon which victory hangs. Now brother editors, if you wish to keep the young Democrats in line, push the tariff issue and make this a campaign of education.—*Westphalia Times*.

The Democratic party in Kansas holds the balance of power. The issues of the campaign of 1892 will soon take shape, and it is high time there was an effectual Democratic organization in every county. Many have taken the lead. Chase must soon fall into line, and get in readiness for the approaching fray. Let the Democrats get together and become better acquainted, so as to act in concert.

We see an item going the rounds of the Republican press, to the effect that there are but five States in which a mother has any legal rights to the custody of her children, viz: Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon and Washington. Now, of our own personal knowledge, we know that in Kentucky a mother has the legal right to the custody of her children until they be come of age to choose for themselves whether they will live with their father or their mother.

There is a great deal of straight Democratic talk in the Democratic papers that come to the *Palladium* office. The Democratic editors of the State propose to take a hand in politics this year and the work will not be cut out by the politicians and the boys invited to go ahead and do the work. In short, this is not going to be a good year for the politicians who are ready to abandon all traditional principles for the sake of an office.—*Parsons Palladium*.

The Democratic editors will not be dictatorial, but at the same time they do not propose to do the punch and judy act when the politicians pull the string, no sir, not by a jugful.—*Olathe Herald*.

The Democratic editors of the Second Congressional District met at Chanute, on the 10th, and decided to support only a straight Democratic ticket this year. The Democrats of the Third District will undoubtedly follow suit.—*Woodson Democrat*.

And to the list you might also add the Fourth District. The Democrats over the State appear to have a spasm of returning reason. Had we stuck to the text from the beginning, in the place of attempting something smart and monkeying with a faction that is far worse than honest opposition, we might to-day be standing shoulder to shoulder with Democratic Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin, and be a credit to ourselves and the nation.—*Burlington Independent*.

The McPherson Alliance Advocate has kerfuffled, and the editor, it is said, has left many of his brethren in the lurch. Great is reform.—*Marion Record*.

If the old Board of County Commissioners in McPherson County had not been enjoined from letting the contract for the county's advertising for the present year, they would have done just what was done by the Alliance Commissioners in this county—let the contract to their party organ—and the Alliance Advocate would still be alive, even if Republican and Democratic tax payers did have to pay tribute to furnish it with the shekels necessary for its existence.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

The Democrat places in nomination for Congressman of the Fourth District, the Hon. H. D. Dickson, of Emporia, than whom no Democrat of greater ability or better judgment can be found in Kansas. A time-tried and fire-tested stalwart. The Democrat doesn't know that Mr. Dickson would accept any office in the gift of the people, but it does know that no man would look after the interests of the people of this district better than he.—*Yates Center Democrat*.

Right you are, Brother Wells. Mr. Dickson would poll a tremendous vote in the southern part of the district, where he is so well and favorably known.—*Burlington Independent*.

We heartily endorse the foregoing, and would be pleased to support Mr. Dickson, this fall, for our Representative in Congress.

What's the matter with W. A. Harris, of Leavenworth county, for Governor on the coalition ticket? He is an Alliance man and a former Democrat.—*Atchison Patriot*.

He's all right. There is no more available man in either the Democratic or Alliance parties than W. A. Harris, of Linwood. He fills the Jeffersonian measure exactly.—*Fort Scott Tribune*.

Please explain how he fills the Jeffersonian measure if he is an Alliance man?—*Olathe Herald*.

All the principles of the Alliance are Democratic, except the disputed ones regarding the sub-treasury and government ownership of railroads. This paternalism is vigorously opposed by Colonel Harris.—*Lawrence Gazette*.

Who said we were going to have a coalition ticket? If it should be decided best to run a coalition ticket, isn't it possible that some Democrat who has always been true to his party might be induced to accept the Governorship? It isn't a good plan, boys, to give up everything.—*Wyandotte Herald*.

**Printer's Ink**, a valuable newspaper in the full sense of the word, is having some trouble with the Post Office Department in regard to being admitted to the mail at second class rates. A discussion of the question is invited. There is no room for discussion, unfortunately, as the law governing second and third class matter are a jumble of words interpreted as a postmaster please, and when the department is appealed to as a rule the decision is sustained because the post office department itself does not or will not attempt to define the laws. While the writer was acting as postmaster a question similar was raised, an appeal taken to the department and the decision sustained. In that case another side issue was raised and every effort was made to obtain an instruction from the department as to what course to pursue in a supposed probable case that might arise at any moment. A valuable suggestion to consult the regulations was duly received when at the same time that blessed old book was as full of added inconsistencies as an average jack lawyer is full of objections. The simple facts are that the laws governing second and third class postage are capable of almost any interpretation and are enforced in about as many different ways as there are different postmasters. If *Printer's Ink* succeeds in stirring up the department until a simple code of rules is adopted, they will confer a favor on many people.—*Olathe Mirror*.

**HOW ABOUT THE EARTH?**  
 Leavenworth wants Tom Fenlon, Dook Neeley and John Garret as delegates to the National Convention.—*Atchison Patriot*.

The State is entitled to seventeen other delegates, and before the State Convention meets, Leavenworth will have a candidate for every one of them. For a small town, stuck off in one corner of the State, Leavenworth's effrontery is disgusting.—*McPherson Democrat*.

Yes, and for this reason, when the State Convention meets to elect delegates to the National Convention, one of the first things that should be done is, a resolution should be passed that, in the election of the six delegates, from the State at large, no two of them shall be from the same Congressional district. A resolution similar to this was passed by the State Convention in 1880, thus securing to each Congressional district three delegates, with but one from the State at large.

**DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS.**

LUCIEN EARLE, JUDGE.

State vs. Daniel Kirwin, injunction; dismissed.

Frank Rathmell vs. Frances Shipman, appointment of receiver; T. O. Kelly, Trustee, made a defendant.

Callie McCrae vs. Thomas McCrae, divorce; granted, and the custody of her children, George and Edwin.

Charles K. Wells vs. J. W. McWilliams et al., foreclosure; judgment for \$2,312, first lien, foreclosure and sale without appraisal; second lien to George Storck.

W. H. Cartter vs. George W. Hill, foreclosure; Sheriff's sale confirmed.

G. W. Eldridge vs. I. F. and J. P. Kuhl, foreclosure; judgment for \$884.

Standard Improvement Company vs. Strong City Hardware Company, appeal from J. P.; judgment for \$144.90.

Ephraim Link vs. James Ludy, appeal from J. P.; judgment for \$24.45.

Keene Five Cent Savings Bank vs. James Maholm et al.; sheriff's sale confirmed.

George M. Cable vs. Board of County Commissioners, appeal from County Board; judgment for \$195.60.

Joseph Saxer vs. E. A. Kinne, injunction; refused.

Court adjourned, last Friday afternoon, until the May term. Before adjournment the jury and attorneys presented Judge Earle with letters thanking him for his uniform kindness to them during the term.

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.



**R. L. FORD,**  
**WATCHMAKER and**  
**JEWELER.**

**COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.**

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

**WATCHES, SILVERWARE, JEWELRY**

—AND—

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

The Only General Stock of Musical Instruments in the City.

Repairing promptly attended to. English, Swiss and Intricate Watches a Specialty.

**M'CASE-RYAN.**

On Tuesday morning, February 23, 1892, Mr. James McCabe and Miss Lottie Ryan, daughter of R. M. Ryan, Esq., all of this county, were united in marriage, at 8 o'clock mass, in the Catholic church, in Strong City, the Rev. Father Bruner, O. S. F., officiating. After the ceremony had been performed and congratulations of friends had been extended to the happy couple, they, with their invited guests, repaired to their home which had been prepared by the groom, on the Robert Belton place, near the old home of the bride, about three miles west of Strong City, where a sumptuous dinner and a most enjoyable time was had. The happy bride is one of Chase county's fairest daughters, and the groom is a young man well worthy of such a companion as has consented to travel the path of this life with him, hoping to be reunited with him in that life where is perpetual bliss. The COURTAN extends to them its best wishes for a life of joy in time, and of felicity in eternity. The following is a list of the presents:

Miss Emma Mason, trays and fruit dish; Miss Kate and Lyda Ryan, a set of silver knives and forks; Alfred Ryan, a bowl and pitcher; Mary Ryan, a set of white napkins; James Ryburn, a white table cloth; Miss Carrie Hoover and Misses Mamie and Winnie Kerwin, a rocking chair; the bride's mother, a white bed spread; the bride's father, a cow and brood sow; Theo. Ryan, a cake stand; Miss Julia McCabe, table cloth and napkins; Fred Myers and Lula Mason, silver butter dish and silver teaspoons; Will Stubenacker, a parlor lamp; Will Stubenacker, a table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Joyce, a fruit dish; Mr. Brooks Steward and wife, a set of goblets and moustache cup and saucer; Mrs. Emma Malony, dinner plates.

**SOME FIGURES.**

One of our Democratic exchanges says: The Republicans never weary of talking about the Democratic South. In 1888 the Southern States cast 1,920,244 votes for Cleveland, while the Northern States cast for him 3,526,411. The total vote for Cleveland in 1888 was 5,538,000, and for Harrison about 100,000 less. The total vote for all candidates in 1888 was nearly 11,500,000, and will reach over 12,000,000 in 1892. The increase in the Democratic vote in all the State elections in 1890 and 1891 indicate that the Democratic vote in 1892 will exceed 6,000,000. Let Democrats cut these figures out, paste them in their hats, and go to work. We've got 'em on the run.

**LETTER LIST.**

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Feb. 18, 1891:  
 Fox, Ella, Harrison, Alfred C. Harrison, A. G.  
 All the above remaining uncalled for, March 3, 1892, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.  
 S. A. BREESE, P. M.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

**JOSEPH C. WATERS,**  
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
 Topeka, Kansas,  
 (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the district Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.  
 'e23-1'

**WOOD & CRISHAM,**  
 ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW  
 Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.  
 Office over the Chase County National Bank.  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

**C. N. STERRY,**  
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
 EMPORIA, KANSAS,  
 Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; and in the Supreme Court of the state, and in the Federal Courts therein.  
 '7-13 14'

**F. P. COCHRAN,**  
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**PATENTS.**

40 Page Book Free. Address

W. T. Fitz Gerald,  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

**PHYSICIANS.**

**A. M. CONAWAY**  
 PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,  
 Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 1911-12

**F. JOHNSON, M. D.,**  
 CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.  
 OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's.  
 Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas.

**J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'**  
 Chase county Land Agency,  
 Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms.  
 —AND LOANS MONEY.—  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS  
 23-27-17

**D. W. MERCER**

always keeps the  
 Best Brands of Flour Cheap for CASH.  
 Try Him. Matfield Green.  
 nov1911

**COME AND SEE!!**

**LAWRENCEBURG**

Is prosperous beyond any town in the South during all these hard times.

**COME AND SEE!**

To See is to Believe.

Our bank is solid; our merchants are prosperous; and our mills are all running. We want more mills, and in fact we need them. A sash, door and blind factory would succeed from the start. Then, a furniture factory, machine shop (needed very much), implement factory, and a dozen other factories are bound to doze. Cheap iron, timber, labor and freight, with pure air and water. No use talking, this is the healthiest place in America. Come and SEE!

Our talk about COLONY is not all wind.  
 If you have money to build a house and begin life, Come and see Us!  
 Major George A. Clarke, late of Mankato, Minn., is now local manager of the **LAWRENCEBURG LAND & MINERAL CO.,** and also is getting up the Colony. He is a good and reliable man. **COME AND SEE HIM.**  
 We are bound to build up not only a town, but a farming community.

Don't expect to rent a house in Lawrenceburg. Several houses have two families in them already. We need 40 more houses to do **COME AND SEE.** That is all we ask.

The offer to give away a few farms still holds good. Address  
 Major George A. Clarke, or  
 The Lawrenceburg Land & Mineral Co.,  
 Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

V. S. PEASE, Sec'y,  
 NASHVILLE, TENN.

**"Seeing is Believing."**  
 And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World.  
**ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.**  
**"The Rochester."**

**YEARS OF VARIED AND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE**  
 In the Use of CURA-TIVE METHODS, that we Alone own for all Diseases.  
**FOR A LIMITED TIME FREE**  
 Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our **HOMIE TREATMENT**, sent forth in our **WONDERFUL BOOK**, which is sent sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TO-DAY. Remember, no one else has the method, appliances and experience that we supply, and we claim the monopoly of successful success. ERIC MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS**  
 2,800 References. Name this paper when you write.

**W. H. HOLSINGER,**  
 DEALER IN  
 Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings.

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**JULIUS REMY,**  
 Tonsorial Artist.

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

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

They do the work more thoroughly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other mill. Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers use.

The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.

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

**FREE CRAYON PORTRAITS & FRAMES**

To all our Subscribers for 1892.

We, the publishers of "North American Homes," in order to increase the circulation of our journal throughout the United States and Canada, will send this year over one hundred thousand dollars among our new subscribers in the form of an artistic Crayon Portrait and a handsome frame (as per cut below), to be made free of charge for every new subscriber to "North American Homes." Our family journal is a monthly publication consisting of 16 pages, filled with the best literature of the day, by some of the best authors, and is worthy of the best expense we are doing for it. Eight years ago the *New York Herald* had only about 15,000 daily circulation. We have a large capital to draw upon, and the handsome premium we are giving you will certainly give us the largest circulation of any paper in the world. The money we are spending now among our subscribers will soon come back to us in increased circulation and advertisements. The Crayon Portrait we will have made for you will be executed by the largest association of artists in this city. Their work is among the finest made, and we guarantee you an artistic Portrait and a perfect likeness to the original. There is nothing more useful as well as ornamental than a handsome framed Crayon Portrait of yourself or any member of your family; therefore this is a chance in a lifetime to get one already framed and ready to hang in your parlor absolutely free of charge.

**READ THE FOLLOWING GRAND 30 DAYS' OFFER:**

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

**NORTH AMERICAN HOMES PUBLISHING CO.,**  
 References—Any newspaper publishers, Rev. T. Dewitt Talmadge, World Building, New York, all mercantile agencies and banks in New York City.

**44 VICK'S SEEDS.**

"Brilliant" Poppy, packet 15c.  
 Rose, Walnut and DeGraw, both for 50c.  
 Blue Cereals, each 25c. 1-100  
 set 50c.  
 Choice German, each 25c. 1-100  
 Sweet Corn "Golden Nugget," packet 15c.

Garden Pea "Charmers" packet 15c.  
 Potato "American Wonder," per lb. 30c.  
 Parsnips, our superb strain, look almost human packet 50c.  
 Parsnips, Extra choice, packet 25c.

Any one not now a subscriber can have VICK'S MAGAZINE one year free, who orders \$1 worth from us before May 1st.

**VICK'S FLORAL-GUIDE, 1892.** One writer says: "Stands at head of all of charm catalogues. Every person interested in Plants, Flowers or Vegetables, should have one. Price only ten cents, which may be deducted from first order.

A packet of 40-lb. Oat FREE with each order when desired.

**44 JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.**

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks, 51 weeks, 52 weeks.

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S. A. Breese returned, Sunday, from a business trip to Wichita and the southwest part of the State.

The Rev. Father Theodore Stephens, O. S. F., pastor of the Catholic church, in Strong City, is quite sick.

Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, is at home, from the Lantry & Sons' big railroad contract, in Arizona.

W. P. Martin and wife returned home, this morning, from their winter's visit in California.

George Myers, of Minneapolis, Kan., son of Fred Myers, of Strong City, was visiting his friends, this week.

Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER'S.

William Bauerle, who has been at Kansas City for about two years, returned here, Sunday, to remain for a while.

Died, on Tuesday, February 23, 1892, of bronchitis, Louis May, the six months-old son of Dexter May, of Elk.

L. P. Santy, of Clements, will leave, March 7th, for the mountains in Colorado, where his mining interests are located.

Mrs. T. S. Jones, who was visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Doolittle, has returned to her home in Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Miss Carrie Hansen, of Strong City, is representing the W. R. C. of Chase county, at the Atheion encampment, this week.

Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week, to hear Patti and visit her sister, Miss Annie Hickman.

Mrs. H. E. Lantry, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from her mother, Mrs. Jordan and sister, May, of Leavenworth.

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

George B. Carson, of the firm of Carson & Sanders, went to Chicago, Tuesday, to purchase the spring stock of goods for that store.

Mrs. Catherine Fritze, of Strong City, has returned home, from her visit to her daughter, Mrs. Rev. Herman Hahn, at Newton.

N. C. English, of Newton, is in town. He reports that A. Seaton, of that place, formerly of Elmdale, will go to California, in May.

The Township Assessors of this county will meet at the Court-house in this city, on Monday, March 7th, to fix a basis of assessment.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 50 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Wood taken on subscription.

Jersey pins at R. L. Ford's jewelry store.

New perfumes at the Corner Drug Store.

S. F. Perrigo was down to Emporia, Monday.

Residence property for sale. Apply at this office.

Mrs. W. G. Patten was visiting in Emporia, last week.

Cloudy and gloomy weather ever since last Thursday.

First Quality Overshoes, \$1.00, at E. F. Holmes & Co's.

A. Bartlett is now the postmaster at the Morgan postoffice.

There will be no Emmet celebration in this county, this year.

Charles M. Sanders is still suffering from the effects of "la grippe."

Ed. C. Childs took a car load of hogs to Kansas City, Monday night.

W. H. Ward and son, of Matfield Green, have gone to California.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Jackson, of Bazaar, have moved to Strong City.

Dr. C. L. Conaway was down to Kansas City, last week, to hear Patti.

Hail fell in different parts of this county, last Thursday and Friday.

Misses Eva and Emma Kilgore have gone on a visit to Muncie, Indiana.

Judge L. Houk, of Hutchinson, was in town, the fore part of the week.

Master Pate Adare, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

36 sheets of note paper 5c at HAGER'S.

Read the advertisement of R. L. Ford to be found in another column.

New perfumes at the Corner Drug Store.

Born, on Saturday, February 13, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yeager, a son.

The Happy Hour Club, after an existence of about two years, has dissolved.

H. S. Fritz was at Leavenworth, last week, attending the Masonic Grand Lodge.

Messrs. J. W. McWilliams and W. Y. Morgan were down to Emporia, last Friday.

Robert Smith has bought the Gilbert Boyd property in the north part of town.

J. S. Doolittle is in attendance at the People's party convention at St. Louis.

C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, has returned to the Lantry contract works in Arizona.

Messrs. R. L. Ford and J. M. Tuttle are both suffering with a carbuncle on their necks.

Just received at R. L. Ford's jewelry store, a large assortment of earrings of the latest patterns.

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

The family of D. Shelton, of Strong City, has gone to Augusta, where Mr. Shelton is section boss.

Born, on Wednesday, February 17, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Doyle, of Strong City, a daughter.

Born, at Henderson, Ky., on February 17, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Johnston, a son.

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SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT

THE DUTY OF RICH MEN TO PROVIDE.

In its current issue the New York Independent publishes a collection of articles on "The Right Use of Wealth." The writers are D. Willis James; Robt. C. Ordern; President Merrill E. Gates, C. Amherst; college; Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate; Rev. Dr. Robert S. McArthur; Rev. Dr. F. E. Ellinwood, secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, and Chas. D. Kellogg, secretary of the Charity Organization Society. The spirit of all the contributions is expressed by Mr. James when he says that "a rich man holds his wealth simply as a trustee between his Maker and humanity." The mode of enforcing this trust obligation is described by Dr. Buckley: "Stewards or agents of men have fixed salaries, and receive direct instructions from their principals as to the management of the interests committed to their care; but stewards of God are left to determine by the precepts which He has given how they should live, and by the exercise of their own judgment what use they shall make of what they do not deem necessary or lawful to expend for their sustenance and comfort." This is a comfortable sort of trusteeship, surely, for the trustee; but it leaves what lawyers call *cestui que trust* in a rather awkward plight.

Observe that the rich man does not own his wealth. It is not his to do with as he pleases, subject only to the universal law of liberty that he shall not work injury to others with it; he is merely a trustee. His wealth belongs to humanity. Nevertheless he has full discretion to fix his own salary; and if he fixes it at an unreasonable high figure, even misappropriating the entire trust fund, no power is anywhere lodged to enforce the trust. The trustee may be punished in a future world, but in the only world where wealth can be enjoyed, the defrauding beneficiary is remediless. What conception of divine justice can these well-meaning men have. What conception have they of divine intelligence.

The truth is that they do not look below the surface of things. They see that some men are rich, while more are helplessly poor, and instinctively feeling that in this there is something wrong, yet unwilling to believe that God is other than good, their first impulse is to accuse rich men of grinding the faces of the poor. But the impulse gives way when they consider—as consider they must, for it is true and plain—that rich men do not grind the faces of the poor. They are in daily contact with rich men whom they find to be generous, well-disposed to be just, and altogether incapable of consciously doing a personal wrong or giving play to a mean motive. In this dilemma, the preacher, the charity organizer, the business man of beneficent instincts, all that class which is so well represented by the writers who have discussed the "Right Use of Wealth" in the Independent, seek farther for an explanation of the phenomenon of abject poverty in the midst of abounding wealth. But he does not seek far enough. Consequently he constructs a crude theory of divine law calculated to reconcile the impartial generosity of God with the persistence of poverty.

In doing this he only detracts from the justice and the wisdom of the Creator. Negligently assuming that the wealth of individuals is bestowed by God, and seeing that for every one who has it thousands are without it, and thousands cling more desperately to the steep sides of poverty's gulf, yet believing that God is no respecter of persons, writers like those in The Independent conclude that the possession of wealth implies an affirmative obligation to use it for the benefit of those who need it. If they searched deeper they would find the true law, which reconciles divine justice, generosity and wisdom with the persistence of poverty, without holding rich men responsible for deplorable social conditions in any greater degree than all men are responsible for an ignorant or negligent misuse of such influences as they possess.

This law is involved in the self-evident proposition that God, though he gives no wealth to anyone, in trust or otherwise, endows men with the mental and physical power requisite for its production, and bestows upon them all alike the material and forces of the universe with which they may produce wealth in all its forms, according to the common knowledge of the time in which they live, and without which they can not produce it in any form. It follows that the wealth that any man produces is his to do with as he pleases him best, subject to no other obligation than that he shall not use it to injure others, and to no other deduction than compensation to his fellows for such advantage regarding his use of natural material and forces as through the artificial adjustments of society he may have secured.

It is what God has bestowed upon mankind—the land—that is a trust, not the wealth that individual men, by their own efforts, have temporarily produced from the land and which must soon return to the land again. That trust can be enforced here and now by the simple, wise, and just expedient of taking the value of land for public use, and leaving private wealth to its owners. The trust proposed by the independent contributors can not be fairly enforced in this world, nor in any degree at all except by measures that are communistic in the worst sense; and in the next world it will be too late.

Society and the Baby. There was a Baby born; a brand new, fresh baby, who didn't mean any harm, and came quite unintentionally. Said Society to the Baby: You don't own that land—get off! Said the Baby to Society: How absurd you are! I must have some land to sit on or I can't stay. You don't expect me to live in the water, do you? Said Society to the Baby: It is immaterial to me where you live, or whether you live at all; but you can't stay on the

face of the earth without paying for it. To sit or stand or walk, or to have your little grave in—you can't have any land without paying for it! All right! said the Baby, brisly. It seems absurd to me, but I'm young yet. I'll pay with all my heart when I'm bigger. Just feed me well now, and when I'm grown I'll be a credit to you. The more you do for me now the more I'll do for you then—see? And I can pay back compound interest, for the work of a smart person is worth vastly more than his keep.

And the Baby opened his mouth in cheerful confidence. But Society put dirt into it. Child, said Society, you can't have food without paying for it!

But I must have food or I can't live said the Baby. And the better the food the better for you when I'm bigger. It is immaterial to me whether you live or die, or how you live or die, said Society. You have got to pay for everything you get; and because you can't, your parents must!

Parents! echoed the Baby. What are they? You young heathen! cried Society. Your parents have brought you into this world in accordance with the inevitable laws of nature; this is an immense benefit to you, because the world is so pleasant; and, therefore, you should regard them with veneration, gratitude and love, no matter what kind of people they are, or what they do to you afterward.

To bring you into the world was a duty and a privilege to them, an honor and a benefit to you; therefore, you owe them obedience and devotion, but they owe me for your board and keep!

You don't seem to me to make that quite clear, said the Baby. It doesn't seem to hang together. You say it was by inevitable natural law that I came at all?

Yes, said Society. Then why should I owe them for doing what they ought to do, and couldn't help doing? And if it was what they ought to do and couldn't help doing, why should they pay you for it? asked the Baby.

You owe them for their affection, care and support, said Society. But I have their affection, care and support, or I couldn't live, said Baby. I've a right to it.

I tell you it makes no difference to me whether you live or not, said Society.

Oh, come now! I know better than that, if I am young, said Baby. Who are you, anyway?

I am Society.

And what are you made of? People, said Society, with some reluctance.

Ah! I thought so. And the better the people are the better you are—is that not so?

Yes, said Society, with even more reluctance. And the people are all Babies first, aren't they? And the better the Babies are the better the people are, and the better you are! cried the Baby, who was beginning to take notice, and feeling his feet. Talk to me about parents! My business is with you, you old fossil. My parents are temporary guardians, but you and I are permanently connected. Why, you short-sighted ostrich! What hurts me hurts you, and what helps me helps you, and without me there wouldn't be any You. And there you sit and plaster your wounds, and nurse your diseases, and fight your vices, and pretend you own the earth! You are a hollow, crack-brained, disreputable old rascal! Be off with you, dodo! I'm Society myself!

But Society, though on its last legs, was bigger than the Baby, and put more dirt into its mouth, and the Baby died.

But there are more Babies.—Charlotte Perkins Stitson, in New Californian.

How to Abolish Absentee Landlordism.

In the following reference to the alien land law of Illinois, the St. Louis Chronicle goes to the marrow of the alien land law question:

William Scully, an Irishman, who in his native land learned the lesson of landlord greed, lives in England, and owns townships of fertile farm lands in middle Illinois, which are rented for all that can be got out of them to users. The legislature of Illinois tried to rid the state of this devil-fish by the passage of a law against the ownership of her soil by an alien. This law has been declared unconstitutional by an inferior judge, and it is probable that the decision will be sustained. The work of the legislature was therefore in vain. But the object of the law can be obtained and much good accomplished in other directions if the next session of the legislature will pass a law providing for the taxation of all land in the state up to its annual rental value, independent of improvements. Scully would be driven from the state with all his tribe. His holdings would be worthless, and the state would have so large a fund in the treasury that all legitimate public improvements might be undertaken.

The Astor Dynasty.

The Astor dynasty, described by Ward McAllister as "a dynasty in real estate," has been perpetuated in the person of a son born to the predestined name, John Jacob Astor.

This infant is in the fifth generation and, being in the male succession, inherits by his birth \$150,000,000.

Here is primogeniture in America. It can not call upon the government to become the responsible stakeholder for an idiot, but it is none the less just as essentially fortified as in England.

While this tiny Astor sleeps in his cradle the tolling inmates of 5,100 Astor tenement houses in New York are busy rolling in the contributions which keep the dynasty going.

What is the difference between an Astor in New York and a Cavendish or a Stanley in England? One has a dual title and the other hasn't. But then if papa Astor chose he could buy his son just as good a one in the markets of Europe for \$75, all guaranteed.—Boston Globe.

IN 1855 AND NOW.

A Comparison of Prices Forty Years Ago With Those of the Present. Are Things Cheaper than they Used to be?

In answer to the above question we will say they are—very much cheaper—in material and construction and in many instances price; but it is safe to say that in wear and tear the common articles of every day use sold forty years ago were much cheaper to the purchaser, for the best is always the cheapest.

We have in our possession the books kept by Samuel N. Baker, who was the founder of the potteries now conducted by his sons in Rockville, and who also kept a general store for some years before his death in 1860. Below is the account of a day laborer named Franklin Smart:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like 10 lbs. of paper, 10 lbs. of cotton, 10 lbs. of wool, etc.

On page 12 of the ledger we notice an entry at James W. Beadle's account as follows:

Oct. 31, 1855, 1 pair suspenders per John.....10c  
Also we notice that O. J. Innis bought a rake on the 18th of April, 1856, for 25 cents.

Aside from all questions of superiority of goods sold thirty-five years ago, how much cheaper can the above items be bought in Rockville to-day? Some items may be purchased at a lower price, others will cost more. But it must always be remembered that there was not a railroad in Parke county thirty-five years ago, and every pound of goods sold in Rockville had to be hauled here in wagons. Then comes the important question of labor. In those days nearly everything was made by hand. Inventions have so cheapened the labor cost of articles that one man and a machine now does the work formerly done by 100 men. Goods ought to be sold to Rockville laborers at much lower prices than are now paid.

We also have before us a copy of the Terre Haute Journal, January 23, 1853, published just forty years ago to-day, and in the advertisement of the Prairie City store we read: "Now opened and scattering 10,000 yards heavy brown sheetings and shirtings, the price, 6 to 8 cents per yard."

F. Nippert, in the same paper, advertises to sell "calicoes of every quality, ranging from 5 cents to 12 1/2 cents per yard." These records are worth more than all the "witnesses" who might be called to give testimony from memory.

On the single item of calico, Rockville prices at the same time show a marked difference. It can only be explained by the fact that none of the cheaper grades were sold here. In that event there is not much difference between the price of the hand-made goods of those days and the machine goods of to-day. We are told that the best calico has recently retailed at 12 1/2 cents.

According to a writer in the Republican, labor about Rockville, measured from a standard of wood chopping, was paid 50 cents per cord in 1850. Exactly the same price is paid to-day, so in the matter of wages the laborer is no better off after thirty years of a national system of economy that has given two-thirds of the wealth produced in that time to one two-hundredth of the population. The county records tell the rest. The laborers of that day were on the tax duplicates as self-supporting property owners, paying on an average of over \$300 of property each, and paying it. Their counterparts of to-day, if assessed at all, are listed only for poll tax, and as a rule this is dispensed.

The pauper expense of Parke county in 1850 was \$1,131.59. In 1890 it was \$13,262.76. Here are some interesting figures for those who argue that the day laborer is better off than he was in 1860.—Rockville (Md.) Tribune.

FOR FREE WOOL.

The "Wool Consumers Association" Petition Congress For Free Wool and Lower Duties on Woolen Goods. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: The Wool Consumers' Association respectfully petitions the Fifty-second congress to change schedule K relating to wool and woolsens, in the tariff act of 1890, for the relief of woolen manufacturers, and for the benefit of all consumers of woolen fabrics.

It is, of course, undesirable in general, to change tariff frequently, but the general principles of the act of 1890, as applied to wool and woolsens, are the same as have been tried unsatisfactorily for very many years, except that it aggravates some of the worst and most oppressive features of former acts in relation to wool.

The act has therefore practically been tested by the trials of many years, but there is no occasion to test it by longer experience. It is not true that the act, in its present form, can work no harm to woolen manufacturers. It works the same injury to the makers of woolen and worsted cloth that the restrictions on the use of wool always have produced; and, in the case of the carpet trade, which consumes a very large proportion of all the imported wool, and it is the most oppressive act ever passed.

The wool schedule (K) of the tariff act of 1890 offers an exceptional opportunity, by amendments making wool free and relatively decreasing both the specific and ad valorem duties on woolen goods, to benefit immensely the woolen manufacturers by giving them free access to the supplies of wool of various qualities, such as all other competing manufacturing countries enjoy, and by reducing thus without injury to manufacturers the cost of their goods to them and to the consumers, while leaving sufficient protection. With free raw materials, the tax on imports of competing goods would be almost entirely for the protection of labor; and as free raw materials would greatly increase the consumption,

there would be an increased demand for labor.

Neither is it true that no harm has come to consumers by the law of 1890. In the first place, the increased cost of wool, as compared with prices in Europe, has forced the use of cotton and other adulterants to a great and unusual extent; and, secondly, if woolen goods have not advanced, they might have been lower but for the duties on wool. There is no question among manufacturers that the act of 1890 was intended to advance prices, nor that it was well calculated to do so to the extent that consumers could afford. The almost universal fall in prices was caused in very small degree, if at all, by the tariff act of 1890. The tremendous losses in the Argentine republic and elsewhere, the failure of the Baring, the distrust caused by silver legislation, the low price of cotton in the south on account of an enormous crop, the failure of crops in the north and west prior to 1891, causing dull trade and reduced consumption, are the principal causes that brought distress and falling prices.

What those manufacturers and wool growers who arranged the wool schedule with the intention of increasing prices want is, no doubt, to be let alone, so that the tariff act may produce under more favorable auspices the results they expected and worked for. But the rest that the public needs is a permanent relief from taxes which oppress both them and manufacturers, which hamper the latter, as every manufacturer admits, and which largely increase the cost of woolen goods to the public. The readjustment of the tariff on the basis of free wool is perfectly simple; it needs but the removal of the duties on wool and a corresponding reduction of the duties on goods which were put on to offset the cost of the wool duties. Here is a great boon to every manufacturer of wool and to every consumer.

The growth of the wool manufacture has undoubtedly been great during the past thirty years, for the country, with its vast natural resources and enormous immigration, has increased vastly in population and wealth; but the growth of the manufacture would be much more prosperous and much greater with free wool, and its growth and prosperity mean larger use of domestic wools and higher prices abroad for all competing wools.

It is clear from the statements of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and from undoubted facts, emphasized by the vast increase in the imports of wool since the passage of the act of 1890 and by the falling prices of Ohio wool, that this country produces practically no carpet wool to supply the demand for nearly 100,000,000 pounds needed by the carpet manufacturers, and only a part of the clothing and combing wools needed; and it is further to be considered that the use of wool for so-called "woolens" would be much larger if the restrictions of the wool duties did not greatly reduce the consumption of wool and largely increase the use of shoddy and cotton so-called woolen goods.

And this is the case after a long series of years of high duties on wool. In the theory of the "new protection," it is laid down as a principle that "the necessities entering into the daily life of the mass of the people which we cannot economically produce should be made free."

On this principle wool should certainly be made free. It is a most important article for all the people. It is produced in this country in inadequate quantities, and not in the necessary varieties and qualities. Some indispensable grades can be produced in this country only under conditions unfavorable as compared with those of other countries. High duties for a quarter of a century have failed to produce any carpet wool in this country, and have also failed to produce an adequate supply of the wools needed for the woolen and worsted manufacture. And, as wool can be made free with a large reduction in cost of goods and with very little disturbance of trade or of interference with sufficient protection, it is only reasonable that the changes suggested in schedule K of the act of 1890 should be made for the benefit of the whole people.

ARTHUR T. LYMAN, JESSE METCALF, WILLIAM B. WEDDEN, T. C. MOSKES, CHARLES M. BRACH, T. QUINCY BROWNE, Ex Com. of the Wool Consumers' Ass'n., Boston, Jan. 25, 1892.

Some Wool Prices. The following table of prices of domestic wool in 1891, compiled by the Boston Commercial Bulletin, shows how under the increased duties on wool imposed by the McKinley tariff the price of wool has steadily gone down:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like Jan. 3, Apr. 3, July, Oct. Dec. 31, Ohio xx, Michigan x, Maine 1/2 combing, Fine warrt Mon-tana clean, Fine med. Wyo., Ing clean, Good A sup clean.

In commenting upon this in a letter which he writes to the Wool Reporter a wool grower of San Antonio, Tex., says: "As the passage and becoming a law of the McKinley bill has had the effect of causing our domestic wools to decline in value from two to three cents per pound, it would seem but natural that to repeal this law would cause prices of wool to advance."

The Mexican government has decided to place an export duty on silver-lead ore shipped to the United States, in retaliation for the duty of 1 1/2 cents per pound on the lead contents imposed on Mexican ores by the McKinley tariff. A short time ago we showed how the imposition of this duty on the part of the United States cut down our production of lead from silver-lead ore and at the same time sent a great deal of capital to Mexico to be expended in the building of smelters there. Now that these have begun working, Mexico feels bound to help them as much as possible, and at our expense. Maj. McKinley can congratulate himself upon the fact that the tariff on lead ore has at least benefited somebody—even if that somebody is the people of Mexico.

ASPIRING CANDIDATES.

Republicans Who Look Longingly Toward the Nomination.

So far as external indications go, Blaine has withdrawn from the race for the presidency, and the political situation has cleared up to a wonderful extent. Before, but two figures appeared in the arena, with a crowd of misty shadows in the background. Now, the most formidable adversary has disappeared, the other has dwindled to ordinary proportions and the shadows have become living, breathing realities full of hope and vigor and thirsting for the fray.

And strange to say, among all the contestants who will enter the tournament at Minneapolis but one is from the east, and that one is perhaps the most insignificant knight in the lists. He is Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and his only claim to distinction, apart from his autocratic reign as speaker of the billion dollar congress, is that on his shoulders will fall in a slight measure the mantle which his own state's favorite son has thrown aside. He may secure the support of the Maine delegation, but in the face of contending interests he can hope for little more.

The great west claims the other candidates. Ohio has three, two of whom are by no means insignificant candidates.

First, John Sherman, cold, alert, with unlimited capital back of him, waiting to realize the dream of a lifetime, to snatch the prize for which he has been striving for twenty long and fruitless years.

Next, William McKinley, ostensible father of ultra-protection, whose name is inseparably connected with the most obnoxious tariff measure that ever impoverished the people of this nation.

Finally, J. B. Foraker, temporarily under the discouragement of defeat, but eager to lead his broken cohorts against his arch enemy, Sherman.

Indiana furnishes two formidable competitors. One, Benjamin Harrison, most feared of all, a candidate who has all the advantage of possession and whose political influence is widespread and powerful.

Opposed to him, and threatening his supremacy in his own state, is Judge Cresham. High minded, popular, refusing to descend to political machinations and standing aloof from all attempts to drag him into the mire of political controversy, he yet presents a claim by no means to be despised or overlooked.

Illinois has but one "favorite son," Shelby M. Cullom, whose chances, while they at present appear slight, are in reality augmented by the skill with which his henchmen are taking early advantage of Blaine's withdrawal.

Michigan advances the claims of Gen. Russell A. Alger, whose sole title to consideration lies in the fact that he has never performed any special service to warrant his candidacy. He is at present endeavoring to convert the G. A. R. into a gigantic machine to further his ambition and doesn't appear to be succeeding very well.

The last candidate, and one of the least conspicuous, is W. B. Allison, of Iowa, whose pretensions have not yet amounted to a positive boom. Amid the conflicting interests of these candidates it is not easy to guess the result with even a slight hope that the estimate will approach the event. Many of the candidates would be insignificant under different circumstances, but the fact that their ambition is boundless and that many of them have been striving for years with might and main toward the coveted goal, renders them formidable. With Blaine in the race, the contest would be narrowed down to a battle between two men. With Blaine out, Mr. Harrison is by no means sure of having a walk-over where so many contending interests come into play.—Chicago Globe.

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

The Democratic Party on the Open Road to Success.

The prospects of the democratic party for success this fall have greatly improved. The result of the "short, sharp and decisive" struggle in Pennsylvania shows that the attempt to revive the Randall faction cannot succeed. This means that the action of the house will not be controlled by the two or three senators who represent the reactionist sentiment in the democratic party. They are in a very small minority, and the fact that they have one master of intrigue among them is offset by the ignorance of the rest. Their plans will be fully known, but even if they were not they could not be carried out against the overwhelming sentiment of the democratic party.

In the east honest democracy, represented by such men as Cleveland and Pattison, will be most strongly supported, and this gives assurance that it will be impossible to force any mere trickster, any little local whipper-snapper who thinks that lack of scruple constitutes greatness and genius in practical politics, on the democratic party as its presidential candidate.

With such a person as its candidate on its ticket at all, the democratic party could not win, but the prospect of getting an honest man and a straightforward democrat at the head of the ticket is now most promising. The situation is seemingly complicated, but even in these complications, themselves it is probable that the solution of the seeming difficulty lies. We do not believe that the democratic party is going to blunder this time. We believe it will stand squarely on its foundation principle of the largest possible liberty and nominate an honest, straightforward democrat to represent it.

Were this already done, and were the election next Tuesday, we have no doubt that 1892 would be 1890 over again and that the opposition to plutocracy and radicalism would control a three-fourths majority in the electoral college. Unfortunately the election is ten months off, and the democratic party has not yet forced the issues by nominating a man who will thoroughly represent its principles. A great deal may happen between now and November,

but the democratic party has everything in its favor for such an extent that it seems impossible for it to be defeated by the brand of republicanism represented by the Harrison administration. It seems impossible for the democratic party to be defeated at all unless it defeats itself. Any party can always do that, of course, and do it very easily. But the democratic party now has only to keep the peace and force its principles straight and hard against Harrison republicanism to be certain of success. If it will not win now—if it refuses success now, it will never deserve it again.—St. Louis Republic.

NARROW, RADICAL, SECTIONAL.

The Platform on Which Harrison Will Be Renominated.

With the support of his office holders and with that of Steve Elkins and the worst politicians of the Anchor-to-Windward school Mr. Harrison will probably have no great difficulty in forcing his own renomination. He is not popular with the rank and file of his own party. Hundreds of thousands of republicans remained away from the polls in 1890 that he might receive a rebuke as crushing as possible in the "off" year; but he refused to listen to them or to admit that the opinions of the people, thus expressed, were of any consequence to him while he is holding the office of president. He has not changed his course. He is still narrow, radical, sectional. He would have been a great misfortune to the country if elected president even in 1868. In 1892 his reactionary spirit is a crime against the future of America. Instead of broad, hopeful and energetic Americanism he represents the intolerant narrowness of a corporation lawyer who cannot forget that he was once a brigadier. The spirit of military despotism seems to be the greatest possible evil, but when it is inextricably blended with the pettifogging spirit it is seen that there are possibilities of a greater.

Mr. Harrison has shown more ability and tact in forcing himself on his party for renomination than in any other way. He appears to have succeeded. He will be renominated, no doubt on the theory that he is the best republican who is most odious to democrats.

This may be sound partisanship, but among a free and intelligent people it is very unsound politics. Ordinarily, a man with a record of public usefulness long enough to make his name everywhere familiar might be required as a leader to evoke the full enthusiasm and the greatest activity of the democratic party, but against Mr. Harrison all the democrats need is an honest man and an honest platform. They will get both, and after Mr. Harrison has forced his renomination, he will be overwhelmingly defeated. Against a sound democrat on a sound democratic platform no republican who undertakes to justify the policy of the Harrison administration as the right policy for the future of the United States can be elected; but Mr. Harrison can best represent his own administration, and the fitness of things demands his renomination, that he and his radicalism may be disposed of together; that hereafter in this country there may exist two parties, neither of which will threaten the common welfare; that out of the mean and narrow bitterness of civil war sectionalism, out of the era of force and fraud, may come a higher Americanism and the more enduring prosperity of a higher and more nearly perfect liberty.—St. Louis Republic.

NOTES AND OPINIONS. —President Harrison is now convinced that Mr. Blaine is the greatest man (with one exception) now living. —Columbus Post.

—Was there no postscript attached to Mr. Blaine's letter of withdrawal asking that the epistle be cremated when read?—Detroit Free Press.

—Now that Mr. Blaine has stepped off the presidential stage, Prestidigitator Quay will be forced to put up a new conjuring apparatus.—Washington Post.

—The g. o. p. could run Blaine in effigy and get more votes for him in that shape than it seems likely to poll for the hero of Paddy Egan's war.—Cleveland Press.

—Mr. Blaine should stay in the cabinet. When the public is thinking of Mr. Blaine it gets its mind off poor Mr. Foster, who has so much trouble with a leaky treasury.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—There are loud cries from the south for Gen. Alger. If Harrison should be the only candidate before the Minneapolis convention a good many colored delegates might have to walk home.—Chicago Times.

—That "significant smile" with which Blaine answered impertinent questions has been transferred to the countenance of Harrison. Nearly every postmaster in the country is now for him.—Kansas City Times.

—The Harrison organs exult that Blaine, in jumping out of the hands of his friends, forces those who have been using him as a mask for fighting Harrison to show their faces. There was a good deal of that.—St. Paul Globe.

—The Blaine men in the republican party are not all in the humor to support Harrison's nomination or no nomination. If Harrison is forced upon the party through Blaine's acquiescence, both Harrison and Blaine will go out of office.—St. Louis Republic.

—How sad it is that the birthday of so great a man as Lincoln should be converted into a boom day for so small a man as Harrison, and that the booming contract should be awarded to such mental midgets as John W. Noble and Law Partner Miller.—Minneapolis Times.

—The pension bureau is undoubtedly honeycombed with fraud, and Raum has shown no wish to have it otherwise. It is a horrible scandal that a public official, disbursing nearly one hundred and fifty million dollars a year, can find time to promote his private schemes and use the employes in his office to aid him in doing it.—N. Y. Advertiser.



# AT ALBANY.

## The New York State Democratic Convention.

### SENATOR HILL HEARTILY INDORSED

As a Presidential Candidate Amid Great Enthusiasm—Another Convention Called By the Anti-Hill Men.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The democratic convention was called to order here at noon. The delegates turned out late yesterday for two reasons. They went to bed late in the first place and in the second place there was no fighting to be done.

The clerk called the roll of the delegates. When the name of Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan was called there was a surprising demonstration of applause, almost equalling that accorded the mention of Hill's name. The committees on credentials, permanent organization, platform and delegates were then selected. The following resolution was adopted:

That the delegates from the several congressional districts select one delegate from each congressional district to constitute a committee on delegates; the committee so constituted is hereby directed to report to this convention for its approval the names of the four delegates and four alternates who shall be the delegates and alternates from the state at large to the democratic national convention to be held in the city of Chicago, June 21, 1892; also two delegates and two alternates for said convention from each congressional district, to be nominated to said committee by the delegates from the several congressional districts; also the names of two presidential electors from the state at large and one elector from each congressional district, said district elector to be nominated to said committee by the delegates from the several districts, and in any case where the delegates from a congressional district are unable to agree upon a choice for district delegates or presidential electors, they shall report that fact to the committee on delegates and electors, which shall determine the selection, subject to the approval of the convention.

Recess was taken until 3:30 p. m. Bleeker hall was as crowded as at the morning session when Chairman Beebe called the afternoon session to order at 4:20 o'clock.

The report of the committee on contested seats favored the seating of the sitting delegates in the contested cases in Albany and Chautauque. The Oswego contest was withdrawn. The report was adopted.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was presented and adopted. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was made permanent chairman and when he was introduced by Chairman Beebe he was given an ovation.

James W. Ridgeway, of Kings county, next headed up the report of the committee on resolutions, which was read by Secretary DeFrees.

When that passage instructing for David B. Hill was read the air was shaken by an outburst that made the bunting quiver and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. Three cheers broke forth again and subsided only when Col. John R. Fellows arose in his place near the front of the Tammany delegation and moved that a committee be delegated to wait upon Senator Hill and request him to appear before and address the convention. Col. Fellows, Mayor Manning, of Albany, and Mr. Adams, of Kings, were delegated to act under this motion, which was carried with renewed cheers.

While this committee was on its way Secretary of State Rice handed up the report of the committee to which was intrusted the preparation of the list of national delegates and alternates at large and by districts. Next was presented and read the list of state presidential electors at large and by districts.

Senator Hill was then introduced by Gen. Sickles, who said: "I present to you, gentlemen of the convention, the young hickory of the democracy, our next presidential candidate, David B. Hill."

The speech was intently listened to and while not broken often by applause it was cheered loudly at its close. The band played "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue."

The motion to adjourn came quickly, then the convention at 5:30 p. m. adjourned sine die.

### ANTI-WINTER CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—In the recess interim of the state convention at Bleeker hall, the anti-winter convention men gathered at Union hall, on Eagle street, only a block from the executive mansion. At 2:30 o'clock Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, as chairman of the committee of fifty, called the meeting to order and submitted a statement, in the nature of a report as chairman of that committee. An address to the democrats of the state was read. After denouncing the tyranny of Tammany rule and entering a strong protest against the disfranchising a large portion of the party, it closed as follows:

Resolved, That the democratic electors of each assembly district in this state are hereby requested to choose three delegates and three alternates to assembly district conventions which shall be constituted by primaries, held in no case earlier than the 1st day of May, and on not less than five days public notice of the time and place of holding the same to form a state convention to be held on the 31st day of May, at Syracuse, for the purpose of choosing seventy-two delegates and seventy-two alternates to represent the democratic party of this state at the national convention to be held at Chicago on June 21.

Resolved, That the state chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of fourteen members, of which the chairman shall be one, which shall have power to fill vacancies and add to its own number so as to constitute and be known as a provisional state committee, consisting of one member for each congressional district, according to the present apportionment of the state, to take action that may be helpful to carry the purposes of these resolutions into full effect.

The chairman then named the provisional committee which shall be the nucleus for the new state committee. The convention then adjourned.

### Dropped Dead.

CLINTON, Mo., Feb. 23.—W. C. Kerns fell dead in the post office at Calhoun yesterday. He was from Fort Scott, Kan., and was engaged in selling maps. Papers on his person showed him to be past grand master of the Old Fellows. He was about 60 years old.

### TERRIBLE VENGEANCE.

A Negro Fled in Arkansas Bound to a Stake and Burned in the Presence of Over Five Thousand People.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Feb. 22.—Ed Coy, the negro who criminally assaulted Mrs. Harry Jewell, a respectable farmer's wife with a five-months-old child at the breast, at her home three miles southeast of this city, Saturday afternoon answered for his awful crime by a horrible death by fire in the presence of thousands of spectators.

When Mr. Jewell left home after dinner to come to town for the transaction of some necessary business, he left his young wife with her babe in her arms. Shortly after the husband's departure a negro appeared at the door and asked the whereabouts of Mr. Jewell, and the unsuspecting woman informed him that he had gone to town. The negro gave his name as Davis and said that he had some hogs to sell to Mr. Jewell. A considerable conversation was held between them, and the woman thus had a good opportunity, while not under excitement, to note the fellow's general personal appearance.

After the negro had gone Mrs. Jewell concluded to visit a neighbor half a mile distant, and went out to lock the door, when the negro, who was in hiding, sprang from his place of concealment, seized her by the throat and after a desperate struggle succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. He then dragged the fainting woman into the barn, where he kept her for about an hour, assaulting her repeatedly. Finally, when he was making ready to go, he took up the gun which he carried and was about to shoot her, but finally yielding to her pleadings left her and disappeared in the woods.

When the husband returned home he lost no time in giving the alarm, and in a short time scores of men were scouring the country in all directions, and during the night two negroes answering the general description given by Mrs. Jewell were placed in jail here, but when taken before Mrs. Jewell she pronounced them innocent and they were discharged. The search continued without any relaxation, and soon it was positively learned that the name of the guilty negro was Ed Coy, and that he had gone north towards Little River county, Arkansas.

Thursday afternoon bloodhounds were telegraphed for, and they arrived Thursday night from Hot Springs. Friday morning the dogs were taken out to the vicinity where the negro was known to be, but efforts to use them were greatly retarded by the heavy rainfall of Thursday night and Friday.

The negro was finally captured and brought back to town and although he had changed his clothes was fully identified by his victim. In the meantime a mob of five or six thousand had assembled with the determination to lynch the brute. A rope had been prepared, but some one raised the cry, "burn him!" The negro was taken outside of town, bound to a stake, coal oil and other inflammables piled around him and his victim was induced to apply the match. In fifteen minutes the deed was done. The negro had paid the penalty of his atrocious deed by being burned at the stake.

### THE BLAINE DIVORCE CASE.

Judge Thomas, of the South Dakota Court, Grants the Plaintiff's Application.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 22.—The celebrated Blaine divorce case was completed in one day, so far as testimony was concerned, and but a short time was required Saturday to make an end of the whole matter.

Mrs. Blaine's story of the happiness and unhappiness of her married life took all of the afternoon, and at 5 o'clock court adjourned until the next morning, when the court considered the question of law involved. Brief arguments were made, and at noon Judge Thomas announced his decision, giving Mrs. Blaine all that she had asked for. In her testimony Mrs. Blaine said her chief desire was to have the custody of her child, James G. Blaine, Jr., and Judge Thomas granted her the asked for decree of absolute divorce from James G. Blaine, Jr., and awarded her the custody of the child, \$1,000 suit money and \$100 per month as permanent alimony.

Practically there was no defense, the defendant's attorney simply watching the case under instructions to fight only in case cruelty and adultery should be alleged.

### CREMATED HIS CHILDREN.

A French-Canadian Too Poor to Bury His Dead Children Burns Their Bodies.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—A horrible story of a private crematory comes to light in St. Cunegeude, a suburb of this place. A spikemaker named Adolph Lawz recently lost three children and burned their bodies in a cooking stove to save funeral expenses. Magistrates have been applied to, but they hold that he acted within his rights. Rev. Father Sequin was notified, and he called on the father. Lawz said he had lived both in France and cities of the United States. In both places he had heard dead people were burned in big ovens; such being the case, he thought he was justified in burning his own young child, after its death, in his own cooking stove. He also held the opinion that he had a perfect right to bury his children in his back yard or in his cellar, which he also appeared to have done. He contended that he had known such things to have been done by people with whom he was personally acquainted in Paris.

### Meerschmum Pipe Trust.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Rumors of the existence of a meerschmum pipe trust have been in circulation for several days and color was given to the rumor when it became known that Kaufman Bros. & Bondy, of Grand street, and Beecher & Frank, of 64 Broadway, and William Demuth, of 57 Broadway, had incorporated themselves in New Jersey with a capital of \$100,000 each. Members of the three firms mentioned were called upon and they denied that a trust had been formed. They admitted, however, that each of the firms had been incorporated in New Jersey. Further than that they declined to say.

### Bi-Chloride of Gold Cure.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—In the senate to-day a resolution was introduced reciting that many physicians condemn the treatment of dipsomanics at the Keeley institute at White Plains as likely to be detrimental to the health of the patients, and empowering the senate to investigate the treatment and take whatever action is necessary. The resolution also alleges that several cases of insanity and one death have resulted from the bi-chloride of gold treatment at White Plains. The resolution was referred to the committee on public health.

### CONDITION OF TRADE.

A Good Report For the Past Week—The West Shows Up Well—Matters Somewhat More Encouraging.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Notwithstanding the fact that exports of wheat have been diminishing and for four days of the present week had been only 500,000 bushels from Atlantic ports while western receipts continue large, speculation at Chicago has lifted the price 6 1/4 cents during the week and sales here have been 57,000,000 bushels. An advance from any cause which cuts off exports of breadstuffs at a time when Europe has heavy demands for stocks marketed here would not be wholesome. Corn has declined 1 1/2 cents with large exports but very large receipts. Pork products, oats and coffee are practically unchanged.

At Boston trade is reported satisfactory. At Baltimore the lumber trade is more active. The movement in dry goods at Philadelphia promises an active spring trade, though the south is still behind. At Pittsburgh trade in iron and steel has grown duller and prices are weakening. At Cleveland improvement is seen in most lines and trade is larger than last year, and manufacturing at Detroit also exceeds last year's records. At Chicago sales of merchandise show a fair increase over last year and receipts of wheat are double last year's; of dressed beef, three-fold; of lard, 50 per cent. greater; of flour and barley, a third greater; of hides, 20 per cent. greater; and of butter, some larger than last year, while a little decrease appears in corn, oats and rye. Trade at other points is fairly active.

### EIGHTEEN MEN DROWNED.

A Vessel Loses Her Reckoning and is Dashed to Pieces on the Rocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The bark Tampana, which was wrecked off the rocks of Pointa at 12:30 o'clock on the morning of February 2, cleared from San Francisco January 30, with a crew of thirty-six. The voyage down was satisfactory, but it appears that the vessel lost her reckoning, the officers thinking her at the time of the wreck to be near Kealakekua bay, almost 2 deg. to the westward. No breakers were sighted by the watch on deck when the vessel struck, and the sudden shock threw the crew into great confusion.

Only two small boats were available and one of them, when lowered, floated away before it secured an occupant. Capt. Howland, the first mate of the boat, the carpenter and the cook and two others, entered the second boat, but the ship was rolling heavily and she was stove in and the waves rolled over and the occupants were washed away. Those of the crew who remained on the bark were picked off by the waves, one by one, until the vessel broke up. Eighteen men, including the third officer, Pardes, managed to reach the shore with the aid of a plank. The others were all drowned.

### THE BLAINE DIVORCE.

The Case of Young Mrs. Blaine For Divorce Comes to Trial at Deadwood—Her Case Stated.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 20.—At last the Blaine divorce case has come to trial and all the testimony is in. Yesterday morning Judge Palmer, the plaintiff's attorney, read the complaint and the defendant's answers and then began reading the depositions. The depositions of Dr. Fuller and Dr. Wynkoop after confirming that of Gen. McMahon as to the amity in which the young couple had apparently passed the first few months of their married life, related chiefly to the plaintiff's health after her unhappiness began.

In the afternoon Mrs. Blaine was on the stand. She recited the story of her marriage, which was hastened because her husband did not want her to go on the stage. She spoke of her happy first year and then detailed the visit of the young couple to Maine, where her husband was kept away from her by his mother; told how she had been foiled in attempts to become reconciled to him; gave the details of her return to New York and subsequent sickness and suffering in that city. She had come to South Dakota for a home and wanted especially to secure the custody of her child, which she was able to support by her pen.

This closed the testimony, and after the submission of some law points the case will be closed. A decision is not expected for some days.

### DASTARDLY DEED.

Dynamite Placed on the Track and Explodes Under the Engine of a California Express Train—Fortunately But Little Injury Done.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Feb. 20.—As the south bound passenger train on the Southern Pacific railroad was nearing Paso last night the engineer saw a queer looking small object near the right hand rail. He paid little attention to it, but when the drive wheels of the locomotive passed over the object there was a terrific explosion and the cab was enveloped in a sheet of flame. The insignificant object proved to be a heavy charge of dangerous explosive. Fortunately the engine was a heavy one and held to the rails while the motion of the train carried it quickly over the spot.

When the train slowed down sufficiently to permit the engineer to get down on the steps he found the brake beams on the engine and express car trucks on fire. The train was stopped and the flames extinguished.

### Bi-Chloride of Gold Cure.

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### CONGRESSIONAL.

Epitome of the Proceedings of Both Houses the Past Week.

In the senate on the 18th a bill appropriating \$15,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river was reported and placed on the calendar. A concurrent resolution for a committee to investigate the landing at New York of Russian immigrants infected with typhus fever was passed. Mr. Manderson reported adversely four bills for the increase of the infantry and artillery branches of the service with a substitute. The printing bill was then further considered and finally passed. In the house Mr. Hatch (Mo.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution requesting the committee on agriculture to report the effect upon agriculture of the present tariff laws. A lively debate followed, participated in by Messrs. Funston (Kan.), Dooliver and Butler (Ia.), Livingston (Ga.), Simpson (Kan.), Hatch (Mo.) and others. The result was a Federal contract on division. A bill passed to establish land promotion in the army. An attempt was made to call up and pass the bill to extend the laws of Missouri relative to mines and mining over the Indian territory, but no quorum was secured and the house adjourned.

When the senate met on the 16th the resolution of Senator Sherman for his new term (the sixth) was presented and filed. Mr. Vance reported adversely the bill to provide an income tax to pay pensions. The urgency deficiency bill was then taken up and after some debate passed. The bills were then passed appropriating \$90,000 for constructing a military storehouse at Omaha, and \$300,000 for a public building at Salt Lake City. Pending consideration of the Idaho contested case the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned. In the house Mr. Brown (Ind.) submitted a report on the Craig-Stewart election case from Pennsylvania. The committee reported in favor of the contestant. After filibustering for five hours by the opponents of free coinage in order to side-track the free coinage bill, the house finally reached a vote on the senate resolution to furnish free transportation to a cargo of red goods to the Russian sufferers, defeated 10 and adjourned.

When the senate met on the 17th Mr. Sherman reported the resolution for the return to the country of twenty-one battle flags captured during the war with that country from a Russian soldier, defeated 10 and adjourned. When the senate met on the 18th Mr. Sherman reported the resolution for the return to the country of twenty-one battle flags captured during the war with that country from a Russian soldier, defeated 10 and adjourned.

When the senate met on the 19th there was a light attendance owing to the fact that the congressional excursion to Chicago was to start at an early hour. A motion was carried that at adjournment it be to Tuesday, the 23d. On motion of Mr. Dolph the bill to continue in force ten years all existing laws prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese and Japanese was passed. Several bills on the calendar were passed and a lengthy discussion indulged in on the District of Columbia bill in regard to highways and the issue of bonds. Adjourned until Tuesday.

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### The Heroine of Castle Loretto.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Rose Peyton, aged 75, the wife of Col. Patrick Peyton, who has just been buried here, was known to soldiers of the Mexican war as "the heroine of Castle Loretto." She accompanied her husband to Mexico, and during the siege of Pueblo for twenty-six days bravely carried to him and others refreshments. To do this it was necessary for her to traverse the open space between Castle Loretto, where she lived, to the fortifications at Pueblo, where her husband's company was stationed. This open space was swept by Mexican sharpshooters so effectively that it was the "death road." Though Mrs. Peyton many times had her clothing cut by bullets, she was never wounded.

### Driven Insane By Bi-Chloride.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—An evening paper says that it is reported that the friends of Walter L. Earl, a former patient of the Keeley institute, who died insane after being discharged "cured" of his intemperate habits, are going to make things lively for the Keeley people. They claim that Earl's death was directly caused by the bi-chloride treatment and are making arrangements to bring an action for \$10,000 damages.

### Children Trampled Upon.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—During a magic lantern performance for children last evening in a building on Gray's Inn road, W. C., a lamp used in the entertainment was accidentally overturned and broken. The oil ignited and in an instant the place caught fire. A panic ensued. A number of the children were knocked down and trampled upon in the wild struggle. Twenty children were more or less seriously injured, and fears are entertained that two of them will die.

### Dangerous Counterfeiters Caught.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22.—The secret service officers of the United States Saturday arrested Ralph Wisburn, an engineer, W. G. Hera, a photographer, and W. T. Brown, an engraver, for counterfeiting \$5 bills. The officers found also the plate just completed and the die for the red seal as well as a few copies of bills printed.

### Typhus at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 22.—Two families of Russian Jews at North Oxford are found to be ill with typhus fever. They came direct from the plague-stricken ship Masilla.

### KANSAS SUGAR.

Report of the State Sugar Inspector—Some Interesting Facts in Regard to This New Industry.

The report of State Sugar Inspector George F. Kellogg has been issued, covering the year 1891. Only three of the sugar factories of the state have been operated the past year.

There were 4,000 acres of sorghum planted for the use of these factories as follows:

Acres.	
Medicine Lodge.....	2,400
Fort Scott.....	1,000
Topeka.....	600
Total.....	4,000

Only about 300 acres of the Topeka crop were used, the balance being left in the hands of the farmers.

The average quality of the cane for the season was lower at all of the factories than last year. Although there was a sufficient amount of good cane, the business has not resulted as favorably as it should have done, or as it was expected it would. This is due entirely to a disregard on the part of some of the managers to the conditions which the business requires.

The amount of sugar manufactured during the year is as follows:

Medicine Lodge Sugar works & Refining Co.....	600,045 lbs.
Fort Scott Sugar Co.....	433,300 lbs.
Pape & Hansford.....	123,000 lbs.
Total.....	1,078,245 lbs.

Which is 293,683 pounds less than last year. This does not include the second sugars at Medicine Lodge, which have not been inspected yet, and will increase the output about 100,000 pounds.

The Medicine Lodge factory, which for two years stood at the head of the industry, suffered last year from a change of management, causing delays and mistakes that produced a balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

The Topeka sugar works were leased by Messrs. Pape and Stansford, who are stockholders in the Topeka sugar company. Manufacturing began about October 10, and continued at intervals until November 1, making about 120,000 pounds of sugar, when for lack of capital the factory passed into the hands of a receiver.

The Fort Scott Co. contracted for 1,000 acres of cane, all of which was delivered. The crop was backward and of inferior quality compared with former years, but notwithstanding the fact that over 1,000 tons less of cane was worked for sugar than last year the amount of sugar manufactured exceeded last year's crop by 101,439 pounds. The value of the Fort Scott plant is \$75,000. The total value of the year's product was \$35,172; the total cost of production \$33,903.22, leaving a profit of \$11,368.78.

There were a few beets raised at Medicine Lodge for experimental purposes at the government station, but none for the sugar company. The company has satisfied themselves as to the possibilities of the business, but were in no condition to put in the additional machinery necessary to successfully prosecute the business, the cost of which would be from \$25,000 to \$30,000. Farmers generally over the state do not seem inclined to adopt the cultivation of sugar beets, preferring to raise crops with which they are more familiar and which do not require such careful attention.

Under the head of "difficulties of clarifying sorghum sugar," the report says that carbonatation experiments were satisfactory as to the amount of sugar separated, but the process rendered the molasses unmerchantable.

In 1890, the use of alcohol as a precipitant seemed to fill the requirements, and the last congress having made an appropriation for the purpose, the department of agriculture, under the direction of Dr. H. W. Wiley, established an experimental station at Medicine Lodge, erecting a model sugar-house, with complete apparatus for conducting the experiments on a more extensive scale than is possible in the laboratory. The juices, during the first of the process, were treated exactly as in the various sugar houses of the state. After boiling in the multiple-effect evaporator to a density of about 45 degrees Brix and cooling, the sirup was then mixed with the equal quantity of alcohol, which completely precipitated the gums. After allowing the sirup to stand for a time, it was then drawn off and washed through a filter press. The alcohol being removed from the juice, it was then boiled in the strike-pan, crystallizing readily. The amount of sugar thus obtained was about doubled, and the sirup was much improved in color and flavor.

Another result obtained by the government at Medicine Lodge is of interest and importance to farmers, not only in raising sorghum, but in the raising of other crops as well. A forty-acre tract of ground was plowed and sown to the depth of about eighteen inches, harrowed and then rolled. The seed was planted in various ways—part of it was listed in, part was planted by hand with a hoe, part with a one-horse planter and some with a two-horse planter. That planted with the two-horse planter gave better satisfaction than any other.

This method of preparing the ground was more expensive, but the results obtained were in excess of the usual method. This field raised eighteen tons per acre, while the average yield of other fields farmed in the usual way was from seven to ten tons per acre. The results obtained at Fort Scott during the past season under unfavorable circumstances demonstrate that the business can be successfully conducted when the required conditions are fully complied with.

### The Oat Meal Trust.

CEBAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 20.—E. R. Crowell, manager of the big oatmeal mill at this place, in an interview yesterday, said there was no truth in the article in the Chicago Tribune of Wednesday, which stated that the oatmeal trust was compelled to sell its products for less than cost, and that it was in danger of going to pieces. He said that while competition was very sharp and prices lower their products had not been sold at a loss, and even though the trust should raise the price it would not come out of the consumer, but out of the retailer, who is making big profits just now.

### ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The Question of Choosing United States Senators By the People Before the Senate—Senator Palmer Speaks in Advocacy of It—Senator Mitchell's Views—Eulogies on Senator Plumb.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—"If the amendment to the constitution which I propose is adopted the members of the senate of the United States would be chosen by the direct vote of the free people of the several states and it will be what it never yet has been, the popular branch of the congress of the United States," said Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, in the senate yesterday in urging the election of United States senators by popular vote.

The senator insisted that the constitutional mode of electing senators by the legislatures of the states was no longer satisfactory to the American people. None of the reasons which led the framers of the constitution to deprive the people of the direct control of the executive department and of the senate now existed. Experience had long ago demonstrated the uselessness of electors for the election of president and vice-president. If the amendment to the constitution before proposed should be adopted senators could be chosen by the direct vote of the free people of the several states and the senate would be what it never had been—the popular branch of congress. The wealth invested in commerce, in manufacturing, in railroads, forests and mines, demanded legislation for its protection or its benefit, and the political power, whether employed in congress or the state legislature, rarely failed of success. Organized as it was it was so related that it could direct its influence to the attainment of any desirable end.

"All that the people could gain by the proposed amendment would be the enlarged powers of self-defense. Senators would be the true and exact representatives of the people and would defend their homes and property from unequal and excessive burdens. They would dignify the states for the people were the states. The elections for the choice of presidential electors, the elections for the members of the legislature, who are the senators, the elections for members of the house of representatives in congress, are alike influenced and often controlled by the unfair arrangement of districts. If the amendment to the constitution which I propose is adopted the members of the senate will be chosen by the direct vote of the free people of the several states, and will be what it never yet has been, the popular branch of the congress of the United States."

Senator Mitchell said that he had listened with pleasure to the very able remarks of the senator from Illinois. He (Mr. Mitchell) had the honor of introducing a similar proposition in 1888 and one at the present session. Similar amendments had also been introduced by the senators from Indiana and New Hampshire. All these propositions had been referred to the committee on privileges and elections and by that committee to a sub-committee composed of Senators Chandler, Turpie and himself and he was gratified in being able to state that, after a consultation the sub-committee had agreed to report in favor of such an amendment to the constitution. The subject then went over.

### EULOGIES OF SENATOR PLUMB.

Mr. Peffer offered resolutions on the death of Senator Plumb, of Kansas, and then delivered an eulogy on the deceased. He spoke of him as one of those grand characters that stand out among their fellows like peaks in mountain ranges. Beginning, he said, as a poor boy, Mr. Plumb had been editor at 15 years of age, a captain of militia at 20, member of a constitutional convention at 23, lawyer at 22, lieutenant, captain, major and colonel of volunteers at 25, United States senator at 40. Surely there was a lesson in such a life, viewed in its own robust personality with no embellishments beyond the simple truth. Among all the tireless workers that had accomplished the wonderful work of making Kansas such a great and prosperous state, none had been more active and persistent, none more respected, none more loyal than Mr. Plumb. His ambition had been to do rather than to be. He was clear in view, firm in opinion, direct in thought, voluble in speech and courageous in expression.

Mr. Cockrell paid his tribute to the dead senator and spoke of him as one whose life read like a romance and who has discharged his laborious duties in the senate with credit and honor to the state of Kansas and to himself.

Mr. Perkins said that the senate was not engaged in an unmeaning ceremony. A great statesman, a wise legislator, a devoted friend, an eminent and patriotic citizen, was dead and now slept in peace and honor in the bosom of the state he had loved so well. The brilliant and distinguished services of Mr. Plumb in the senate were a part of the history of the republic. In his opinion Mr. Plumb did more work than any man in congress. He (Mr. Perkins) had known many business men and public men but had never known one who could look after so many interests and give his attention to so many cares at once without neglecting any.

### Wolves Near Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Fifteen or twenty wolves have made their appearance in West Seneca, a suburb of Buffalo, and women and children are afraid to go out of doors. They appear in the village at night and escape to the woods about a mile away. Several of the old hunters are following the trail well armed.

### Death of D. D. Withers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—David Dunham Withers, "The Sage of Brookdale," as he is known to the turf, died yesterday morning. Monday he visited Dr. Partridge and said that he felt as if he was going to have another attack of the grip. He was laid up for nearly two weeks with the influenza last year and never fully recovered his old strength.

### A Murderer Arrested.

MOONVILLE, Mo., Feb. 19.—William Walker, colored, of Fayette, who on last October killed Green Morrison, also colored, was arrested by Sheriff Hornbeck, of this city, yesterday