# 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, JANUARY 28, 1892.

NUMBER 18.

# THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. MEMBERS of the house are less in-clined toward war with Chili. Senators Peffer and Kyle are also out-

spoken in opposition. SECRETARY and Mrs. Blaine on the evening of the 20th gave a dinner in honor of the president and Mrs. Harri-

REPRESENTATIVE ROGER Q. MILLS, of Texas, has written a letter to Speaker Crisp resigning his position as chairman of the committee on inter-state and foreign commerce. He said he was willing to serve in the ranks but did not desire a chairmanship.

THE Woman's Suffrage association met at Washington on the 20th and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: First honorary president, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton; second honorary president, Lucy Stone; active president, Miss Susan B. Authony; vice-president at large, Rev. Anna Shaw; first auditor, Harriet T.

SECRETARY RUSK has issued a notice that splenetic or southern fever exists among cattle in nearly all of the territory lying south of and including North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas and the Indian territory and establishing quarantine after February

AFTER hearing a delegation representing the Woman's Suffrage association, the senate select committee on woman suffrage decided by a vote of 3 to 2 to report favorably to the senate the proposed measure in favor of an amendment to the constitution giving the right of suffrage to women.

THE executive committee of the national association of democratic clubs has decided to have the general committee meet when the national democratic convention does.

THE house ways and means committee have adopted a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury to appear before it to furnish information in reference to the finances of the country. Chairman Springer said that the information was desired in order that the committee might have knowledge of the government's receipts and expenditures before taking action with re-

ference to the tariff. JUSTICE BRADLEY, of the United States supreme court, who has been ill for some time past, was reported on the 21st as sinking rapidly. He was appointed to the supreme bench in 1870. For nearly three years he has been ill and has rarely been able to occupy his

the next democratic convention. Fifteen ballots were necessary to determine the result. June 21 was fixed as

the date. ASSOCIATE JUSTICE BRADLEY, of the United States supreme court, died at Washington on the 22d. He had been ill for some time and his death was not unexpected.

It was reported on the 22d that Chili had asked for six weeks' more time in which to make up her mind.

A WASHINGTON special to the Chicago Inter-Ocoan on the 22d said that an ultimatum had been sent to the Chilian government through Minister Egan. The dispatch was of a peremptory character. It directed Egan to demand an answer at once to its demand for an apology and reparation. The president's message will be sent to congress on the 25th. It was thought by Washington officials that the events of the next few hours would determine whether there would be war or not between Chili and the United States.

# THE EAST.

PHILADELPHIA democratic conventions have elected delegates supposed to be for Cleveland. The anti-administration men, supposed to be for Hill,

A RIOT occurred at a Hungarian wedding at United, Pa., in which Stephen Logani and Marco Lonzo were mortally wounded, the bride, Mrs. John Sowanki, seriously hurt and a number of

others slightly injured. The jury in the Senator Quay crim-inal libel proceeding against the Beaver, Pa. Star has found the paper's

editors guilty as charged. THE Pennsylvania democratic convention has elected Mr. Wright chairman and W. F. Harrity national committeeman and set the convention for

Harrisburg, April 20. MRS. SARAH HOWE, of woman's bank notoriety, died recently at Boston, aged 65. She was penniless and her ac quaintances of the Grand Army will

have to pay her funeral expenses.

The annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers convened at New York on the 20th. The committee on the standard time was instructed to invite the railways of the United States, Canada and Mexico to adopt the standard time of the twenty-four hour

system after October 12, 1892 GRAVE charges of immorality are made against the Massachusetts Shaker

colony.

In a letter to a member of the Universal peace society of Philadelphia Postmaster-General Wanamaker declared that he does not think there is danger of war with Chili.

FIRE destroyed \$500,000 worth of property in New York city's very heart

THE examination of the New York Life Insurance Co. just concluded by state officials has resulted in anything but indorsement of the present manage-

THE annual report of the New York chamber of commerce contains the following: Total foreign commerce of the port of New York for the calendar year 1892, \$1,040,667,425; for the fiscal year 1891, \$999, 892, 635.

Owing to over production and difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory agreement in regard to freight rates ten flint glass houses of Pittsburgh have closed down. Ten or twelve more are expected to put out their fires.

O. A. WILLIAMS, a lunatic in the Dixmont insane asylum at Pittsburgh, Pa., choked an old imbecile to death and tried to kill another insane man. THE Pittsburgh, Pa., Post was found guilty of libeling Senator Quay. The paper denounced the vertict in the hottest terms.

# THE WEST.

AT a secret meeting of the board of directors of the Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Co., held at Chicago lately, a cut of two cents a gallon on whisky was agreed on.

Gov. Boies, of Iowa, was inaugurated on the 20th for his second term. In his address he dwelt especially on the evils of prohibition as at present adminis-

A PARTY of twenty-two started out from St. Louis for a sleigh ride on the night of the 19th. In crossing the Wabash track they were run down by a train and eight were crushed and the other fourteen seriously injured.

ANOTHER disastrous fire has visited Columbia, Mo. The fire originated in the mill of the Columbia Milling Co., which was totally destroyed. The flames then spread to the lumber yard of the McAlister & Bowling Co., the wagon factory of Broughton & Adams and the steam laundry of Conger Bros., all of which were totally consumed. The total loss amounts to between \$65,-000 and \$70,000, nearly all of which is covered by insurance.

For several hours on the 21st Chicago suffered from a great water famine. Elevators ceased, fires were banked, packing house business stopped, steam heat was shut off and many thousands had to forego ablution. Ice had blocked the inlets at the various cribs.

THE western league of baseball clubs was set on its feet in Chicago on the 21st. The millenium plan of teams was adopted.

A REPORT that James G. Blaine was dead was circulated in Des Moines, Ia., on the 21st and caused intense excitement. It was announced by one of the clerks in the house of representatives and stopped legislation. The flags on the state house were ordered lowered to half-mast.

A FIRE broke out recently in a surgical institute at Indianapolis, Ind. Nine bodies were taken out from the build ing and several more were supposed to be among the debris. Other patients were likely to die from exposure.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., has got the Knights of Pythias encampment, which will meet in that city in August.

THE latest account of the recent fire at the National Surgical Institute at Indianapolis, Ind., gave the number of patients burnt as nineteen and about twenty injured.

HEPLER, who recently smashed the heads of Mrs. Goodley and her son to a jelly, was taken from the jail at Nevada, Mo., and hanged by a mob at

In a collision between an excursion and a regular passenger train near Blue Water, N. M., on the 22d five trainmen were killed.

# THE SOUTH. THE Maryland legislature re-elected Senator Gorman and cast one indecisive

ballot for the second senator. THE Louisiana republicans in state convention nominated a full ticket and

indorsed President Harrison for a sec-THE two houses of the Mississippi legislature met in joint session on the 20th and elected United States sena-

tors George and Walthall to succeed themselves. OVER 300 miners from the disturbed

territory in Tennessee have gone to Arkansas in search of the work they could not find in Tennessee because of the convict system. Unusual precautions have been

taken lately to guard the Delaware river against any foreign vessels. Torpedoes are being placed in the river and an electrician will be placed at casemates at points along the stream.

MRS. MARTHA DAVIS and her brother, W. H. Danforth, were recently found in their home at Athens, Ala., frozen to death. Mrs. Davis was sitting in a chair before the empty fireplace frozen stiff. Danforth was in a bed in an adjoining room. The body of Mrs. Davis was burned about the chest and parts of her clothes were found out doors under the snow. Her clothing had probably caught fire and she succeeded in controlling the flames, but

bedridden. UNITED STATES SENATOR CHARLES Gibson, appointed by Gov. Jackson, of Maryland, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Wilson, was elected on the 21st by the almost unanimous vote of the democratic party.

FIRE the other night destroyed the roundhouse, machine shops and contents of the New Orleans & Southern railroad (formerly Shell Beach) situated on the Poindras plantation in the St. Barnard parish, twelve miles below New Orleans. Loss, estimated at \$60,000; partly insured.

HUGH GAINES, city treasurer of Frankfort, Ky., is a defaulter and has disappeared

# GENERAL. ANARCHISTS in the province of Malaga, Spain, threaten several towns.

Troops are on duty. THE funeral of Cardinal Manning at Brompton, Eng., on the 21st was attended by a vast crowd, composed

largely of workingmen. INFLUENZA has resumed its malign sway in Europe. It is especially viru-

MINISTER CONSTANS has declined M. Lauer's challenge to a duel as the result of the blow in the French chamber of deputies on the ground that Lauer

waited too long. A CABLE from Valparaiso reports President Montt, of Chili, confident that there will be no war with the United

States A LATE telegram from Buenos Ayres said that the troubles between the governor of Mondosa and the legislature had resulted in a serious outbreak. Many persons had been killed or wounded. The national government has sent a commission with full powers

to restore order. THE next meeting of the national editorial association has been set for San Francisco, May 10.

THERE were 1,000 cases of influenza in the city of Puebla, Mex., on the 21st and nearly half the police force of that place were suffering from it. The tribal revolt in the vicinity of

Tangier, Morocco, has subsided owing to the receipt of news by the rebels that the objectionable officer had been removed by the sultan. THE whole of the Rio Grande frontier was covered with snow on the 21st, the

first ever known. The suffering among

the poorer classes of Mexicans and the United States troops had been intense. Ar Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, in Russian trans-Caucasia, two trains loaded with petroleum collided while running at a high rate of speed. The engines and cars were badly wrecked and the fires beneath the boilers and in the stoves used for heating some of the cars ignited the oil and soon both trains were a mass of flames. So quickly did the fire spread that at least six

men lost their lives. THE Bank of England reduced its rate of discount on the 21st from 31/4 per cent. to 3 per cent.

THE Russian government is doing everything possible to relieve starving Some horrible reports are

Dun & Co.'s weekly review reports trade as unusually bright this week. The situation was excellent in every direction.

Ir was lately reported that a plan for was being considered. It was proposed to unite the distillers not in the whisky hotel at Wichita for a week, was ar-\$35,000,000 and then unite with that combination the eight distilleries now controlled by the trust, making a grand joint stock company, part American and part English, with a capitalization of \$75,000,000 or \$100,000,000 with absolute monopoly of the manufacturing of spiritous liquors.

President Harrison sent his special matter on the 25th. It was dignified and firm in tone, and Minister Egan still grasped in his hand. was given great credit for the way he had conducted himself. The correspondence on the subject was also submitted to congress. It was very vol-

SPEAKER CRISP presided over the house on the 25th and was warmly received.

In the senate on the 25th the president's message on Chilian matters was read and referred. Remarks were made in eulogy of the late Justice Bradler and then out of respect to his memory the senate adjourned. The house after hearing the message read and referred, and going through some

routine business soon adjoursed. CAPT. DORR, of the steamer Prince William II., which arrived the other morning from Hayti, stated that he had heard from a private source in Port au Prince that there was danger of serious trouble and that it was liable to happen at any moment.

GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE, uncle of the czar and father of the queen of Greece, is dead.

THE Chilian government has sent reply to the u'timatum of the United | well started southward, and as he is a states. The reply is in effect as follows: Chili agrees to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Matta and acknowledges that its issuance was due to an error of judgment. Chili also withdraws its request for the withdrawal of United States Minister Egan. In addition to this the Chilian government in its answer proposes that the affair of the attack on the Baltimore's sailors in Valparaiso be submitted to the arbitration of some neutral nation. If this proposition is missioners took the obligations of the not acceptable to the United States not until she was so badly injured as not acceptable to the United States to become helpless. Her brother was government the Chilian government suggests that the matter be submitted to the decision of the supreme court of the United States.

NEGOTIATIONS with the United States government in regard to extradition are in progress at Paris, in addition to the negotiations for a commercial treaty going on both there and in Washington. United States Minister Reid will take with him a draft of the projected extradition treaty when he starts shortly for the United States in order to hasten its ratification. The commercial negotiations point to the conclusion of a convention for the admission of French sugar and hicles into the United States in return for the admission of American timber and other articles of French

# KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Fire in Sparks Bros.' mule market, at the Kansas City stock yards, the other morning cremated three hundred mules and fourteen valuable horses. Loss about \$40,000.

Nelson Abbott, founder of the Atchison Patriot, died at Oswego of pneumonia the other night, aged 67 years. He was editor of the Oswego Statesman at the time of his death.

T. R. Pates, a Topeka book agent. was recently found guilty of forgery in the district court of Shawnee county. He raised a check from five dollars to five hundred dollars and had it cashed.

Fire at Wichita the other day consumed the residence of H. D. Heiserman. The loss was put at \$22,000, with \$13,000 insurance. The same day the Saratoga hotel was burned.

In reply to an inquiry from the superintendent of insurance Attorney-General Ives gives an opinion that under the laws of Kansas mutual fire insurance companies cannot insure school

The Union Pacific road paid taxes to the state for the year ended June 30, 1891, to the amount of \$165,531.95. The condemned Kansas Central branch showed a deficit in operating expenses

of \$65,744.47. The five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Belden, of Kansas City, Kan., was scalded to death the other day by falling into a tub of boiling water that the mother left for a few minutes

standing on the floor. Miss Minnie Nixon, station agent of the Union Pacific road at Bonner Springs, was recently confronted by a robber while she was alone in the ticket office and robbed of \$90. The thief escaped without being identified.

When the case against James Brennen, the slayer of Col. S. N. Wood, was recently called at Hugoton. Attorney-General Ives announced that the state was convinced that it could not secure an unprejudiced jury in Stevens county, where the killing took place, and moved to dismiss the case without prej-

James Smith, of Sedgwick county, vent to Kansas City the other day, got "full," raised a rumpus at a theater and when an officer undertook to arrest him he drew his revolver and emptied it, but fired with bad aim. He was fined \$500 in police court and in default of payment given twelve months

in the local bastile.

A young woman, giving the name of Howells and claiming to be from Sathe reorganization of the whisky trust was being considered. It was proposed lina, who in company with her alleged not flinch at the sight of armed men rested the other evening charged with systematically robbing the guests of the house. In her trunk was found a

number of stolen articles. W. W. Reynolds was instantly killed by an electric wire at Wichita the other evening. He was passing down a strange stairway and seeing a loose wire caught hold of it. The shock threw him a considerable distance, and though the persons who saw the accimessage to congress on the Chilian dent picked up the victim within a few seconds, he was dead, with the wire

The Chicago express on the Santa Fe was wrecked at Newton the other morning. The engine broke a switch rod in passing over it and the tender and the mail, baggage and smoking cars were thrown off the track. The mail car fell on one side at right angles with the track, the trucks were torn off and the car otherwise demolished. W. F. Jones had several ribs broken.

W. C. Carroll, a tin-horn gambler, was recently arrested at Leavenworth and taken to Fort Scott on the charge of committing forgeries and obtaining money on false pretenses. He has substantial relatives, who tried to fix things up for him by paving forgeries amounting to \$300, but when the officer presented a third for \$200 they refused to put up, and he will be allowed to stand trial for his misdeeds.

Jim Burwell, charged with complicity in the recent express robbery at Lenora, broke out of the Norton county fail the other night, stole a horse and escaped, leaving the jailer, who attempted to stop him, locked in a cell minus his keys and revolver. Burdesperate man and knows every hill and valley in western Kansas, the probabilities are that he will reach the Indian Territory in safety.

The board of railroad commissioners lately turned over to the state treasurer the scrip taken by them for seed grain furnished the farmers of western Kansas under the act of the last legislature. Seed grain amounting to \$54,-810.57 was distributed among the various counties of the state. The comcounties in the form of the scrip turned over to the treasurer and the counties hold the notes of the farmers to whom grain was supplied. Attorney-General Ives has instructed

the various county treasurers of the state to collect from the Pullman Palace Car Co. penalties and interest at the rate of 50 per cent. per annum on all unpaid personal taxes. Four years ago the Pullman company enjoined the treasurers of the various Kansas counties in which they operate from collecting personal taxes from that company. The United States court has decided in favor of the counties and the Kansas statutes authorize the 50 per cent. penalty which the attorney-general directs the treasurer to collect. This will affect sixty Kansas counties and will amount in all to about \$100,000.

# DESPERATE ROBBERS.

A Fight to the Death With Train Robbers.

The Robbers | Headed Off at Fort Scott, Where They Kill an Officer-One Robber Killed and the Other Captured.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 25 .- When at a little after 7 o'clock Saturday morning a north-bound freight train pulled into the Gulf depot at Fort Scott, Policeman McLemore, on duty there, was alertly watching for the appearance of the two train robbers who had held up the occupants of the Missouri Pacific express car at Sheldon at midnight. A telegram giving their description had been flashed north and south over the wires and he

north and south over the wires and he had mastered its contents. In the growing light he saw stealing from a box car of the just stopped train two men who answered clearly the general description furnished.

McLemore knew the desperate character of the chase but he was brave and, running up to them, he called out a loud summons that they throw up their hands. Before his own half drawn weapon could speak, one of the men fired upon the officer from a 44-caliber Colt and the bullet took instant fatal effect. McLemore dropped in his tracks and the two much wanted ruffatal effect. McLemore dropped in his tracks and the two much wanted ruf-

Capt. Chester, the Gulf detective of capt. Chester, the Gulf detective of this city, was at the scene of the killing of Policeman McLemore soon after its occurrence and presuming that the murderers had taken the freight train going north from the junction he waitgoing north from the junction he wait-

When the train reached Pleasanton the captain at once summoned a posse of men armed with Winchesters and not flinch at the sight of armed men but called to them and threatened them would shoot the first man who come within range. They were, however, only armed with revolvers, while the besiegers had long range guns.

Abbott remained in the caboose while Chester and Mapes stationed themselves on thd car just behind the one containing their men in order to prevent them from escaping. The brakeman had locked the car and they, scon after leaving Miami, realized that they were imprisoned and, learning of the presence of the officers, began firing. officers returned the fire and the battle was kept up from Miami to Pleasanton on the train, the speed of which the conductor had ordered increased to twenty-five miles an hour.

Capt. Chester was self constituted commander of the posse and called to them to drop their guns and surrender. They replied by firing at the officer and his men. The captain ordered his men to stand at cross fire range and pepper the car with bullets. About fifty shots were fired, the alleged robbers exposing themselves to return the fire. The car was literally riddled with bullet holes and when one of the men made signs of a truce it was found that one of the robbers had been killed and the other badly wounded.

throwing both guns from the car. None of the posse were hurt. The dead bandit and the wounded man were carried into the Gulf depot at Pleasanton, where the inquest was held The wounded man says he is Charles Myers of 950 Reynolds street, Kansas City, Kan. The name of the other man is unknown, but is supposed to be a man going by the name of Francis.

Myers is not badly hurt, having only

The latter signified his surrender by

a flesh wound in his left leg. Express Messenger Houck came from Lamar yesterday afternoon and identified Francis and Myers as the men who robbed his car near Sheldon Friday night. He had a short conversation with Myers and seemed perfectly satisfied that he was one of the guilty men. It will be buried in the potter's field tomorrow if not claimed.

# OFFICIAL CALL.

The National Committee Issues the Call For the Democratic Convention at Chica-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. -The democratic national committee has issued the following call:

The national democratic committee at a meetheld this day in the city of Washington, has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1892, as the time, and Chicago as the place, of holding the national democratic convention. Each state is entitled to a representation therei equal to double the number of the representa-tion to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia all have two delegates. All democratic and conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

SIMON P. SHERRIN, Secretary.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

Epitome of the Proceedings of Both

Houses the Past Week.

AFTER the presentation of petitions in the senate on the 18th the house bill fixing the times for holding courts in Iowa was passed. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill for the election of president by a direct vote of the people. Other bills were introduced when the senate took up the calendar, and pending discussion of the La Arbra claim the senate adjourned... The house discussed the world's fair at some length, the question being on a resolution from Mr. Reilley (Pa.) calling for an itemized statement of expenditures. Several bills were introduced. The reading of the public printing bill occupied much of the time, after which the house adjourned. Houses the Past Week.

much of the time, after which the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 19th a communication was received from the secretary of state in reply to the resolution asking for information as to the Mexican awards. Mr. Blaine stated that the amount, \$3,865,000, had all been paid by Mexico in accordance with the terms of the convention. The bill changing the times for holding courts in the western district of Missouri passed. A number of public building bills passed and the Mexican award bill was further considered. Adjourned... The chaplain of the

most entirely routine.

AFTER routine business in the senate on the fians disappeared among the freight cars close at hand.

Capt. Chester, the Gulf detective of diditional amounts from time to time as may going north from the junction he waited for the fast mail from the south which was a few minntes late and boarded it. By this time Officers Abbott and Mapes had also become convinced that the men had taken the freight at the junction and they returned from their overland chase and took the northbound passenger with the Gulf detectives.

At Miami the passenger train overtook the freight and the officers were ment of drawbacks on tin plate under the Merchant of the reliet of the Missouri university was called up and passed. The La Arbra bill was then debated until adjournment to Monday... When the house met the portraits of Messrs. Grow and Randall that had been presented and after a speech by Mr. Holman and others were accepted by resolution. Mr. Davis (Kan.) offered a resolution for a committee of investigation of the reliet of the Missouri university was called up and passed. The La Arbra bill was then debated until adjournment to Monday... When the house met the portraits of Messrs. Grow and Randall that had been presented and after a speech by Mr. Holman and others were accepted by resolution for a committee of investigation of the reliet of the Missouri university was called up and passed. The La Arbra bill was then debated until adjournment to Monday... When the house met the portraits of Messrs. Grow and Randall that had been presented and after a speech by Mr. Holman and others were accepted by resolution for a committee of investigation of the recent mit debated until adjournment to Monday... When the house met the portraits of Messrs. Grow and Randall that had been presented and after a speech by Mr. Holman and others were accepted by resolution. Mr. Davis (Kan.) offered a resolution for a committee of investigation of the reliet of the Missouri university was called up and passed. The La Arbra bill was then debated until adjournment to Monday... At Miami the passenger train overtook the freight and the officers were
informed by a brakeman on the freight
that the alleged robbers were secreted
in a box car. The officers boarded the
freight train at that place just as it
left the station and were immediately
made acquainted with the exact location of the men.

When the train reached Pleasanton

In on the secretary of the tracery for a statement of drawbacks on tin plate under the MeKinley bill and also for a statement of duties
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# THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS. The Case of Fielden and Schwab Up Before

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The cases of muel Fielden and Michael Schwab the Chicago anarchists convicted of complicity in the famous Haymarket riots and now confined in Joliet penitentiary under life sentences commuted. by the governor of Illinois from death sentences, came up in the United States supreme court shortly after 13 o'clock yesterday for argument. Gen. B. F. Butler, looking quite feeble, was in court as one of the counsel for the imprisoned men, and attracted some attention. The ground on which the case came before the court is that the time for the enforcement of the original sentence of death imposed by the trial court having expired without its having been put in force, the supreme court of the state of Illinois, September 14, 1887, pronounced sentence of death when the men were not in court.

Mr. Salmon argued that there was a violation of the constitutional rights of the prisoners in not having them in court at the time of sentence and likewise in refusing to show the facts.

Attorney-General Hunt, of Illinois spoke next. While he was arguing Cnief Justice Fuller asked: "Has any application been made to the supreme court of Illinois on behalf of this man, on this ground?" To which the attorney-general replied: "No, sir." The chief justice then asked: "Where

s the federal question, then?" Mr. Hunt argued that there was none and said that the claim that the imprisonment under commutation by the governor was illegal was novel and amus-

Gen. Butler will make the closing argument.

# A GENERAL'S DAUGHTER. She Lives in a Wood Shed in Sloux

Sioux City, Ia. Jan. 23.—An old woman lives in a woodshed in the rear of a prominent lawyer's residence in this city. She says she is the daughter of Gen. Patterson, of Mexican war fame, and as the wife of Col. Graham followed a regiment to Mexico where she and the daughter of Gen. Taylor carried a flag over the walls of Chapultepec when it had fallen from the hands of Maj. Van Dorn. She says that her father was very rich when he died. and charges Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, with keeping her from her inheritance. She came here some years ago from New Orleans where she had lived since the war, and brought with her about \$15,000, which she in-This is all vested in property. gone and she declares that she was swindled out of it by parties here. She has lived in a filthy hovel for a long while and depended on the county for a scant supply of coal and food. The fact of her being kept in such poverty causes indignation among the people, and she will doubtless be cared for hereafter. She came here with a large amount of jewelry and silver plate and this has gone, but a number of beauti-ful dresses she still keeps.

# THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

# UNSUCCESSFUL.

Now all is over: we have laid Our dead friend in his quiet bed; October's leaves, that flush and fade, Fall in their dying o'er the dead. Above the freshly cover'd mound The autumn sky in silence weeps And clinging mists encurtain round The place where his worn body sleeps.

Now all is over; yet we frame
Our secret thoughts about him still,
And in our prayers his well-loved name
Glides in without our conscious will.
Our wistful eyes where'er they roam Find traces of his presence yet; The empty room, the silent home, Can speak, and bid us not forget.

In hush'd remembrance, not in grief, We think upon our friend at rest; Expected as the great relief, Death was to him a welcome guest. The roughen'd way, the weary strife, Forced from his lips a bitter cry, And loosen'd all his hold on life Before he laid him down to die.

A preacher of the heavenly truth In this discordant jarring time, The fire and passion of his youth, The strength and vigor of his prime, His hope and health, his day and night, His time, his toil, himself, he gave, To change man's darkness into light, To help and cheer, to bless and save

Strange seem'd the hidden ways of God, When, toiling soon and watching late, An anxious way his servant trod, And only heard one saying "wait."
'Twas his to cherish brightest hope,
And see that hope grow slowly pale; 'Twas his with mighty foes to cope, To work, to fight, and then to fail.

For this we praise him, that through days Of doubt, distrust, suspicion, wrong, In patient faith, with heavenly gaze, He labor'd steadfast, calm and strong; Unmoved by failure or distress. By taunting foe or fickle friend, Incheer'd by promise of success, He pray'd and trusted to the end.

That end has come; he knows the rest; The sure repose, the great reward;
The blessedness of servants blest,
Beloved and honored by their Lord; And his that crown of glowing light Kept for the man who must prevail, Who does not only dare to fight But for his Master dares to fail.

-Leisure Hour.

# "SO STUPID."

Nevertheless He Finally Did the Sensible Thing.

Soon after Staniford had received his degree as a graduate of a leading university, he went to visit some relatives who lived in a town on the northern shore of the Susquehanna river. Besides the delight that his relatives showed in meeting for the first time this cousin from the north, their hospitalities and unrestrained cordiality at once made Staniford feel perfectly at home, and happy over the thought that he was to spend a fortnight at their home. His aunt and uncle had but one child, a girl, a few years younger than he. When Staniford arrived Dorothy had a friend visiting her, a Miss Colvon, of Virginia.

While Staniford was in the diningroom enjoying the late tea which his aunt had prepared purposely for him, and while he was talking now to one and now to another and entertaining higher, and were blown angrily by the all, Miss Colyon sat just opposite him. breeze on the river. A number of the She listened attentively to what he girls fainted when they first saw the The City Girl, Her Country Consin, and little things, and looked so impressively pretty, Staniford thought, in her evening gown, as she rested her arms over them as they hurried to the far upon the table, that he considered it only just to the artistic sense of his nature that he should allow his eyes all freedom to turn to her. For several days he thought of her continually, half a mile away, and the river was and admitted to himself that he had never met a girl who had impressed him in every way as being so beautiful and whose very presence gave him so much happiness.

One afternoon when Staniford was lying in the shade of one of the old trees, with a book as his sole companion, Miss Colyon came out.

"I didn't know you were reading-I won't interrupt you," she said, coloring a little as he looked up, and then turning to go back.

'No, please don't go; I wasn't reading; I was just running over several passages here and there that I once knew by heart; and besides, I was doing this merely to pass away the time while you, as I supposed, were taking

your afternoon nap. "No," she said, sitting down and seems such a waste of time, for one who is as strong as I really needs no every moment the space between it and such rest during the day. Don't you the small float which was soon drifting wish to tell me more about your col- by itself on the river. lege life, and then I want you to get your guitar and sing me some of those happy college songs."

he spoke but seldom, evidently preferring to listen to him; her sweet smiles and easy laugh, and the way shore by the time the party landed, she watched him, showed that the reminiscences of his college days enpleasure-seekers had gone to their tertained her. Then he got his guitar, and played softly as he sang her the choicest songs he knew.

Later that evening, when Dorothy went into Miss Colyon's room, she found her sitting at the open window. "What are you doing, dear?" "Nothing much, Dorothy, only think-

"Well," said Dorothy, sitting down beside her and taking her hand, "suppose, just for the sake of old times, dear, that you tell me what you were

thinking about, won't you?"

"I was thinking about your cousin. It is silly, I suppose, dear, for I'm almost sure he doesn't think of me, but I know what had caused her to wish to can't help thinking of him now and die with him. She sat at her open then, for since the very f st time I saw him he has impressed me as being such a manly fellow. That was the first thing I admired about him. Then I slowly away, she told all that she felt was impressed by the fact that he is so to the darkness and her pillow.

well educated. "He is so refined in everything he says and does, and has such polished recovered from the fright and the manners; and so many men, dear, would envy him his height, his broad shoul-Of course I admire it. And you know Of course I admire it. And you know day When she came down to break-he is entertaining; and, dearest," she fast on the morning of her departure, won't you?"—Hinkende Bote Kalender.

9

continued, after a little hesitation, she was pale and quiet, and her manner "you must admit that he is fine looking. When I was coming upstairs tonight, he came out in the hall a moment to say something, and once, when I was well on my way up, he raised his eyes, rested his head back on his hand, and looked up at me, and-well, I know it's silly, dearest, but he was the handsomest creature I ever saw. Then he sang to me this afternoon out on the lawn -and such a voice! Now you know, dear, that I'm not sentiyet I am a girl, and I can't help admir-

ing and liking this cousin of yours." "Are you very sure, dearest?" Doro-thy asked, putting her arm around her

"I know I do. How could I help it when I admire him so much as a man, and think him so refined and entertaining? Yes, dear," she added, in a faltering voice, "I like him very much."

On the following evening came the dance on the river, that had been looked forward to and discussed during the past week. Two long floats, with floors laid purposely for dancing, were made fast to the sides of a launch. In the intervening space was placed a small float, which answered as the music stand. supper-room, and as a passageway from one of the large floats to the other. The railings were hung with Japanese lanterns, which afforded ample light to dance by, but the mu-sicians had a number of large lamps set in metal brackets. When all the guests were on board, the launch steamed out into the middle of the river, which at this place was about a mile wide. While the first waltz was being played darkness set in, the stars grew thicker, and the full moon, high up in a cloudless sky, made the surface of the water resemble a sheet of polished silver. So steady and even was the motion of the floats as they moved slowly up stream that only those who were leaning on the railings and were looking down at the reflection of the colored lanterns could detect it. Staniford thought the whole affair so picturesque that during one of the dances he stood alone at the end of one of the floats, and watched all that was going on before him. "Why aren't you dancing?" some one

asked, while passing him. He turned and saw Miss Colyon promenading with her partner.

"I shall dance in a moment," he replied, and then admired her grace and beauty as she went slowly by. He saw her start off to waltz again, and he watched her until she mingled with the others and became lost to his view. Many couples were dancing, some were promenading, and a few were leaning lightly against the railings, and all seemed to be full of pleasure, mirth, and happiness. Staniford was lenjoying, being a silent spectator of it all. Suddenly he and all on board were startled by a crash. The next moment a sheet of flames arose from the barge, where the musicians were. One of the large lamps had fallen, broken, and now the flame had caught the oil spilled over the floor. The musicians fled to the large barges, but in doing so one of them struck one of the other lamps and knocked it down, and now its contents were added to all that was burning. Many of the young men did what they could to try to beat out the flames, but all their efforts were in vain, for the flames rose higher and flames, others swooned after the second lamp had fallen, and they lay like corpses, terrifying those who stumbled ends of the floats, ready to jump into the river. No boats had been brought along, for no one had dreamed of there being any danger. The shores were some fifteen feet deep. The situation

began to look dangerous. Staniford alone had kept his post, and with perfect coolness watched everything that was going on. Presently some one caught his hand, placed a trembling hand upon his shoulder, and looked up through her tears into his

"Won't you let me die with you?" "You mustn't be frightened," he said, looking down at her for a moment. 'We are not going to die."

Then he straightened up and raised his voice: "Cut away the ropes and reverse the engine!"

The voice brought all the men to their senses, and everything became quiet; then, when the ropes to the small float were cut, the engineer reversed carefully arranging her skirt, "it his engine. The launch, with the two large floats, drew back, increasing at

> "You would better land us as quickly as possible," Staniford said to the captain, 'for many on board are still dangerously nervous."

> A large crowd was collected on the pleasure-seekers had gone to their homes. Miss Colyon went at once to her room. Like all who had been on the party she knew that she owed a great deal to Staniford, and felt as all did that his cool head and good judgment, showing themselves at such an opportune time, when life seemed to be in danger from all sides, were deserving of the highest esteem. But only Miss Colyon knew how much he was to be admired, for she alone knew of the kindness he had shown by attributing what she had said to him to her fear and excitement of the moment. rather than to any personal feeling for him. Yet she felt that he surely must window until midnight, trying to drown her unhappiness in her tears, but later, while the long hours moved

The next day she did not appear, saying to Dorothy that she had not yet nervous excitement of the night before. Then she told Dorothy that she ders and his fine physique generally. must return home on the following

was cold and reserved.

When Miss Colyon had returned to her home in Virginia, Staniford thought of her more than ever, and was contented and happy only when talking about her with his cousin. When he realized that in all probability he would never see her again, he decided that the sooner he went back to his home in the north the sooner would he forget her, for his cousins spoke of her frequently, and everymental and all that sort of thing, but thing seemed to call her back to his memory. One evening, while he and his cousins were out driving, and were talking about Miss Colyon, Dorothy told him what a beautiful and fashioned home Miss Colyon had; that it had been in the family for generations, and that it was on the bank of a broad river not far from where a prosperous town had lately grown, and that the people all around there admired the old home and enjoyed showing their fondness and respect for the

"And, dear," she added, after a si lence, "she liked you so much."

"How do you know she did?" "I could tell by the way she acted when you were around; and then the many little things she said about you nights when we were alone together seemed to verify so plainly everything she did. And she is such a lovely girl, dear. I don't see how you, seeing as much of her as you did, could keep from liking her."

"I do like her, Dorothy." "But you don't like her enough, dear. I'm afraid you don't like her near as much as she likes you. You don't seem to care for her.'

"Why, yes I do, Dot. I hope she will always be happy, and-all that sort of thing.

"And all that sort of thing! Well, if you only knew it, you are just as stupid and provoking as you can be!"

"If I am stupid, as you say I am, I can't help it." "No, of course not-men can't help being stupid; but it seems to me they ought to have at least enough to keep

their eyes open!" "You will run over that girl if you don't look out."

A few days later Dorothy received a letter from Mrs. Colvon, and also one of the same purport from Gen. Colyon, cordially inviting her and her cousin, Mr. Staniford, to visit them. Dorothy handed the letter to her cousin.

"Will you go?" she asked. "I guess I better not, Dot," he said, slowly-"for I'm-I'm so stupid."

"Jack," she said, smiling, putting her hands on his shoulders, and standing him in the corner, "if you don't accept these invitations I'll never speak to you again as long as I live."

'Why not?" "Because it will be the stupidest, the dumbest thing you ever did or could do, if you don't go.'

In his easy and natural way he slipped his hands in his pockets, turned a little, and, with a far-off look, gazed steadily for some moments out of the window. His cousin saw that he was thinking seriously, and as she watched his face and expression she realized what a truly handsome and manly-

looking fellow he was. "Well?" she asked.

"I'll go," he replied .- W. D. Howe, in Boston Budget.

# TWO VERSIONS.

the Cow.

People who are frightened are not always conscious of what they do or say at the time; they frequently report themselves to have been perfectly calm and self-possessed in cases of real or fancied danger, while eye-witnesses tell a very different story. Little Mary Woods had spent most of her life in the country, and she had no more fear of a cow than of a kitten: but when her seventeen-year-old city cousin Frances came to the farm one summer Mary learned that there was at least one person in the world to whom a cow was an object of terror.

Frances had gone berrying with her little cousin, and, as the bars between the berry pasture and the adjoining field happened to be down, a gentle, harmless cow had wandered through the opening till she came quite close to the children. Frances, in describing the scene to her aunt, said:

"Of course, Aunt Sally, I didn't want Mary to know I was afraid of a cow, but I really thought I should scream when I looked up and saw that dreadful glaring-eved creature close at our heels. Still I was perfectly calm, and I just walked quickly, but firmly, to the stone wall, taking Mary by the hand, and I said: 'Let's climb over this wall, Mary; I see some splendid bushes over on the other side!' and she followed me right over.

"She asked me a little while afterward if I was afraid of cows. but I was very busy picking berries just then, and the child didn't repeat her question. I wouldn't have had her suspect I was so frightened for anything.

That night, when the small Mary was getting ready for bed, she said: "Mother, to you know I truly think Cousin Frances is afraid of cows!'

"Why?" asked Mrs. Woods. "Well," said the supposed to be unsuspecting child, "you know we were picking berries in grandpa's hill pasture, and Mr. Fox's 'Brindle' got in there, and she came close up to us. Cousin Frances had been busy picking, and she didn't hear Brindle until she gave a little 'moo.' And then Cousin Frances turned just as pale; and she grabbed my hand, and dragged me along to the wall as fast as ever she could, and she said: 'Let's climb over this cow, Mary; I see some splendid cows over on the other side!'

"It was the very worst place in the whole wall to get over, and the berries weren't big at all! And," concluded the small sage, "I asked her if she was afraid of cows, and she didn't answer me; so I presume she didn't want to tell a wrong story!"-Youth's Com-

panion. -Professor (about to have his hair cut)-"Donnerwetter! how cold it is!

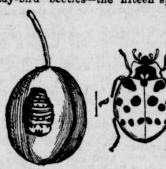
# AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

The Pretty Lady-Bird Lives on Plant Lice of Every Description. Last year was an exceptional one for plant lice. There was hardly a plant or weed on which they could not be found. Especially was this true of many of our fruit trees, such as the apple, plum and cherry, as there was hardly a leaf that was not loaded with these little sap-sucking creatures. There are many insects that feed upon these lice, and of course where food was so abundant they increased very rapidly at the expense of the lice.

When the plums were about half grown we began to notice a plum here and there in the orchard that had something attached to it, as seen in Fig. 1. About this time we began to receive plums through the mail, having the same peculiar looking insect attached, and accompanied by letters asking what new enemy to the plum it was. Sometimes we would receive as high as three or four specimens a day with letters asking for a remedy or some enlightenment

The way they came to be there is something like this: They were the pupæ of one of our largest species of lady-bird beetles—the fifteen spotted



lady-bird beetle, or Anatis fifteenpunctata (Fig. 2). These beetles, like the potato beetle and all others, have the three stages—larva, pupa and imago, or mature state. The lady-tird Al beetles live on plant lice, and as soon as the larvæ hatch from the egg they commence to feed upon the lice around them. They grow very fast, and it takes many a louse each day to satisfy their do not produce as much fertilizing hunger. When they become full grown matter as dry foods, because they conthey search for some good place, usu- tain more water and are better dially protected, be it plum, or leaf, or gested and assimilated, and as bran is twig, and soon transform into the sta- not feed alone or exclusively. A ton of tionary or immovable state known as the pupa state. Fig. 1 shows the po- not possess a value exceeding \$2 or \$3. sition in which they are usually found. Much depends on the stock. Growing They are not entirely immovable, for animals use more mineral matter and if one is disturbed or touched it will more nitrogen, while fattening anithrow the lower portion of the body mals appropriate more carbon. out and back several times in rapid succession. Although the pupa is usually fore of more value than that from attached to something besides the fruit, young stock or from cows, as less is reit was not at all uncommon in the plum orchard, and especially where the fruit was very thick, to find them attached, as shown in the figure.

After remaining in this condition for about a week, some morning we will notice that there is nothing left but the broken skin. Our lady bird has now reached its third stage; has broken its prison bars and walks out in freedom to again feast on lice after have been in progress to determine the its long fast. It is shaped like a half pea, flat side down, and has a bright, speckled of the Holstein and shorthorn breeds with black dots as in Fig. 2, or it may were chosen, the two bulls being fed be a deep wine color with but few on whole milk, and the two heifers on markings, as the specie varies in color milk skimmed after being set twelve all the way between the two. Thus hours, with as much flax seed as they we see that this little friend does no could assimilate without scouring. harm to our plums, while it does ma- These experiments lasted 3 months, terially aid in keeping the injurious the calves being weighed every 16 days. lice in check, and should not be de-

stroved if we can help it. What has been said of the life hisof the whole family. All feed upon plant lice in the two active stages, and are for this reason one of our most beneficial families of beetle. They are very numerous and of many different the whole-milk calves. colors and markings. The most common ones are yellow or red with black markings.

There is one species that is common flax seed. around our apple trees which is black with a little red spot on either side, from which it gets the name "Twice Stabbed Lady-Bird Beetle." It feeds a large number of the pupæ of this gether in a little bunch on some twig. In general they are much like the pupa on the plum, but are darker and very spiny. Do not destroy them; they are dollars to you.—G. C. Davis, in Farm, Field and Stockman.

# AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A BOARD floor is best if the house stands in a dark place, otherwise an earth floor is the best. THE result of the recent attempt to

raise tea in North Carolina indicates that the soil and climate are favorable to such an industry, but that, owing to the expense of picking and curing, none but the highest grades could be produced profitably.

ALL should know that the bee does sweets from the sugar, it deposits sugar syrup in the cells, not honey, and no amount of manipulation by the bees can make it into anything else but sugar syrup.

TIME and again we hear of farmers who feed their hens all the corn they can eat, and then wonder why they do not lay. A grain that contains eightysix per cent. of fat-growing elements is a mighty poor egg food. Once a day is all corn should be fed, and then just at night.

Ir does not take a year for the hen to give a profit. She begins at once and turns in her product daily, being the only source from which cash is received at this season. The great de-mand for eggs should stimulate the poultry interests on the farm, especial-

ly as a winter industry. low the surface than an undrained surplant growth

# FEED AND FERTILIZERS.

FEED AND FERTILIZERS.

The Cheapest Method of Maintaining the Fertility of the Soil.

The farmer who buys a large portion of the food for his stock not only takes advantage of the opportunity of converting "raw material" from elsewhere into meat, butter, milk and cheese, but he brings upon his farm fertilizers that are more complete in their relative proportions of available plant foods that can be intelligently selected by him in the shape of commercial fertilizers.

If a careful analysis of the foods could be made before feeding, and the manure computed according to the manure cannot be cured by catarrh.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure 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 gets 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, learing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

manure computed according to the materials from which it is produced, it would be demonstrated that there s no better mode of buying fertilizers than to procure the cheap grain stuffs, such as bran, middlings, etc., and convert a portion into some salable grticle, retaining the remainder in the shape of manure to be used on the farm.

The true value of any material used as food for stock is not only according to its proportion of nitrogen, phos phates and carbon contained, but in the digestibility of the foods also. No food, however rich it may be in the elements necessary for satisfying the demands of the animals, will prove satisfactory unless it can be digested; but as there is no waste or loss of any material consumed, the undigested portions are voided as manure. Just what this manure is worth to the farmer depends upon the constituents of the food and its value after the digestible portions have been utilized by the an-

A ton of bran selling at \$22 has a fertilizing value of \$14. In other words, if the value of the bran as food be overlooked, the cost of the bran as manure is \$14, and the cost of the meat, milk, etc., depends upon how large a portion of the bran is converted into those articles, the manurial value of the bran if it is used as a fertilizer by direct application to the soil being

All foods become better prepared as fertilizers when they are passed through the body of the animal, as they are then decomposed and also changed in composition. Green foods do not produce as much fertilizing manure from many different foods may The manure from matured steers is therefore of more value than that from quired to supply the wants of the animal, and this difference in animals and foods is something which demands the close attention of the farmer .- Philadelphia Record.

# CALF-FEEDING TESTS.

Skimmed Milk and Flax Seed Compared

with Whole Milk. At the Iowa station, experiments

The results indicate: 1. That a ration of skim milk and ground flax seed compare favorably tory of this species of lady-bird is true with a new milk ration for young calves.

2. The skim milk and flax seed meal fed calves were less interrupted in their growth by weaning, than were

3. A saving value of butter fat alone of \$1.11 per month on each calf, was effected by substituting the ground

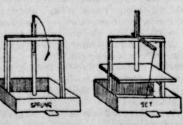
4. The cost of producing a pound of gain, estimating new milk at 871/4 cents per hundred pounds, skim milk at 15 cents per hundred pounds, grain 1 cent on the bark louse of the apple. Often per pound, hay \$5 per ton (the latter two being fed alike to both lots), and species may be found collected to- flax seed meal 31/4 cents per pound, was 7-6 cents per pound increase with the fresh milk ration, and only 5 cents with the skim milk ration.

It appears from this that where there are proper facilities for converting the butter fat into butter, it is much more economical to feed calves skim milk and flax seed than whole miik.

# A MODEL RAT TRAP.

An Excellent Thing for Boys Who Dislike Thieving Ro :ents.

I give below a design for a rat trap. Let the boys try it. The parts are a box about 9x14 inches, a drop, similar to a churn dasher, a frame over the box and a piece of shingle which is in serted in the slot in the front of the not make honey, but simply gathers it box. There is also the contrivance to from the flowers; when it obtains its set it with, as shown in the illustration. Every part should be planed smoothly. The drop should be made small enough not to touch any other



part when falling. A broom handle may be used for the perpendicular part of the drop, and a heavy piece of plank en the bottom of it to make a heavy fall. A little notch is cut in the shingle a little past the middle, and another notch on inside of front of box, EXPERIMENTS have shown that a tile- half-way between the slot and top. drained soil is on the average about The thin piece of wood on the string ten degrees warmer at seven inches be- is put into these notches when the trap is set. The end of the shingle in the face at the same depth. This fact il- trap, in which the bait is put, should lustrates the value of drainage. It be raised clear from the bottom about lengthens the season at both ends for a quarter of an inch when the trap is set correctly. -Farm and Home.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Birds of a feather flock together; women with high hats sit all over the house.—Texas Siftings.

Local applications will never cure boils, carbuncles, sores, pimples, rheumatism, aching joints, etc. Blood impurity is the cause of these ailments, and a remedy must be taken that will restore the blood to a healthy condition. Such a remedy is Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. Use it and you will have perfect health. You wrong yourself if you fail to try it.

Ir is eminently proper for a man who is boring for oil to sign his letters "your well-wisher."—Washington Star.

How MY THROAT HURTS! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.



Made well -the weak, nervous or ailing woman who takes Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine that's guaranteed to help her. It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial and bracing nervine—and a certain cure for all the functional derangements, painful disorders or chronic weaknesses that affect women. For ulcerations, displacements, bearing-down sensations, everything that's known as a "fe-male complaint," it's an unfailing remedy. It's a peculiar one, too. Peculiar in composition, peculiar in its cures, and peculiar in the way it's sold. It's guaranteed to give satisfaction, in every case, or the money is refunded. You pay only for the good you get.

It's the big, old-fashioned pill that makes the most disturbance but it's one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets that does the most good. Mild and gentle, but thorough and effective-the smallest, cheapest and easiest to take. They cleanse and regulate the liver, stomach and



RELIEVES all Stomach Distress. REMOVES Nausca, Sense of Fullness Congestion, Pain. REVIVES FAILING ENERGY. RESTORES Normal Circulation, and Warms to Toe Tips,

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

# We Offer You a Remedy 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 out little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs.
ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.
Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price \$1.00 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



# IVORY SOAP

9944 Pure.

THE BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

BREAKFAST TABLE MONOLOGUE

Not love you as I did before
We married? (This beefsteak, my dear,
Es badly scorched.) I love you more.
(Your biscuits did not bake, I fear.)

You cannot cook as mother did? I know it, sweet, and wish you could. But talents, very oft, are hid— (This coffee has a taste of wood.)

When you have passed away from earth?
O, do not speak of that, I beg!
Will I then praise your modest worth?
(Why can't I sometimes have an egg!)

You try to please me all you can?
I'm very sure you do, my sweet,
I am a reasonable man.
(Pray, was this omelet made to eat?)

My love will last until I die. (My, this oatmeal!) No matter, Leah, But then I wish that you would try To have it boiled a little, dear.

Think more of eating than of you? Now that, indeed, you cannot prove; But this instead, is strictly true, A man must eat to live and love. -C. H. Thayer, in Munsey's Weekly.



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CHAPTER XIV .- CONTINUED.

When the first gush of surprise was over, the ladies concluded that it was a tardy acknowledgement of the girl's kindred, and that Wanda was quite justified in taking possession of it. Thus it fell out that Havana lost its teacher even before the vacation, and Mrs. Evesham welcomed back again the sunshiny presence of Harry's promised wife.

Of course Miss Arlington wanted to give all her money to her benefactress, and, equally of course, Mrs. Evesham refused to take advantage of her generosity, though it was agreed that the interest of the money should be largely spent in the current expenses of the household.

Then they hurried to notify Mr. Hardcastle of the singular windf. 1, in the hope that the news would reach Harry before he started for Europe, but here they were disappointed.

"Harry sailed on Wednesday. Your communication so important that I shall be with you in a few days to personally discuss matters," the genial old gentle man telegraphed.

And none was more pleased at Wanda's good luck than George Arundel. He had been the first to congratulate her and combat a half-formed intention to refuse the money, which in the first surprise was seriously meditated.

Bladon was the only one who did not seem quite satisfied with the situation of affairs, or why did he mutter so morosely to himself one day when he was smoking his pipe under the apple tree:

"So that's what that lawyer chap come down from New York about. It's the first secret you ever kept from me, the trouble's broke out afresh, worse Master George, and I don't think the better of you for it. 'Taint so much the money-what's ten thousand dollars to him if he had his rights-but it's the keeping it back from me that hurts. Then to hear them girls talk of the lass' relations getting a streak o' conccience an' Master George sitting by as demure as a cat by a cream bowl-Lord, it's enough to make a sitting-hen laugh."

CHAPTER XV.

KATE'S ROMANCE Mrs. Evesham's cottage, for Harry's friend and employer, the great Mr. Hardeastle, had graciously consented to be its guest for a few days. Luckily circumstances had enabled the widow to give up the store, which she had metamorphosed into a pretty parlor, and the old sitting-room was converted into a charming chamber for the distinguished guest.

He came, saw and conquered, and had not been in the house a day before he had won the affection of every member of the household, predisposed as they were to reverence one who had been so good to Harry.

Was ever a man so petted and made so much of? The daintiest dishes were essaved in his behalf; the brightest flower adorned his chamber, and three charming women were ever ready to listen with gleaming eyes to his endless flow of reminiscences and small talk.

To the man who had never known the meaning of the word home, it was like opening the gates of Elysium. The winged hours of the golden days flew by so fast that he dreaded the recurrence of every dawn-of the miserable day when he must go back to Brooklyn and solitude. Wanda seemed his special pet. Wanda took him glorious walks by the side of the mighty river. Wanda hired a pony carriage and drove him down the lanes among the pines. Wanda sang him his favorite songs in the evening, and with her own fair fingers time and again filled his big meerschaum with latakia.

To George Arundel the old gentleman took a great fancy. Touched with infinite compassion for the young man's affliction, he sought his society, and soon learned to love his gentle nature. This shrewd old man soon guessed

the blind lad's secret. "Love that little witch, Wanda—of gets took, he always has it as bad as course he does—who could help it. can be. Poor old buffer, he ain't a bad Well, we must do something to cure him of his madness," he muttered to

himself over his pipe. The way did not seem quite clear at first, but chance helped him at last suddenly and unexpectedly.

They were sitting one evening on the stoop, himself and the three ladies, when George Arundel came across the street, feeling his way with his cane after the manner of the blind. A cart was driven hurriedly round the corner. and before the poor fellow could leap aside the wheel had struck him and flung him to the ground.

In an instant Kate Evesham, white as a sheet, had dashed to his assistance. None but Mr. Hardcastle noticed the ghastly pallor of her cheek as she raised him, nor the shadow of pain which crossed her face as he muttered

not hurt a bit—a clothes' brush will put me all right in a minute."

And seeing this Mr. Hardcastle began to plot.

It was astonishing with what success he managed that in all their walks Kate should be the blind man's companion. Neverdid an old match-making dowager scheme and plan for a pretty protege with greater zeal than he did for this generous girl, who had given her affections to a man who loved another.

With this result. That Arundel, ever quick to appreciate sympathy, soon responded to the generous interest of the sweet girl and looked forward with hungry delight to the hours spent by

All was going splendidly. Mr. Hardcastle knew that in common decency he could not much longer put off the evil day of his departure and he wanted to leave one staunch friend behind him to move the puppets of this little drama in his absence. And here he made his first mistake.

He had a keen appreciation of the sterling worth of William Bladon, and he resolved to make the honest yoeman a confidant, and if possible an accomplice in his schemes.

So he seized an opportunity for a quiet chat with the old servitor, who was not at all backward in accepting the interview.

"Mr. Arundel is getting on finely after his trouble," Mr. Hardcastle said tentatively.

"He be, sir. At least as far as gaining strength goes, but-" The old man drew a long whiff at his pipe and paused, as though something



THE OLD MAN DREW A LONG WHIFF AT HIS PIPE AND PAUSED.

was on his mind that he was not quite prepared to divulge.

"But, what, man?" Bladon smoked on in silence. Then he said sullenly:

"I did think, sir, when a steady middle-aged gentleman like thyself come down among us, there'd be peace for a time for my young master 'n' me. But nor ever I might say, an' there's none but you to thank for it.

"Trouble! What trouble?" "What trouble is there in this world but what comes from the lasses?" Bladon demanded indignantly.

"You mean?" "That no sooner has one little maid turned the poor lad's wits with her glamor and tossed him aside like a worn glove, than another puts the comether on him with her wiles an' pretty ways."

Mr. Hardeastle looked grave "I think, Mr. Bladon," he said stiffly, 'that you are exceeding your privileges as an old and faithful friend and servant of Mr. Arundel."

"Mayhap I be, sir." "Rest assured you are. He would not thank you for taking this view of his affairs. Besides, man, can you not see that the greatest blessing which could befall him would be the acquisition of a good woman's love? If you really have the interests of your young master at heart, man, you will second me in my efforts to establish his happi-

ness.' "I second thee! Thee talkest as though thee did'na know thee wert playing with fire, Mr. Hardcastle. Does thee know what a young woman's ways are, sir? Sighs, an' smiles, an' snickering, an' before a young fellow knows where he be, there's a plain gold ring on her finger, an' he's caught for life."

"And the best thing that could happen to him," Mr. Hardcastle said heartily.

"Ah," Bladon sighed, "I see how the land lies. Blame me if they hasn't bewitched thee too. I'd take my Bible oath that pretty widow has got thee under the harrows. Take my advice, sir-run for it, while thou'st got the chance; for there's no hope for thee while thou stayest i' Glastonbury."

Mr. Hardeastles' face flushed purple. Apoplexy at least seemed imminent. "Bladon," he cried, his eyes flashing fire, "you are a crabbed, cross-grained,

scandalous old sinner." And having delivered himself of this righteous explosion of wrath, he turned on his heel and went hurriedly towards

the Evesham's cottage.
"Poor old chap," Bladon grinned "He's in the meshes, same as the rest of 'em-an' when a man o' his years gets took, he always has it as bad as sort after all. Oh, them women, them women, what a sight o' misery they

work i' the world." And it chanced that as Mr. Hardcastle strode wrathfully down the street, who should come tripping along but Miss Wanda Arlington.

"Ah, here you are," she said, merrily. "I was hunting for you high and low. I want you to come a long walk with me

by the river."
"With all my heart, my child," he replied, the smile involuntarily lighting his face.

"But you seem annoyed about some thing, Mr. Hardcastle," she ventured, when they had gone a few paces.

"Yes, my dear," he said. Then it flashed across his mind that after all she would be the best person in whom to confide his project.
"I have been upset," he continued

"So kind of you, Wanda-but I am "I have been building castles in the air, and some of them are tumbling down." "I am so sorry.

"And you can help me repair the ruins if you wish, Wanda.
"I am so glad," was the bright re-

"Now what can I do?" sponse. He replied by asking her a question. "Have you noticed lately the pleasure that George Arundel takes in Kate's so-"Why, yes, I have," Wanda flashed

with quick delight. "Do you really think he is learning to love her?" "I do. Would it not be a fine thing for both of them? So now, little woman I want you to put your wits to work

and further the good cause."
"Indeed I will. How strange that I never thought of this before. But, wherein have you failed? For I pre-

sume your fallen castles were built on "You are right. You see I wanted some one to help me, and I went to

Wanda laughed merrily. "To Bladon! Why it does seem funny to ask that woman-hating old man to interest himself in such a project. He looks on love as a little less calamitous

Bladon."

than smallpox." "So I found out, my dear. Why, will you believe it, the ignorant old idiot actually charged me with matrimonial

intentions on Mrs. Evesham." "How shocking!" There was a merry gleam in the girl's eye, which caught Mr. Hardeastle's glance.

"What are you laughing at?" he asked snappishly. "I am not quite so old that a romance at my time of life should seem absurd."

The mischief faded out of the girl's ace on the instant. "No, dear Mr. Hardcastle," she said with quite earnestness. "You are one of those men who will never grow old."

"That is ridiculous, of course, but-" "Nor must you think," she added, laying her hand upon his arm, "that I was smiling at the probability of your asking Mrs. Evesham to be your wife. Smiling! Why, if I thought such a thing was possible I should laugh aloud

for very joy."
"Eh, what! Wanda, you must be crazy. Do you mean to say that you be lieve for one moment that such a noble woman as Mrs. Evesham would consent to bless the fag end of life of a battered old hulk like me? "Do you really love her, Mr. Hard-

castle? "Yes, you provoking puss, I suppose do. But I never thought any sane person would encourage me in my infat-

uation," was the grim reply. "Then if I were you I would try my fate and ask her."

CHAPTER XVI.

LONDON. Harry Evesham almost gave the whole thing up in despair before he had

been & month in London. It was a wild-goose chase, for all the clews he had wherewith to trace the identification of an infant waif, tossed on the waves of humanity nearly twenty years ago, were:

1. The case containing the effects of Ambrose Arlington, as found in his room after his demise. 2. A parchment label attached to a

silk cord. 3. A case containing the clothes worn fearing she might drown herself, came by Wanda Arlington on the voyage, and down. those afterwards discovered in her trunk.

4. Two photographs-one of Wanda to drown myself." Arlington as a child, the other recently taken.

6. A gentleman's gold watch. 7. The deposition of Sarah Wilkins. 8. Copies of all depositions taken at the coroner's inquest.

9. Mrs. Evesham's written narrative of events attending her guardianship of Wanda. And these were all.

He interviewed scores of Arlingtons without success, consulted old files of newspapers, and advertised for the baptismal registration of any such infant.

No good. Then it suddenly occurred to him that he ought to see the sister-in-law, Mrs. Wilkins, in her evidence had stated to have been in her company at the time she had received the child.

Referring to Mrs. Evesham's notes he found that she lived at Repton and Derbyshire, nor when he got there had he



much trouble in discovering her, for she was housekeeper to Rev. Silas Swarthouse, perpetual curate of the parish. It was some time before he could induce her to talk about anything but her brother and her brother's wife, who were doing so nicely in Wisconsin, and who had invited her to join them. For a time Harry pleaded in vain that Wisconsin was a long way from New York, and that it was quite possible that, no matter how good a carpenter Mr. Wilkins was, his fame had never reached

"But his wife says he keeps a carriage of his own and a pair of horses, just like the squire do; that he bought her a real silk dress last Christmas—just sit still one minute, young sir, and I'll get her letter and read you all about that

dress; why-" But Harry was desperate. "One moment, Mrs. Wilkins. Never of the daily papers and reading London mind the dress just now; for I haven't scandals.—N. W. Weekly.

time to hear about it. I don't want to THE CHICAGO POLICE.

take up your afternoon with gossip, and

An American woman of her station

would have scorned the suggestion of

pay for such a slight service, but Miss Wilkins had been reared on a diet of

tips, so she instantly subsided into re-

"You accompanied your sister-in-law

to Liverpool when she sailed for

"And you were present when a lady

"Which I most certainly were, sir, an'

"Did you ever see the lady before that

committed to her charge a baby girl?"

if it hadn't been for me she'd never have

day you met her on the Liverpool land-

"Once, sir, on the eve of the day my

"Please, Miss Wilkins, give me the

particulars of these meetings. Try and

recollect every incident connected with

"Well, sir, I'm not likely to forget

them, for I would not miss the most

anything, for I was much put out both

"Well, you see, I was going to the

station to take the train home after see-

ing Susan off in the ship, when who

should I meet coming straight towards

me but the lady as gave us the child.

She was a fine, handsome young madam

as ever I see, an' she was stepping out

with her head in the air, as though the

whole city and corporation belonged to

her. Suddenly, just in front of me, a

tall, aristocratic-looking gentlemau-

oh, I tell you it takes us who have

served as upper domestics to tell the

a doorway and stood right in madam's

way. Lord, sir, I don't think I shall

forget her face to my dying day. First

clare her eyes did flash fire-I've read

about people's eyes a-flashing fire, but

I never saw it save that once. Then the

gentleman, making her a low bow,

whispered a few words in her ear, an'

you should have seen the change. Every

bit of color left her-her lips were

bloodless-and with the most abject,

humble look I ever saw in woman's

face she took his arm and turned off

[TO BE CONTINUED. ].

SHE WANTED TO DIE.

A Woman Who Tried to Get Up a Sensa-

The other day a plain looking young

woman wearing calfskin shoes was seen by the lighthouse keeper at Hick-

oryhurst wandering along the shores of

Lake Erie looking for a place deep

enough to drown herself, says the Brad-

ford Era. The water, however, was

very shallow, and she could not do more

than wet her ankles. Finally she

found a spot by the side of some big

rocks where the water was three or

four feet deep, and the lighthouse man,

"What are you doing there?" he asked.

"Why," said the woman, "I'm going

"What business is that of yours?"

"Nothing, only I'm here to save peo

ple's lives, and if you jump in there you

"Well, I don't see," said the would be

"You may jump in if you wish,

I have no objections to your jumping

in. Fact is I would kinder like to see

you jump in. I haven't had an oppor-

tunity to save anybody's life for a month,

and I'm getting anxious for a little ex-

"Well, I won't do it," said the woman

By this time a large crowd of people

from the village, having heard there

was a woman down at the lake trying

sitting on a large rock, several yards

from shore, and the lighthouse keeper

was sitting on another rock, just a few

feet distant. The crowd stared at her

for half an hour, while she sat demurely

on the rock, reflecting on her sorrows

and every now and then the lighthouse

"Why don't you jump in if you're go-

Finally one of the ladies in the crowd

her to come ashore, where she was pro-

vided with something to eat, and a col-

lection was raised to pay her fare to the

The Largest Natural Bridge.

The most remarkable natural bridge

in the world is probably the "Jisrel

Hajar," which spans a gorge not far

from the ruins of the temple of Adonis,

in the province of Lebanon, Syria. It is

15 feet thick, perfectly arched on the

under side. The gorge is about 150 feet

across, and the bridge is 100 feet above

the rushing torrent below. It is sur-

passed, as far as magnitude is concerned,

by the natural bridge in Rockbridge

county, Va. This latter curiosity has

an arch of 200 feet and is 240 feet above

On the Safer Side.

Mrs. Toogood-I am surprised that

you let your daughter read such trashy

Mrs. Veragood-Well, it's the only

way I can keep her from getting hold

man would say in a bantering way:

suicide in petulant tones, "what you've

can't do any more than get a good wet-

ting, because I'll vank you out again.

"No, you ain't-not here."

to.

citement.'

"Please do.

find employment.

the water.

novels.

"I won't."

sulkily.

tion at Hickoryhurst.

down the street with him."

sister-in-law sailed; once in London

"Have you ever seen her since?"

spectful attention.

taken that child."

"Yes, twice."

five years afterwards."

trifling cirumstance.'

"How was that?"

"Which I did, sir."

America?'

ing stage?"

"Ah!"

"Never."

should be very glad to remunerate you An Army of Twenty-One Hundred for your services if you will give me Atle-Bodied Men. your whole attention for a little while."

> Personal Chat Regarding Maj. McClaughry, General Superintendent of the Force - Qualifications Essential to an Appointment as Patrolman.

[Special Chicago Letter.] If there is one thing of which Chicago is prouder than of its sky-scraping buildings and its park system it is the police department. Everybody likes to see a large body of men who are physically perfect, even if they are a little weak mentally. Physical perfection has been highly esteemed in all ages and among all nations, and not until higher education shall have become uni-

versal will a change occur. At the present time the police force of Chicago consists of 2,100 officers and patrolmen and 200 substitutes. This army is under the command of a general superintendent, who is appointed by the mayor. His word is supposed to be law in the police department. He issues orders to his assistants, is responsible for changes in the administrative offices, and controls all promotions and dismissals. To a certain extent these powers are indeed vested in him, but the mayor and the aldermen of the party in power never tire of suggesting appointments calculated to strengthen their political hold. No chief of police has yet been found who had enough courage to disregard the will of these meddlers with his privileges; but the present head of the department, Maj. Robert W. McClaughry, insists upon running the police force in his own way and may be able, in the course of time, to bring about reforms which will eventually divorce his de-partment from the baneful influence of

ward-politics. Maj. McClaughry is a unique character with a very interesting history. He was born at Fountain, Hancock true gentleman at sight-stepped from county, Ill., July 22, 1839. When quite young he removed with his parents to Delaware county, N. Y., where he worked on a farm and attended disit flushed searlet with passion-I detrict school. He was ambitious for a better education and took private lessons of a Presbyterian minister at odd hours, and in that way prepared for college, entering at Monmouth, Ill., in 1856, from where he graduated four years later. In 1861 he removed to Carthage, Ill., and during part of the war served as major of an Illinois regiment, participating in the expedition against Vicksburg. In 1864 he was appointed paymaster of the army and quartered at Springfield, Ill., until October, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. In 1874 he was appointed warden of the Illinois penitentiary at



MAJ. ROBERT W. M'CLAUGHRY.

got to do with it. If folks want to jump Joliet. He held this position until 1898, into the lake, I guess they have a right | when he became general superintendent of the Pennsylvania industrial reformatcry at Huntington, Pa. In May, madam, but I shall have to pull you out. 1891, Mayor Washburne tendered him the position of chief of police of Chicago, which he accepted after giving the offer thoughtful consideration and securing the assurance that he would be permitted to organize and manage the police force without interference from any authority whatsoever.

The criminals of the country were not pleased with the appointment. They knew that while Maj. McClaughry was the kindest and most considerate of prison officials, he was also a firm believer in the majesty of law, and to drown herself, gathered around and would consequently keep a close eye listened to the conversation between on their doings. Most of the dangerher and the lighthouse man. She was ous lawbreakers of the United States are personally known to the major. While warden of the Joliet prison he introduced the famous Bertillon system of identifying criminals; and no crook who has ever been an inmate of the institutions managed by him has the slightest chance of escape should he be found at his old tricks. At the present time Maj. McClaughry

is perfecting arrangements for the protection of visitors to the world's fair. went as close to her as she could get He has entered into correspondence without wetting her feet and persuaded | with the heads of the police departments of every country in Europe for the purpose of securing photographs and personal descriptions of notorious next town, where she was told she might crooks, pickpockets and confidence men, who are sure to find their way to Chicago in 1893. Detectives representing the various nations will be imported to keep an eye on their law-breaking countrymen. Other measures of equal importance have been laid before his superiors by the major, and have received official sanction. It is safe to a flat piece of limestone rock from 10 to say, therefore, that the interests of world's fair visitors will be amply protected, and that they will not be subjected to the annoyance experienced by many Americans who were robbed right and left while visiting the expositions at Paris and Vienna.

The regular force of officers under command of the chief of police consists duty at night; the balance is detailed to guard the street crossings in the business district, attend to police court duties and assist special officers in the performance of more delicate work. recognize no power above that of their To secure a more equal distribution of own hickory sticks. police protection the city has been di-

vided into thirty-seven districts, each of which contains a station, and is under the command of a captain or lieutenant. The various divisions of the city are in charge of inspectors, who receive the reports of commanding officers and condense them for the general superin-tendent and his assistant. The detective force is under the direction of a lieutenant, with executive powers.

To secure an appointment on the police force a man must be between the ages of 21 and 35. He must be not less than 5 feet 8 inches in height, and of weight proportioned to his height. He must be an American citizen-native or naturalized-able to read English fairly well, and must have a thorough knowledge of the city, its principal places of business, the various street-car systems and all points of public interest. A medical examination - more rigid even than that required by the war office in the case of applicants for enlist-



A DRILL AT THE STATION.

ment in the army-keeps out scores of men who seemingly are pictures of health, but who, nevertheless, are afflicted with some organic weakness.

Applicants who have met all the requirements of the service receive appointments to the substitute corps as soon as vacancies occur. Inasmuch, however, as there are constantly on file from two to three thousand applications, indorsed by the examining board, aldermanic or some other kind of influence is not to be despised by those who are very anxious for copship honors. The time was when corrupt aldermenand Chicago has had more than its share of them-realized a snug sum every year by "pushing" the claims of individuals who were wise enough to grease the official wheel. This was one of the evils whose extirpation enlisted Maj. McClaughry's most earnest endeavors, and the good results of his efforts are already noticeable by an increased esprit de corps. The men are no longer afraid of being removed to please a city father who wants one of his henchmen rewarded by a place on the force, to the detriment of the department and the city at large.

Police recruits are just about as raw as military recruits, and it requires hard work to convert them into martial-looking material. Years ago each captain or lieutenant was supposed to train the men in his command. The result was so unsatisfactory that a drill master was appointed whose duty it is to teach new men how to march and how to wield their clubs.

The hardest duty which a policeman is called upon to perform is guarding the crossings of down-town streets. He must protect the lives and limbs of thousands of pedestrians, control the movement of hundreds of wagons, carriages and street cars, and yet do justice to all. The task is one whose magnitude cannot be appreciated by anyone who has never seen with his own eyes the pandemonium which reigns in the principal thoroughfares of Chicago. The most experienced officers are detailed for this duty, which requires remarkable presence of mind and an even temper, as opportunities for using a club present themselves almost every minute.

The state legislature at its last session passed a law granting a pension, amounting to half pay, to all officers who have served the municipality twen-



GUARDING A STREET CROSSING.

ty years, upon reaching the age of fifty years. Many of Chicago's best officers have availed themselves of this enactment and others have been requested to do so. A number of valuable men have been lost to the department in this way, but on the whole the law has proved of considerable benefit. Barnacles who clung to their positions long after passing the period of usefulness were removed and their places filled with younger blood.

It is doubtful if any other city in the union has a more perfect police force than Chicago. There are found among it men who are brutal and quick tempered, it is true, but they cannot hold their positions for any length of time. The maxim that policemen are paid to enforce laws, not to break them, is beof patrolmen in uniform and detectives. ginning to be practically employed, and Fully two-thirds of the 2,100 men are on one seldom hears of wanton assaults one seldom hears of wanton assaults made by the guardians of the peace. Therein Chicago's force differs much from that of New York, whose members, according to newspaper reports,

G. W. WEIPPIERT.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Mrs. Sam Wood has been elected a member of the executive board of the state historical society, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband. She is the first woman ever honored with such a position in Kansas

Representative Murray, the auther of the Murray prohibition law, de clares that the Republicaus will put the bid up to legal rates, and this they speakers in the field to oppose the calling of a constitutional convention, for then when the commissioners had the reasn that under the present conthe power to and did give them ditions the people will vote for a high license law to take the place of the constitutional prohibition.—Atchison make the gods weep?"

In his paper before the state board of agriculture, Prof. Snow gave a summary of the reports he had received from 458 farmers as to the actual saving of crops by his chinch bug infection. The money value of all the crops reported saved amounts to \$82,283.66. an average of \$186 for each farmer who tried the experiment. The whole business only cost the state \$2,000 and

less liquor would be drunk, and the business conducted upon business principles. The state, county and municipalities would realize a large revenue that would be instrumental in materially reducing taxation. In Ohio the tax realized from high license maintains the schools and police force; less intexicating beverages drank per capita than in Kansas, and a rare thing to see a person on the streets under the influence of liquor. Atchison with high license, in ten years, would increase to a city of 40,000 population, and its real estate increase in val ue 30 per cent. Emigration would again flock to Kansas as in days of yore.—Atchison Patriot.

CETTING INTO TRACES,

Two years ago many democratic papers in this state—for reasons best known to themselves—doffed the ha-bilaments of democracy and righteousness and put on varigated raiment instead. This style did not seem to wear well, and a grert many of them are getting back into "good form" again. Perhaps the most conspicuous of them is the Salina Herald, and our good friend Dr. Toby tells about it in this

"With this issue the Herald pulls party paper, or their own party pa-from its hiding place the banner of pers should publish the same gratuitfrom its hiding place the banner of pers should publish the sedemocracy that has been hid from the ously, as they are doing? naked eye for the past six months be ner of the sanctum and unfurls it to the gentle Kansas zephyrs and to the view of a wild, windy and wandering political mass.

How this step will be rewarded financially time only can tell, but the satisfaction of knowing that I am right encourages me to go ahead, and trusting that the friends who may survive and that the warm sunshine and time-ly rains that still visit Kansas will see that my grave is kept green. I say "presto change." and the deed is done and the columns that for a time advo-cated the relations of Peffer, Simpson and Davis will disseminate the old and tried princeples of Jefferson, Jackson and Grover Cleveland. This has been a very trying year for the democrats

For years a democrat has been considered not much better than a dog by the republican party of thes state, and when in 1890 an opportunity was presented for defeating that party and its vicious and petticoat system of government democrats deserted the ship and sought a party which apparently had the power and which it used to turn the boasted and beastly republication.

can majority of 80.000 of 1888 into the small plurality of 7,000 votes.

"The democrats always cowardly in this state, cowed by majorities and conscious of its loss of strength, found it a hard matter to even keep the party organization intact and the democratic papers in many counties were forced by intimidation and bulldozing, to either suspend publication or join an the grand chorus of the new party.

"As the new party ascended to places of power it proclaimed its so-called principles and soon the Democrats were offered the alternative of choosing between a party of force bills, reckless extravagance and protection and one whose ideas of government were based on such delusions as the government ownership of railways and telegraph lines, the sub treasury and land toan schemes, and the furnishing of money to the people at

"This no Democrat will do. If the farmers of Kansas are oppressed, who assessed 40 per cent. on resaries as can help it but themselves? The such and 35 per cent. on the Pope's Democratic party has stood out for years and offered the 'way out'-tariff reform and the greatest good to the greatest number-and when the Dempers would seek to explain its princi ples to the people the ve y ones who are now crying out for legislative relief stood in the background and endorsed an Ingalla speech long before His Iridescency had uttered it and stated the Republican ticket for high protection, sod houses and overalls.

The Herall, therefore, will advo-

cate the principles of Demperacy, hecause Democracy is right, and the Su-

Residence property for sale. Apply

COUNTY PRINTING ACAIN. In a lengthy article on the subject of the letting of the county's advertising for the present year by the present board of county commissioners, the Reveille says: "The fact is these same papers [referring to the COURANT, Leader and Republican—ED] have stood together, since 1883, for legal rates, and would never bid against each other, notwithstanding the fact that the commissioners have the fact that the commissioners have repeatedly asked for bids, in order to reduce the expenses of county printing. In fact these same editors spe

cifically agreed in writing and left the same in the Treasurer's office, not to bid against each other, but to keep

Now, then, for the sake of argument, supposing we had entered into an agreement, as the Reveille states, not to underbid each other in order that this work might be done by each and all of us, thus giving each and every reader of each and all of our papers the benefit of reading the county's advertising in the paper or papers for which he or she was a subscriber, and each of us receiving from the county an equal share of full legal rates therefor, could that be called a combine to defraud the tax-Prof. Snow is justifiable in claiming that the investment was a profitable one.

The prohibitory law of Kansas is a subterfuge a hollow mockery a barren The prohibitory law of Kansas is a subterfuge, a hollow mockery a barren ideality, if you please. We would not express ourselves in such emphatic language did we believe that the prohibitory law in Kansas ever saved a single solitary soul from sheel. With the prohibitory law abolished and a high license substituted, the liquor traffic would be under better restraint; and the legal rates, and Republican boards had given it to the Leader or Republican at full legal rates, would that have lessened the taxes, errather that have lessened the taxes, or rather would it not have required the party friends of these papers to make greater exertions for their maintenance than they otherwise had to do? How-ever, from the following we gain the information that it was only Republican and Democratic boards that wanted to reduce the expense of the county's advertising; that is, that they asked us to put in separate bids and we would not do it; and that the Peo-ple's party board did not want us to bid, but we did bid, and they gave the work to their party organ, at full legal rates, "to keep it alive," as Mr. Nichol stated immediately after he had cast his vote. Now, then, which is the worse for the editors of the Democratic and Republican papers of Democratic and Republican papers of the county to want this advertising done in all the papers of the county and the publishers of these papers to share equally in the pay, at full legal rates, or for the editor of the People's party paper and his party to want it published in his paper alone at full legal rates, and the taxpayers of all other political parties to have to assist in keeping that organ alive, and not know this matter of news unless they should subscribe for the People's

Then, again, J. S. Doolittle, in a neath a few old papers in a dark cor- long article, in the same paper, says: "Now, they say this printer combine [meaning, of course, the Courant, Leader and Republican.-ED.] is very indignant, and they boast, they are going to howl. If they had got the county printing at full rates their lamentations and griefs would not have been paraded before the public. All we have to say, is: 'Toot away; we will be in at the funeral. There is not so terrible many left to mourn.

they should subscribe for the People's

but they make a good deal of noise." Yes; the People's party will be in at the funeral and furnish the corpse, and the few who mourn its demise will not be hindered from seeing that its remains shall be decently interred; but, in his lengthy article. Mr. Doo-little goes for the old parties, espec-ially the Republican parties, is perially the Republican party, which he stood by during all the time that he claims it was corrupt, and was him-self even elected to office and served his party and his people notwithstanding his then party's corruption; but he says now, in substance, the People's party has been organized to battle with the corruption of the old parties, but you fellows went in for all the spoils of office, which principle was very wrong in you fellows, but, "now the People's party is on top," and "I say when we have this whip let's use it."

A TARIFF ON RELICION.

Under the workings of the McKinley bill it appears that even religious services are liable to duty if the services were performed in some foreign country, as will be seen by the follow-ing article from the New York Sun: "Officers at the Custom House were

suddenly called upon not long since to decide the proper tariff on the Pore's blessing. A New Yorker, while abroad, bought two rosaries at \$8 for his maid servants, and then expended \$4 in having them sent to Rome for the Pope's blessing. On reaching New York the honest importer explained the whole matter to the customs officer, and said he was willing to pay duty on the full value of the articles. Accordingly, he was such and 35 per cent. on the Pope's blessing as an article 'not otherwise

provided for. We submit that it is a burning shame that the Pope's blessing should be taxed 35 per cent. in a country like this where religious freedom is guaranteed by its constitution. We ear-nestly call the attention of Secretary of State Blaine to this matter and hope he may be able to devise some plan whereby the Pope's blessing may be admitted free under his reciprocity scheme.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. cause Demogracy is right, and the Su-preme consolation that it is better to die with a clear conscience than to go to the wall with one that is badly anuddled and mixed."—Balina Herald.

There will be an examination of ap-plicants for teachers' certificates, at the High School building, in Cotton-wood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, Jan-uary 30th, beginning at 8 o'clock, Theo. B. Moore, Co. Supt. There will be an examination of ap-

Wood taken on subscription.

"Seeing is Believing."

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

BOCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City. "The Rochester."



W. H. HOLSINGER.

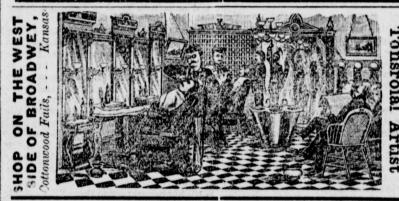
Hardware. Stoves, Tinware. Farm Machinery,



Wind Mills. Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings.

COTTONWOOD FALLS,

KANSAS.



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



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

tion.
They do the work more theroughly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other Mills.
Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warehouse, Elevator and Hillers use.
The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prines

We can youch for the reliability of the

[This notice published first on Jan. 21, 1892.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.

In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.

David H. Flack, Plaintiff, vs.

Mansur Thompson, Mary L. Thompson, J. M. Steele, and the Chase County National Bank, Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the 25th Judicial Dis-trict, in and for Chase county, State of Kan-sas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND, A. D. 1892,

at 110'clock, a. m., of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, towit:

The north half (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) and the southwest quarter (1/4), also the north half (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4), also the north half (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4), also the north half (1/4) of the southwest quarter (1/4), also the southwest quarter (1/4), all in section number twenty-six (2/6), township number eighteen (1/8), range number eight (8) east; and then, if the purchase money on the above is not sufficient, I will, at the same time and under the same terms, also offer for sale and sell all of the following real estate, and belonging to the same parties, as follows, to wit: All of the west half (1/4) of the southwest quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (1/4) and the southeast quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (1/4) and the southeast quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (1/4) and the southeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (1/4) and the southeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six (1/4). Lend the southeast quarter (1/4) and the southeast quarter (1/4) and the southeast quarter (1/4) and the southeast quarter (1/4). Thompson, his wife, and the same will be sold to satisfy said judgment, interest, taxes and costs.

Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas.

Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas.

Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas.

MUNICIPAL BONDS INDUSTRIAL STOCKS CORPORATION BONDS APPROVED BANK STOCKS CAREFULLY SELECTED.

PAY GOOD INTEREST. -ALSO-

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

BCHBACH, McDONALD & CO., 18 to 25 Wichall St., New York.

PENSIONS. COME

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



Scientific American

PATENTS.

40 Page Book Free. Address

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

ARE YOU A WOMAN WHO HAS NOT SEEN A COPY OF

ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MACAZINE of Philaeelphia? "The best and cheapest ILLUSTRATED monthly ever published in the English language. 1.500 pages for \$1.50. Six Short Stories and Splend

articles by best writers on all subjects of in-terest to women. Three Months Free 1f you take it now. Sample copy, 10 dents. 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

KATE FIELD'S WASHINGTON. \$2-00 a year. 5 cents a Copy.

It is the brightest Weekly in America.

Send FIFTY CENTS to 39 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C., and you will get it every week for 3 MONTHS If you send before Dec-ember 15 you will receive in addition a fine Lithograph of its Editor,

KATE FIELD.

This notice published first on Dec. 31, 1891.] Notice of Appointment.

STATE OF KANSAS, 88
County of Chase. \( \) 88
In the matter of the estate of Cynthia A. Cooley, late of Chase county, Kansas Notice is hereby given, that on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1891, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Chase Cownty, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of (yothia A. Cooley, late of Chase county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

[ELISHA COOLEY,

dingly. ¿ELISHA COOLEY. Administrator.



For Brain-workers and Sedentery People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youtns: Athlete or Invalid. A complete gym-pasium. Takes up but 6 in. For Brain-workers and Sedentery People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youtns: Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 in. square floor-room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge, Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York

GENERAL GRANT'S MEMOIRS-ORIGINAL \$700 EDITION FOR 30 CENTS,

No book, excepting the Bible, has ever had such a sale in the United States as General Grant's Memoirs. Six hundred and fifty thousand copies have already gone into the homes of the rich, but the subscription price of \$7.00 has placed it beyond the reach of people in moderate circumstances. If 650,000 people have been willing to pay \$7.00 for Grant's Memoirs, there must be a couple of million people in the United States who want them, and will jump at the opportunity to buy them at the low figure here offered. We will send you General Grant's Memoirs, publisher's original edition, betpaper, cloth, green and gold binding, hitherto sold by subscription at \$7.00,

FOR 30 CENTS-FOR 30 CENTS-ABSOLUTELY ONLY 30 CENTS!

and absolutely a proposition such as has never been made in the history of book publishing. The two splendid volumes of Grant's Memoirs, of which 650,000 copies have been already sold—not a cheap edition, but the best—for 30 cents; provided you send your subscription to this journal for one year, and also a subscription of \$3 00 for the Cosmopolitan Magazine, the brightest and cheapest of the great illustrated month-lies, itself equal to the best \$4,00 magazine.

The Cosmopolitan is enabled to make this offer because of the purchase of 600,000 volumes at a price which even publishers would deem impossible, and with the idea of running up its circulation to half a million copies. By contract with the Cosmopolitan we are enabled to offer on. readers a share in the low price obtained through the largest purchase of books ever made in the history of the world.

If, however, you have Grant's books, the Cosmopolitan's Memoirs, 2 vols, sold by

If, however, yob have Grant's books, the Cosmopolitan's offer will permit you to take instead.

GE#. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS, 2 vols., sold by subscription for \$5.00.

GEW. SHERIDAN'S MEMOIRS, 2 vols., sold by subscription for \$6.00.

GN. M'CLFLLAN'S 'MEMOIR'S, sold by subscription for \$8.75.

All of these are bound in cloth, green and gold, in uniform style with Grant's Memoirs. The Cosmopolitan is sent postage prepaid, but the postage on the books, at the rate of % cent per ounce, must be remitted with the order: Gen. Grant's Memoirs, 96 oz.—48 cents; Gen. Sheridan's Memoirs, 92 oz.—46 cents; Gen. Sheridan's Memoirs, 48 oz.—42 cents; Gen. McClellan's Memoirs, 48 oz.—24 cents

Send us at once \$3.00 for year's subscription to the Cosmopolitan, \$1.50 for year's subscription to this journal, and 30 cents for a set of Memoirs—34.80 in all—to which add postage on the particular set of Memoirs Selected.



SEE!!

# **AWRENCEBUR**

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

# COME and SEE! 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 succeed. 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 18

not all wind. If you have money to build a house and begin life, Come and

Major George A. Clarke, late of Mankato. Minn., 18 now local manager of the LAW-RENCEBURG 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 bouses to day. COME AND SEE. That is all we ask.

The offer to give away a few farms still holds good. Address

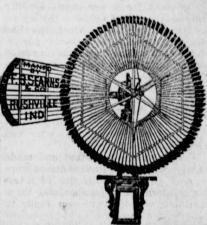
Major George A. Clarke, or The Lawrenceburg Land & Mineral Co.,

Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. V. S. PEASE, Sec'y,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THE

# :-STEARNS WIND MILL:



The only flexible wheel Wind Mill manufactured; we have had more than 16 years' experience in the manufacture and sale of this line of goods; we build all sizes of both Power and Pumping Mills, Tanks, and general mill supplies. Goods are reliable and fully guaranteed.

We will give Farmers and others wholesals prices where we have no Agents.

F. B. STEARNS, RUSHVILLE, IND., U. S. A.

Mention this paper.

# ROAD NOTICE.

County of Chase, OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK January 4th. 1892.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 4th day of January, 1892 a petition signed by J. A. Lind, C. E. Wiron and 42 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid-praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

road, described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the northeast corner of section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine, thence south on section line as far as practicable; thence along the left bank of Buckeye creek to a line running east and west through the center of northeast quarter, section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine; thence on the south side of said line to the most practicable place of building a bridge; thence across the creek to intersect a public road running along the right bank of Buckeye creek. And to vacate the present crossing of the creek at D. R. Shellenbarger's, and as much of that road running along the east and south bank of the creek as the viewers may determine unnecessary for public use. Also to vacate a road beginning 20 feet west of the northeast corner section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine, thence west to within 20 feet of the northwest corner of section fourteen, township nineteen, range nine.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following ramed

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm. Forney, O. M. Ellis and Solomon Varner as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo townships, on Monday, the 29th day of February, A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. S. STANLEY.

[L. S]

County Clerk.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three mouths, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

# ADVERTISING RATES.

	III.	AIM.	oin.	DIM.	> GOL.	reor.
l week	\$1 00	\$1.50	\$2.00	18.00	8 5 . 50	\$10.00
weeks		3.00	3.50		7.00	18.00
weeks	1.75					18.00
weeks	2.00	3.00	3 25	5.00	9 50	17.00
months	3.00	4.50	6 to	8 50	14.00	25 08
months	4 00	6.00	7.50	11 00	20.00	82 50
months	8 50	9 00	12 01.	20.00	82.50	55.00
I vear	10.00	18.00	24 .00	85.00	55.00	85.00
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No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.



TIME TA	BLE A	., T	. & 8.	F. R.	R.
BAST.	NY.X.	hı.x	MR X.	KC. X.	wrt
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Elmdale	11 07	1 16	12 23	10 36	12 3f
Evans	.11 13	1 20	12 29	10 40	12 5
Strong	11 21	1 26	12 45	10 48	1 24
Ellipor	11 82	1 84	12 57	10-57	2 04
Saffordville	e 87	1 39	1 05	11 03	2 17
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Gladstone ..... Bazaar Pass. Frt. Mixed 

# LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

New perfumes at the Corner Drug Wm. Y. Morgan was out to Marion, last Saturday.
Milton C. Gray, of Emporia, was in Mrs. E. W. Tanner was down to Em-

poria, Monday. Ed. Gauvey is now driver on one of the street cars.
W. H. Holsinger was out to Flor

ence Saturday. The weather has been very spring like, this week. Wit Adare, of Strong City, was at that city, last Friday.

Mrs. W. H. McMorris, of Strong City, is quite sick.
J. R. Holmes, of Elmdale, was at Emporia, Tuesday.
Jabin Johnson was down in Okla-

homa, a few days ago. ill, with consumption. E. F. Holmes was at Omaha, Neb.

nst week, on business.

N. C. English, of Newton, is visiting Messrs, Henry E. and Charles J. Lanlast week, on business. his friends in this city.

Rev. John Maclean and wife were visitng at Emporia, Monday. W. P. Pugh has gone to St. Joseph,

Mo., to clerk in a drug store. Sherriff J. H. Murdock has erected a barn east of the Court-house.

W. W. Perrin, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City last week. The usual dance of the Sunflower Club took place, Saturday evening. C. W. White, of Strong City, will go to Council Grove, to-day, on a visit.

Perforated chair seats 10c at HAGER'S. Zac Mulhall, of Mulhall Indian Teraitory, was in this county, last week. M. C. Newton, of Fox creek, was on a business trip to Newton, last week.

The weather has been very spring-like ever since Thursday of last week. Ben. U. Schlaudecker, of Council Grove, was in town, Sunday and Mon-

Ex-County Commissioner C. S. Ford, of Jacob's creek, was in town, George Ellis and family, on Bloody, creek, were all down with "la grippe,"

Regle Bros. are now operating their saw mill, on C. Pendergraft's place, on

South Fork.

Mrs. M. Stubenhofer, Sr., is quite sick, having been stricken with paralyais, last week. C. E. Houston shipped a car load of hogs, from Bazaar, to Kansas City,

Tuesday evening.

Miss Lena Fritze, of Strong City, 1s visiting her sister, Mrs. Rev. Herman Hahm, at Newton.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McGoveru, of Strong City, returned home, Thurs-day, from Emporia.

Mesdames Henry E. Lantry and W Mergan, of Strong City, were at mporia, last Thursday.

Miss Emma Goudie, of Council Grove, recently made a short visit to her parents, at Strong City. Mr. and Mrs. James C. Farrington, of Strong City, will soon occupy their house, on the hill, in that city.

Postmaster S. A. Breese left, Tuesday, for a short visit to Cherryvale and the south part of the State.

Born, on Monday, January 18, 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. Lou. Palmer, on Mid-dle creek, a son, weight, 12 pounds.

J. S. Stanley returned to Ponca, Indian Territory, Sunday, his wife hav-ing entirely recovered from her illness. Earle M. Blackshere, of Elmdale-has sold his pacing horse, "Don Q," to C. L. Shattuck, of Chicago, for \$800.

Saturday evening. February 6, Chancelor Snow, the chinch bug man, will lecture at Music Hall, in this city. Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Richards, of Strong City, have rented the S. Jones residence, on the hill, in that

George W. Crum and his son-in-law, Bart Shipman, will cultivate a part of Dr. W. H. Cartter's farm, this

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Comer, were vis-iting at Mrs. Comer's sister's, Mrs. Arnold Brandley, in Cherryvale, last

Rev. John Maclean and family were at Hartford, last week, where Mr. Maclean was assisting his brother, in a revival.

The February term of the District Court will begin next Tuesday, but there will be no jury cases until February 8th.

B. Lantry, of Strong City, went to

ook after the Cimarron rip-rap work in charge of D. M. Ross.

Mrs. D. H. McGinley, of Strong City, has returned home, from a month's visit to her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Hottel, at Little River. Mrs. Barlow, of Topeka, while on

her way to Galveston, Texas, last week, visited Mrs. H. A. Chamberain, of Strong City, a few days. To-morrow will be "Kansas Day, and it will be celebrated by the Cot

tonwood Falls school, and, in fact, by the schools throughout the State. W. H. Holsinger, of this city, and J. F. Kirker, of Strong City. were at Kansrs City last week, attending a convention of implement dealers.

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

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

If the date to which you have paid your subscription to the COURANT is wrong on your paper or wrapper call in or send word and have it corrected. J. C. Mehan and family and John Morton, of Marion, were in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Robert Belton, at Strong City, last Saturday.

Geo. George and R. H. Johnston have put up 200 tons of ice in the creamery ice house, Chas. Hofman, of Strong City, doing the work for them. New perfumes at the Corner Drug

The State Banks in this city and Strong City were examined, on Wednesday of last week, by John T. Showalter, Deputy State Bank Ex-

Both of the ice-houses at Strong City, that of J. G. Winters and that Albert Daub is lying dangerously of Chas. Hofman, have been filled with

news, this morning, of the death of her brother, Parry W. Drake, Tuesday morning. at his home, in Decatur, Texas. Mr. Drake was well known in this county, and his many friends here will regret his death.

Resolved, That we extend to our beloved Brother, and his motherless children our heartfelt sympathy, in this, their hour of bereavement.

Resolved, That we extend to our beloved Brother, and his motherless children our heartfelt sympathy, in this, their hour of bereavement.

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Resolved, That we extend to our beloved Brother, and his motherless children our heartfelt sympathy, in this, their hour of bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolved on the Record Brother, and his motherless children our heartfelt sympathy.

and the south part of the State.

Mrs. R. B. Evens, of Emporia, who was visiting her daughter. Mrs. G. B. Carson, returned home, Monday.

Six of Dr, Wm. H. Cartter's fast horses were shipped to Chicago, Monday, in charge of F. J. Beardmore.

Wednesday of last week being the data.

Wednesday of last week being the data on the county Republican and Chase County Republican and Chase County Courant for publication.

ALEX. McKenzie, Com. Chas. H. Filson, parents, that evening.

City, went to Newton, last Thursday, on a visit to her danghter, Mrs. Rev. Herman Hahm, Mr. Hahm having moved, with his family, from Oferle, to Newton, where he is now in charge

of the Lutheran church. Wanted, to exchange a well improved eighty acre farm, in Cowley county, Kansas, for a stock of general merchandise or groceries, farm is clear, and will pay cash, if any difference Apply to A. S. Manhard, Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

One hundred and eighteen acres of first class land on Buck creek for rent for cash or for sale on easy terms. Farm known as the Oliver farm. Address the owner, FRANK M. BAKER,

827 Kent street, Denver, Col. In the matter of the A. F. Foreman road, Matti Bros. and Arch Miller have appealed to the District Court, from the award of damages by the County Commissioners; and Geo. M. Noble, of Topeka, has appealed from the award of damages, in the Ben.

Makin road. Mrs. Jennings, mother of Mrs. Dr R. Walsh, formerly of this city, and who resided with her daughter in this We understand that application has been made to the Secretary of State to incorporate Matfield Green as a city of the third class.

We understand that application has been made to the Secretary of State to incorporate Matfield Green as a city of the third class.

Her daughters, Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Gibson, were with her at the teachers of the county. Chanceltime of her death, and have the symhe Panhandle of Texas, last week to pathy of this community in their sad

bereavement,
Died, at the home of her sister,
Mrs. Isaac Matthews, in Strong City, at 6:30 o'clock Friday morning, Januit convenient to remain, to hear the ary 15, 1892, after an illness of two Chancellor on the "Chintz Bug." weeks, from la grippe, consequent of Admission, 25 cents. consumption, Mrs. Robert Wells, GEO Sw whose home was near Superior, Neb. Com. Anna E The funeral took place the fol-lowing Sunday afternoon from the residence of Mr. Matthews, the Rev. Peddycord, preaching the funeral serin the Strong City cemetery.

must be born again." In the judg-conductor and engineer of the section ment of nearly, if not quite all, two were also slightly injured. Engine ment of nearly, if not quite all, two were also slightly injured. Engine more powerful sermons have never No. 598, drawing the second section, been preached in Strong City, and was badly wrecked. when he asked for \$100 to defray the balance of the indebtedness for the material used in making it one of the Messrs. Starbuck and John Hamilton, of Kansas City, railroad men who
are well known to fame in Strong City,
were visiting their many friends in
which was cash. The work was nearMinnie McCullough, 86. were at Marion, last Saturday, taking depositions in the case of W. E. Timmons vs. Frank Doster, the witnesses being two of Mr. Doster's.

Church, J. C. Davis denating fortytwo days, K. D. Lee seven days, W. O. Prickett three days, Scott Wood two days, and Jerry McLain one day, J. A. Goudie, James G. Atkinson and J. Third Grade. Joseph Gray, not members, also as-sisted generously. The painting and SECOND GR varnishing was nearly all done by Mrs. James G. Atkinson, Mrs. E. A. Davis and Miss Tennie Hutchinson The church feels grateful to the public for its control of the church feels grateful to the public for its control of the church feels grateful to the public for its control of the church feels grateful to the public for its control of the church feels grateful to the public for its control of the church feels grateful to the public for its control of the church feels grateful to the public for its control of the church feels grateful to the public for its control of the church feels grateful to the public for its control of the church feels grateful to the public feels grateful to the public for its control of the church feels grateful to the public feels gra

rected with the state of the st

Book of this Lodge, a copy presented to our Brother, and a copy be sent to the Chase County Republican and Chase County Courant for publication.

28, 1891:
Coleman, Charles, Mitchell, Wess Nusbaum, B. F. Rhodes, Emma.

Scott, Robt.

All the above remaining uncalled for, February 11, 1892, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Mrs. Catherine Fritze, of Strong PROGRAM CHARE COUNTY TEACH

To be held at the High School Assembly Room, Cottonwood Falls, Sat-urday, February 6, 1892, at 1:30, p. m.; Music—Cottonwood Falls Grammar Department.

Means of Securing Good Order-D. . White. Discussion, General-Opened by W. M. Kysor. Recitation—Miss Jessie Shaft. Class in Map Drawing—Mrs. Gris-

Medieval Peoples - Miss Anna

Miscellaneous Business Song-Cottonwood Falls 5th Grade Boys. Recess-Ten minutes. Debate.

Question-Resolved, That success depends more upon individual effort

than natural developments.

(M. S. Wheeler,
Affirmative Altie E. Rice,
Cyrus Y. Harrison.
(G. Y. Young,
Negative Fanny Thomas,
H. A. Rose.
Music—Toledo and Saffordville

Quartette. This meeting being the first in the lor Snow, of the State University, will lecture at Music Hall in the evening. under the management of the Cotton-wood Falls Library Association. It is hoped that many teachers can make

Com. GEO SWAINHART, ANNA E. FLLSWORTH, ALTIE E. RICE.

KILLED AND BURNED. A shocking accident occurred on mon, and the remains being interred the Santa Fe railroad, at Clements, in this county, at 6:45 o'clock, last Frithis county, at 6:45 o'clock, last Friday morning, by which a passenger, by the name of E. Oldham, of Kansas Caromplished daughter, May Belle, of Wichita, representing the Mozart Conservatory of Music, under Prof. J. W. Metcalf; and the Western School of Oratory, under Dr. G. W. Hoss, assisted by some home talent. will give an entertainment in Music Hall, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the High School Library. It will be an evening of pleasure and profit to lovers of ennobling sentiment and artistic back or the engineer did not see him ratory, under d by some home talent.

Intertainment in Music Hall, to-more row evening, for the benefit of the High School Library. It will be an evening of pleasure and profit to lovers of ennobling sentiment and artistic skill. Dramatic, pathetic and homorous selections will be rendered. Mrs. Howard and daughter are highly recommended by the press, and you should hear them.

The First Baptist church of Strong The First Baptist church of Strong Addicated last Sabbath.

Addicated last Sabbat

> HOMESTEAD SCHOOL. The following-named pupils made

SECOND GRADE.

usbaum, B. F. Rhodes, Emma.
Scott, Robt.

All the above remaining uncalled or, February 11, 1892, will be sent to be Dead Letter office.
S. A. Breese, P. M.

For farm loans call on frew & Bell.

By Talkington, same.
We Hox. same.
Abe Keener, chainman, McKee road.
Howard Grimes, marker, same.
J. W. Harvey, chainman, same.
Henry Brandiey, rent of building for holding election, November, 1891.
The Horner, taking variation of magnetic needle and holding office January 9, 1892.

J. A. Goudie, desk for Probate Judge.

BILLS ALLOWED.

List of bills allowed by the Board of Coun-y Commissioners at their regular session of lanuary 4, 5, 6 and 7, and adjourned regular lession of January 11 and 12, 1892, and a re-apitulation as shown by the following list NAME WHAT FOR J H Swope, stenographer's fees . . . 

pauper J L Cochran & Co., merchandise for

J L Cochran & Co., merchandise for pauper
Joseph Gray, overseeing poor.....
J G Winters, merchandise for pauper
J P Kuhl, coal for pauper...
Henry Zimmerman, boarding pauper. J M Kerr, coal for pauper...
William Rockwood, meat for pauper...
S C Smith, merchandise for pauper...
John Pitzer, boarding pauper...
F Johnson, medical attendance on pauper

J G Winters, same 2
J B Davis, same 2
W H Holsinger, mdse for county 66
T B Moore, superintendent, salary 240
W H Holsinger, mdse for county 4
M Gulliford, flour for pauper 240
S M Mitchell, boarding pauper 250
S M Mitchell, boarding pauper 250
E A Kinne, attending Court, November term 40
W E Timmons, county printing 40
W Y Morgan, county printing 40
E W Ellis, eounty printing 40
E W Ellis, eounty printing 40
E W Ellis, eounty printing 40
E W Horgan Chainman Cedar creek bridge 1
D J White, teacher examiner 9
George B Fena, Chainman Cedar creek bridge 1
Court Bond suit 181
E F Holmes, merchandise for pauper W Y Morgan, printing 32
E A Kinne, boarding teaches 57

E F Holmes, merchangles for pauper W Y Morgan, printing.
E A Kinne, boarding insane.
G W Kilgore, Probate Judge.
Lee & Hilton, incrchandise for pauper Geo B Fenn, lumber for county.
P M Osman, merchandise for pauper..
E A Kinne, turnkey, and opening Probate court.

bate court Chorles Broiles, house rent for pauper Chorles Broiles, house rent for pauper C S Jones, hauling coal pauper... George W Crane & Co., tax rolls lands. Hillert Bros., coffin for ex-soldier... W E Timmons, printing for county... C E Hait, services as health officer...

Joseph Green, same G W Kilgore, habeas corpus fees A N Ooffelt E A Kinne, same 425 00

water road
George M Hayden, J C and J C Fisher
vs Coanty Commissioner.
J S Stanley, same.
E A Kinne, term bill, November term

H A Ewing, State vs. C A Whittock...
John Heckendorn, same
Israel Allen, witness fees, same.
Thomas Pinkston, same.
N E Sidener, juror, same.
J B Cooley, same...
T V Brown, same...
G H Nicholson, same...
Bert Place, same
O A Martindale, same.
James George witness before county
attorney, under the prohibitory law.
Charles W Miner, same.
D H McGinley, same.
Ed Grogan, same.

papers pertaining to foreign life and ways, short biographical articles and timely sketches, Pansy, with its shorter stories, verses and illustrations, is a magazine no family can afford to do without.

Price \$1.00 a year, 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Jan. 28, 1891:
Coleman, Charles. Mitchell, Wess Nusbaum, B. F. Rhodes, Emma.

B F Talkington, mdse for panper.

M Oles, P.J. State vs Albert and Geo Comer.

John Jackson property, court, same.

A Fagg, witnes, same
Annie Fagg, same.

Jerry Nolan, same
Alex Russell, flagman, McKee road.

W W Watchous, same.

Adam Tilton, damages, Makin road.

Frew & Bell, agent, same
P B McCabe, viewing Makin road.

G W Hayes, same
A L Morrison, chainman, same
George Ward, same
B Makin, marker, same. Total ..... Miscellaneous, 9 00
Salaries, 1461 87
Road 5651
Road 1668 46

Total \$5932 65

STATE OF KANSAS. | 58.

Chase County. | 58.

I, J. S. Stanley, County Clerk in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the list of bills and accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at their regular session of January 4.5. 6 6 and 7.1892, which is included in the foregoing, is true and correct.

[SEAL] J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

M. K. HARMAN, Deputy.

1. M. K. Harman, County Clerk, in and for said county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the list of bills and accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners, at their regular session of Janeary II and 12, 1892, which is included in the for going, is true and correct.

In witness whereof I have bereunto set my hand and official seal, this 16th day of January A. D, 1892.

M. K. HARMAN, County Clerk.

EYERY FARMER AND STOCKMAN. Should subscribe for his home paper, to keep up with the local news but he also needs a first-class agricultural, live-stock and market journal. to keep him posted in his own line of business. Such a journal is the Kan-sas City Live Stock Indicator, a handsome 16-page paper, covering all the lines of stock-raising and general farming, besides giving the best and most complete market reports of any journal published in the West.

Desiring to give our present readers a benefit, and at the same time increase our own circulation, we have made arrangements by which we will furnish the COURANT (subscription price \$1.50 a year) and the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator both for one year, for only \$2.25, provided sub-scriptions are received not later than January, 1892. Sample copies of the Live Stock Indicator can be had by addressing the Indicator Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

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

THOS. II. GRISBAM WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Will practice in all State and Federal

Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTON WOOD FALLS KANSAS. C. N. STERRY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion. Morris and Osage counties, in the State of ha sas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the rederal Courts therein. 7-13 tf.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANEAS. Practices in all Stat and Feder.

PHYSICIANS. A. M. CONAWAY

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

F. JOHNSON, M, D., CAREFUL attention to the pactice 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 Gilleria.

Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas. D. W. MERCER

CASH.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK.

praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz.

A private road commencing one half mile south of the southwest corner of section twenty-eight, township eighteen, range nine, and the same distance from the northeast corner of section thirty-two, township eighteen, range nine, at a point on section line at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section thirty-two, running west along said half section line to the southwest corner of northwest quarter of section thirty-two; both ends of said private road terminates at a public highway, said private road to be laid on the north side of said half section line.

Whereupon, said Board of County Com-

Whereupon, sald Board of County Com-Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: H. P. Cole, David Griffits and L. E. Stanley as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Sorveyor, at the pisce of beginning in Toledo town ship, or Wednesday, the 2d day of March. A. D. 1892, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners

[L. S.]

[L. 8.]

always keeps the Best Brands of Flour Cheap for

ROAD NOTICE.

January 4th. 1892. 3

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of January, 1892. a petition, signed by Albert A. Bailey and 18 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aloresaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road described as follows:

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. The street of the

Try Him. Matfield Green.

GEORGE'S DEBUT IN GOTHAM.

How "Progress and Poverty" Was Intro-

It is about ten years since Henry George arrived in New York. The future-great apostle of a single tax based on the value of land was but a lonely stranger in Gotham, and the ghost of an idea that he would ever run for mayor of that town, if it had glimmered before his mental vision, would not have been worth even a laugh. He soon chanced to run across Bill Mc-Cabe, an old friend from San Francisco, which made him feel more at home. McCabe, since chairman of the celebrated Typographical Union, No. 6, of New York, and otherwise prominent in the cause of labor vs. capital, was an interesting character. His father, on dit, was an adventurous Scotchman, and his mother a New Zealand princess. McCabe was never anything, but proud of his royal Maori lineage. He, it is said, was also distinguished as the youngest Union soldier in the civil war from California. McCabe, always interested in economic and social questions, became acquainted with Henry George in San Francisco and readily adopted and indorsed his theories.

When George ran across McCabe in New York, the latter was foreman of the composing room of the original daily newspaper called Truth. Its principal owner was Josh Hart, the ex-theatrical manager, and proprietor also of the Dramatic News, a publication whose devotion to the personal interests of the professional wearers of sock and buskin was not always heartily wel-comed by those condemned to be pilloried in its columns. The editor of both Truth and the Dramatic News was Charles A. Byrne, then a critic and

lately a librettist.

A member of the editorial staff and a part owner of Truth was Louis F. Post, a good-natured, able, easy-going young lawyer, who liked to write, and was willing to sacrifice personal success to benefit his fellowmen. McCabe talked up George and his views to Post, who succeeded in interesting Hart in them. McCabe then brought George around and introduced him and the result of the evolution his arguments superinduced in the minds of the men who made Truth, was the publication by that journal of Henry George's now worldrenowned "Progress and Poverty." by chapters, in the Sunday issue. The paper soon after stood sponsor for and advocated George's proposition to lighten the financial burden of the people by putting it on the value of the land, which value the people's proximity cre-

Thus is described Henry George's introduction to New York city and the East. McCabe is to-day the manager of the mechanical department of the Standard, the organ of the George branch of the single tax army, and Post is editor of the paper. Both men, hroughout, have remained Henry George's nearest counsellors, and have attained local prominence and note theory everywhere. Henry George has made money with the combined assistance of his writing, lecturing and the movement generally. The unfrocked priest, McGlynn, and the ex- trades unequal. preacher, Hugh O. Pentecost, have two. -St. Louis Chronicle.

# The Single Tax Looms Up in Rhode Island.

Under the leadership of State Senatheir efforts upon the town of Cumbersecure a petition of a majority of the assail. voters of Cumberland to the legislature asking for power to exempt both personal property and land improvements in that town from all taxation. As local option is customary in Rhode Island, it is believed that the power will be granted if a majority of the voters in the town ask for it. Senator Garvin is positive that if the question should be submitted, not to the "ta.c-payers," socalled, but to the whole electorate, a majority vote would be cast in Cumberland for the single tax. His confidence is well founded, as the following from the Providence Sunday Journal of Dec.

The single tax has to all appearances got complete hold of Cumberland, and from Valley Falls to Cumberland Hill it is the sole topic of conversation, and from present appearances the town would vote affirmatively on the subject if the legislature will only give them a

The Pawtucket Evening Times of December 3 gives expression to the same local feeling. It says:

Petitions are now in circulation from one end of the town (Cumberland) to the other, in which the state legislature is requested to permit the town of Cumberland to adopt the single tax system in place of the method of taxation now in use. These petitions are receiving a host of signatures, and there is some reason to believe that Dr. Darvin and his friends will succeed in their pur-

This is to procure the majority of the signatures of the voters of the town to the petition, then to present the case to the legislature, stating that the majority of the voters are in favor of the change. This, it is believed, will be done, for every one in the town is talkiug single tax, and many of those who do not claim to know anything about the question are willing to admit that the independent party, which proposes they should like to see the system given

a fair triai. Such sentiments as these show the trend of popular opinion, and, as one prominent professional man in town it intimates that a tax on land values, licans, recalling the desperate ex- to be impeached after the first scandal question continues as strong as it is to- necessity.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT. day, and the subject is left to the vote of the people in the town, they will be

It may, therefore, be regarded as within the bounds of possibility that the town of Cumberland will be the first to make the trial of the single tax

system. Senator Garvin, William Barker, Levi H. Turner, of Boston; T. J. Smith, M. D.; William A. McLeod, Esq., of Boston; J. S. Wild and others are speaking and working to promote the success of the undertaking, A general meeting of the single tax men of the state, for the purpose of obtaining advice, assistance and funds, is in contemplation, and help from other states is solicited.

Senator Garvin, writing on the sub-

ject from Lonsdale, says: Perhaps in no part of the United States is the single tax so live an issue as in the town of Cumberland, where I reside. To-night (December 11) the sixth of a series of public meetings is to be held to consider the advisability of this town's exempting from taxation personal property and improvements. Twenty-five petitions are in circulation asking the general assembly, which meets in January, to permit the electors of the town to vote this spring for and against the single tax. Since local option is exercised on many questions in this state, it is believed that if a large proportion of the voters sign petitions their request will be these granted. The signatures already run into the hundreds, and represent all parties and all classes. The total vote of the town last April for state senator was 1,080, the number of qualified electors being about 1,400.

The present taxation is nine dollars on each \$1,000 of ratable estate. To derive the same revenue by a tax upon land values the rate would need to be increased to thirty-five dollars per \$1,000. The population of the town is employed chiefly in cotton factories and a rolling mill. The single tax has been under discussion here for several years. About two-thirds of the land, reckoned according to its value, is owned by nonresidents. For these reasons there is no doubt that, if the question be submitted to a vote of the whole electorate, a majority will favor the single

# Justice Is the Aim.

A. M. Rich, of Sebago Lake, Me., writes that he is not as enthusiastic for the single tax as he would be if he could see all in it that is claimed for it, viz., the abolition of poverty; and he asks if it could hinder a Barnum from getting together the greatest show on earth and becoming a millionaire, or an A. T. Stewart from accumulating a fortune, or prevent the physician from realizing as much from a day's services as many of his neighbors realize from a

month's toil. The single tax movement does not solicit Mr. Rich's enthusiasm on his terms. It does not aim to deprive any man of the full value of his services to those who deal with him, a value that can be best determined by what they among the adherents of the single tax | willingly pay him; it aims to remove the legalized obstructions that enable some men to compel others to pay more than they are willing to-in other words, laws that arbitrarily make

The single tax would not hinder a parted from Henry George, and started Barnum from getting together the single tax schools of their own, but the greatest show on earth; it would retwo first friends of the man who has move all the legal barriers that are in troubled the landed aristocracy of this his way. And if the result of his efforts and other countries, and worried the were worth a million dollars or more Pope, are still working with him shoul- to those who patronized him, they der to shoulder, and when George is in would reward him by making him a New York if you look for one of the millionaire. We would interfere neither three you will find him with the other | with the effort nor the reward. In free conditions, whatever a Barnum might receive, however wealthy he might

grow, no one would be impoverished. The same remarks apply to men like Stewart, and to physicians. Their individual earnings, however great, the tor Lucius F. C. Garvin, the single tax single tax would leave to them. It is men of Rhode Island are concentrating only the wealth that comes by means of special privileges, conferring power land for a thorough single tax cam- to take the wealth of others without paign. It is proposed, if possible, to equivalent, that the single tax would

> So long as Mr. Rich hopes to equalize possessions, regardless of the value of service, he can not be a single tax man. When he concludes that justice is the thing most to be desired, he will see that the single tax offers the only practicable method of realizing his hopes.—The Standard.

# Mayor Pingree for Governor.

Howard M. Holmes, of Detroit, reorts that Mayor Hazen S. Pingree is a candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Michigan. He says:

"There are obstacles in the way of his nomination, but it is to be hoped that they are not insurmountable. He is an available candidate for the repubican party, because of his wealth and his popularity in Detroit, a democratic city. If elected governor, he would use his great influence towards the enactment of a single tax law. I have no doubt that Michigan would be the first in the Union to make a trial of single tax principles. The people are well educated in those principles, and are ready for a change. All we need for success is a motive power, such as a friendly governor could give. That would lead to organization and the con-

centration of our strength. "Although as ardent a free trader as any of The Standard's readers, I could conscientiously work for Pingree's election, even on the republican ticket; and I believe that all of the single tax men of Michigan would rally to his support."

# Single Tax in British Columbia.

Recent transaction in British Columbia, in which large tracts of land have been sold at a great advance over the original cost, stirs up the Daily News Advertiser, of Vancouver, to support that the tax on wild land shall be so who withhold land from profitable use. It evidently sees further than this, for

# A SOLEMN WARNING.

The History of Republicanism a Record of Corruption.

The history of the republican party since 1874 is probably the most solemn warning ever given to the world against the policy of trying to keep power by employing cheats to cheat. The party was never so strong as when it elected Grant in 1868, and reelected him in 1872, but it lost control of congress in 1874, simply because, strong as were still the memories of the war, voters saw, or thought they saw, that the administration was surrounded and controlled by cheats. It suffered a still deadlier blow in 1876, when Mr. Chandler telegraphed to the Louisiana returning board to prepare to cheat, and it never recovered at all from the cheat by which Mr. Hayes obtained the presidency. On the day he was inaugurated, in spite of the convenient disguise afforded by the electoral commission, the whole country felt that something was gone from the party which could never come back, and that thing was character. The popular belief in its sincerity and simplicity and high aims and unselfish purposes which had during the previous sixteen years clothed it with almost arbitrary power died on that day. It was able to elect Garfield in 1880, by becoming a tariff party and promising to make plenty of money for everybody who voted for it; but it was never again able to promise to make Americans proud of their country by standing for purity and justice. In 1884 it lost the presidency for the first time by going one step further and nominating a man who, rightly or wrongly, was suspected not only of having the support of cheats, but of being a cheat himself. It got back the presidency in 1888, almost every body now admits, by venality on an enormous scale, under the leadership of a man accused not only of buying votes but of robbing the treasury of his own state, and it used its slender majority in congress to ac complish so much cheating and bullying that in 1890 it was almost swept out of the house by a torrent of popular indignation.

Is it possible to mistake the meaning of all this? Is there in all history a plainer political lesson? Does it not show, as many another historical lesson has shown, that ill-gotten power cannot be permanent? It may be acquired by theft, or fraud, or murder, but it can only be kept by honest arts. The "Something not ourselves which makes for righteousnes," is in politics, as in business, always on the track of the villain, and sees to it that peace shall not come to him. For even dishonest communities expect their rulers to be honest, just as even dishonest jurors are ready to punish theft and fraud.-N. Y. Post.

# MORE REED METHODS. Tricks Resorted to by the Minority Party

in lowa.

The subordinate officers of a legislative body are of no great importance in a national point of view, so that the late doings of the Iowa senate were not over a subject of very absorbing interest away from home. As an illustration of republican greed and republican methods they are worthy of no-

In Iowa the bad system prevails of canvassing the returns for state officers in the legislature. The houses have usually formed a temporary organization for that purpose, and after canvassing the vote proceeded to organize going lieutenant governor was a republican and the incoming a democrat. The democrats had twenty-five senators or half of the senate, the republicans twenty-four, and the fiftieth man was Engle, elected by a combination of the union labor party and the democrats. So the republicans, having entered into negotiations with Engle, decided to effect the permanent organization at once before the democratic lieutenant governor came to the chair. The democrats refrained from voting, so that there were only twenty five votes cast, less than a quorum The republicans wished Lieut. Gov. Poyner to count a quorum, but he refused and was applauded for so doing The republicans then dropped Engle,

and made their own nominations. Lieut. Gov. Poyner's virtue failed to hold out. Like Judge Wood, of Indiana, he decided to reverse his own ruling, and proceeded to count a quorum. In this way the republicans secured all the officers of the senate except the assistant secretary, who was chosen by the democrats with the aid of one republican who had been cold toward the

conspiracy from the start. This was not a very dignified or imposing contest, but it furnished a good illustration of the desperate means to which republicans will resort even under slight temptation. The most satisfactory feature of the squabble is that Engle appears to have got left. Under the circumstances the democrats were entitled to organize the senate, but were prevented from doing so by the infidelity of Engle and the usurpation

# of Poyner. - Louisville Courier-Journal. THE MICHIGAN PLAN.

Republican Apprehensions Regarding It Are Groundless.

In the discussion of the Michigan plan of choosing electors, as the district system is coming to be known, it is quite generally conceded that there should be uniformity in this matter in the states. Otherwise the accidents of popular elections would afford partisans opportunities for unfair advantages For instance, had the democratic majority in the last Ohio legislature adopted the district plan, and had it remained in operation during the coming presidential election, the democrats might have obtained fourteen or fifteen of the twenty-one district electors, while the republicans may have twenty thousand majority in the popular vote. It is not assumed that the democrats had any intention of pursuing this course if it had been practicable, but it affords increased as to be a penalty on those an illustration of what is possible under the present optional provisions of the constitution. The repubsaid yesterday, if the interest in the exclusive of improvements, is also a pedients of their own party in several instances to secure needed Louis Republic.

electoral votes, profess to be apprehensive that the democratic majority in the New York legislature will exercise the power in its hands to choose the presidential electors. That would be following numerous early precedents, but would, under the present circumstances, be indefensible. The need of uniformity as the rule is hardly controverted, but there is difference of opinion as to the best method. The recommendation of the president that the constitution be amended so as to require election by general ticket does not meet much favor. No action is likely to be had upon it in congress. The Michigan plan comes nearer the need of the situation, but is not insisted upon as the perfect method. It finds some suggestion in the scheme adopted by the republican national convention in 1880, after a long and fierce contest, for the election of delegates to the nominating convention. It has been followed since as the settled policy of the party. If the principle is good in the one case, why not in the other? But the Michigan democrats have done the country good service in raising the question in a way to elicit general attention, and lead to the adoption of some method more equitable than the present. There is very little in the charge that the democrats in Michigan have taken an unwarranted advantage of the republicans. They had a fair prospect of again carrying the state and securing the entire electoral vote. They simply made an equal division, as they believed. Some who denounce their action are not aware that the distric system has ever been in use. A repub ican congressman from Michigan ever went so far as to pronounce it uncon stitutional in spirit. As late as 1824 i was in use in Maine, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1828 New York chose one elector in each district, and these chose two at large The same year Maryland and Tennessee chose all of their electors in this way. It was probably abandoned to secure uniformity. Yet it is palpably a more equitable and unobjectionable method than that now in use. Could there be non-partisan and fair apportionments, it leave little to be desired. It would free the elections in the large contest ed states mainly from the temptation to use the Dudley "blocks of five"

# become prominent in congress this session.-St. Paul Globe. THE OLD MALADY.

methods, or concentrate boodle argu-

ments, as only one district could be af-

fected by any effort. The subject may

Mr. Blaine Has Another Attack of Pe riodical Patriotism.

Gen. Alger has talked a few lines to Detroit paper of his visit to Mr. Blaine. What he said was not particularly new or important, but the way he said it is brimful of suggestions. Gen. Alger said:

"Mr. Blaine said nothing to me that would fur nish any indication as to whether he will be a candidate for the presidency or not. My im pression is that Mr. Blaine would be glad to be pression is that Mr. Blaine would be glad to be relieved from the responsibility of his being a candidate, but if the Minneapolis convention shall demand that he accept the nomination I believe he is too patriotic to refuse."

So do we. In fact, we know he is and we have a large piece of history at hand to prove it.

The United States has no more patriotic son than Hon. James Gillespie Blaine when it comes to the and running for office. He then gets a the twenty-three concerns are actually year, this tax is equal to \$1,360,000." Sunol gait on himself and his driver loses all control over him. Sometimes his patriotism gets so everlastingly strong that the public steps in and restrains it from going too far. Then it is that he essays to quiet his feelings by eating a dozen or so terrapin and calling in a physician who is an expert in cases demanding the bulletin treat-

We feel certain that Gen. Alger ha given the world a bright and priceless gem of truth, and we sincerely hope that his visits to Washington may be many from now until convention week. -Chicago Globe.

# POINTS AND OPINIONS.

-American manufacturers are so inferior that Mr. Harrison has to buy foreign articles for the white house. Can't we have a little more "protec tion?"-Louisville Courier Journal.

- 'Broad minded" is what a re publican organ calls Benjamin Harrison. After that it will be in order for the organ to go on and allude to the hippopotamus as a model of physical beauty.-Minneapolis Times.

---- After reelecting John Sherman and regerrymandering the state, the present Ohio legislature can fairly claim to be up to the Ohio republican standard of scandalous disregard of decency. -St. Louis Republic.

--- It is a peculiar fact that thos Indiana republicans who are industri ously swelling the proportions of the Blaine boom send their regular reports of progress to the New York Sun. A possible explanation appears in the divided opinions of the republican household, which leads each ambitions editor of that party to color facts by a strong admixture of his own personal leanings. - Detroit Free Press.

-- Quay carried everything against Wanamaker in the Philadelphia pri maries. The ordinary business pru-dence of the Sunday-school superintendent did not count at all among the republican strikers. This does not mean that Pennsylvania will vote for Blaine, but it does mean that Harrison can get it on Quay's terms. It is a no tification to Harrison that Quay understands what they are both there for.-

St. Louis Republic. -Mr. Blaine may be jealous Harrison, but the trouble with Chili is more due to the old Blaine guano crowd than to Harrison. Egan is Blaine's own body-servant-not Harrison's. Harrison has "fallen in with the gang," but this is the extent of his connection with the trouble. The guano operators are the responsible parties now, as they were when Blaine got out of Arthur's cabinet and left no one in office created by his guano diplomacy.-St.

# TIN PLATE.

Many Tin Plate Manufacturers on Paper, But Very Few in Actual Existence—"Tin

Col. Ira Ayer, special agent appointed by Secretary of the Treasury Foster to collect statistics on tin plate, has begun sending out requests for information on that subject

He has recommended to the treasury a system of reports to be made quarterly. Col. Ayer explained that this work was being done in order that the government might have information on which to act on that provision of the McKinley law which provides that on and after October 1, 1897, tin plates and terne plates lighter in weight than sixty-three pounds per 100 square feet shall be admitted free of duty, unless it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the president (who shall thereupon by proclamation make known the fact) that the aggregate quantity of such plate, lighter than sixty-three pounds per 100 square feet produced in the United States during either of the six years next preceding June 30, 1897, has equaled one-third of the amount of such plates imported and entered for consumption during any fiscal year after the passage of this act and prior to said October 1, 1897, provided that the amount of such plates manufactured into articles exported and upon which a drawback shall be paid shall not be included in ascertain-

ing the amount of such importations.

The statistics which Col. Ayer is after include points on which to settle all the questions which may be raised under this section. He has recommended to the department for adoption a system of reports which prescribe that the forms of invoice shall embrace the brand, number of boxes, size, number of sheets per box, total weight, quantity lighter than sixty-three pounds per 100 square feet and sixty-three pounds and over per 100 square feet. Statement from all the rolling mills showing the names of the manufacturers to whom sheet iron and steel have been sold will be asked for. The stamping companies will then be asked to make affidavits as to the amounts which have been stamped into articles and afterward tinned or terne-

Mr. Ayer said lately that he had received reports from the "Tin Plate Manufacturers' association of America," which gave the names of concerns engaged in making tinned plate and those which are preparing to do so.

"Will these reports be used in making the official statement to the government?" he was asked.

"No, they will not," he said. "In making the report to the treasury nothing will be considered except the sworn statements of the parties making the

The list of concerns counted by the association as engaged in the "tin plate industry" makes an imposing array-on paper. It includes twenty-three firms. An examination of this list, however, shows that the greater proportion are still doing a business in "futures." The total capacity of these plants, which are to be completed "soon" or which "propose to make tinned plates," is put down by the association at 300,000 boxes a week, which is regarded as a very comfortable figure by those whose enthusiasm on the subject has led them to earn the reputation of "tin plate liars." Closer examination of this same summary of the association shows that five, on their own showing, have a capacity of 3,150 boxes per week, which is said to be barely enough for samples for use in the trade. -St. Louis Republic.

# TRUTH WILL OUT.

Why Certain Woolen Manufacturers Prefer the Duty of Forty-four Cents Per Pound and Fifty Per Cent. Ad Valorem on Woolen Cloth to Free Wool and Forty Per Cent. on Cloth.

At the hearings before the ways and means committee, of which Maj. Mc-Kinley was chairman, and which drafted and passed the tariff bill bearing his name, the woolen manufacturers who testified claimed that there were used in the making of a pound of cloth at least four pounds of greasy wool. These men induced the ways and means committee to adopt the above as the basis of the specific duties on goods to compensate the manufacturers for the duty of 11 cents per pound on wool. They did so, and during the debate declared over and over again that the 44 cents per pound duty on woolen cloth afforded no protection to the manufacturer, but merely offset the wool duty.

Truth cannot long be concealed. Now that the present ways and means committee are considering the introduction of a bill putting wool on the free list. and at the same time taking off the pound duty of 44 cents on cloth and reducing the ad valorem rate to 40 per cent., certain manufacturers are opposing this on the ground that such a would deprive them of a great deal of protection. Says a writer in the Manufacturer, the organ of the high tariff manufacturers' club of Philadelphia, who signs his article "One Who Sees Only Danger to Manufacturers in Free

"Manufacturers under the McKinley bill pay 11 cents per pound duty on wool. By importing the light-shrinkage Australian wools, which are the kinds mostly imported, a manufacturer can get out of two pounds of unwashed skirted wool one pound of scoured wool, which is nearly the equivalent of one pound of cloth.

"It is claimed that it takes nearly four pounds of unwashed wool to make a pound of cloth. This may be true of the faulty 75-per-cent. shrink wools used in Europe, but never imported; but it is not true of the light, open, shafty, skirted Australian wools that are imported. The waste on the latter averages but slightly above 50 per cent. (A good deal is imported which shrinks only 48 per cent.). This class of wool is so well skirted on the ranch as to require little or no further sorting in the

"The clear shafty wool is all that is imported by American manufacturers. One pound of scoured, clear sorted wool, One pound of scoured, clear sorted wool, free from inferior bits and pieces, as already stated, is almost the equivalent commercial Herald.

of one pound of cloth. The manufacturer imports two pounds of such wool in the grease, paying 11 cents per pound, or 22 cents on the one pound scoured. As the McKinley bill gives a specific duty of 44 cents per pound-which is in no way assailed by under-valuations, as may be the case with an ad valorem duty-manufacturers have a clear margin of nearly 22 cents per pound pro-tection on every pound of cloth made of these light, fifty per cent. shrunk, skirted, Australian fleeces.

"Assuming that 50 per cent. ad valorem duties wholly cover the difference in wages between the foreign and American mill labor for which purpose this 50 per cent. was imposed, we find that the only margin of real protection against under-valuation is the specific duty on cloth which the free wool ad-

vocates now propose to remove.
"The only real margin of surplus protection which American manufacturers now have under the McKinley bill is the margin (be it 22 cents per pound more or less) which they now get as a compensatory duty for the

duty upon wool. "The duty on cloth was fixed under the assumption that the manufacturer paid 44 cents per pound duty on the scoured wool needed to construct one finished pound of cloth. In point of fact he pays but little (if any) over 22 cents per pound on that wool, leaving him a margin of about 23 cents per pound. With free wool he loses this. Will he favor free wool and also favor being brought into closer competition with foreign manufacturers, with only an ad valorem rate on goods that can so easily be avoided by under-valuations and false invoices?"

No wonder that certain woolen manufactures who, during the last presidential campaign, paid so much to get the permisson of congress, by a tariff law, to charge a clear bounty of 22 cents per pound on cloth over and above the bounty given them by the duty of 50 per cent object to being deprived of it so soon. The manufacturer who turns out in his factories legitimate woolen goods and the wool growers, who have the prosperity of the wool and woolen industry at heart, know that free wool will benefit both. It is such wool growers who hope to get political prestige from their labors, and such manu-facturers as believe in a tariff for bounty, included with whom are the users of shoddy and other bogus materials, who believe in the McKinley tariff on wool and woolen manufact-

Binding Twine and Cotton Ties The New York Evening Post, noticing the resolution passed by the Illinois state grange, calling for the repeal of the duty on binding twine, says: "If the agriculturists of the north are to be relieved by free binding twine, those of the south are equally entitled to free cotton ties. Northern agriculture is now prosperous; southern agriculture is not. Cotton is selling at so low a price that it hardly repays the outlay of the planter. Yet there has been fastened upon him a tax of about seventeen cents per bale to protect a more prosperous industry than his own. This tax is in the form of a duty on the iron straps with which the cotton is baled for market. Under the tariff of 1883 the duty on this indispensable article was 35 per cent. The McKinley tariff changed the duty to a specific rate of 1 3-10 cents per pound, which is equal to 104 per cent. On 8,000,000 point of throwing down everything the statement is made that only five of bales, the estimated crop of the present

> This is a just, timery and kindly suggestion by our northern contemporary. Upon what principle of justice or right can free raw materials be demanded for manufacturers, if taxes are imposed upon the appliances which agriculturists have to purchase and use in the preparation of their crops for the market? A duty of 104 per cent, upon iron ties for cotton baling is virtually an internal tax upon the labor of the cotton planter, and one levied not for revenue. but for the exclusive benefit of the home manufacturer, for no foreignmade ties will be imported while they have to pay a duty equal to their price where made.

> If binding twine and iron ties should be admitted free, so also should cotton bagging-an article lately controlled by a trust. This bagging is now subject to a duty of 1 8.10 cents per square yard, or about 30 per cent, of its cost in the foreign market. It adds fully 15 cents per bale to the expense of the cotton-planter, and this on a crop of 8,000,000 bales would amount to \$1,500,-

> Such taxes on agricultural labor and production, under a system of taxation which in every detail aims at the protection or aggrandizement of other industries, is wrongfully invidious. We trust that all the agricultural interests of the country will unite in demanding fairer treatment.-Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

> Who Gets the Plums. The Sheffield Telegraph, in a review of the trade of England, incidentally remarks that the McKinley tariff has put a stop to successful trading in Sheffield goods in the United States, and adds that if the American market

> is to be covered it will only be by offer-

ing medium-priced cutlery, and a general reduction in other articles. This ought to be very pleasant news to those people who fancy that when we injure the people we do good to ourselves. But our Americam manufacturers have been increasing the prices of cutlery ever since the passage of the McKinley law; and thus the good goes entirely to our cutlery manufacturers—not the people who buy

knives.

-Let the house promptly repeal the sugar bounty. If the senate refuses to accept the repeal or the president should veto, then the people would be compelled to meet the issue and decide for or against the policy of bounties. It is not difficult to say how they would decide, for the state of Louisiana where nearly all the sugar of the United States is produced, would declare against the bounty. The cotton raisers of that state would never conQueer sort of theme for a poet's rhyme, Warped and worn by its hundred years, Besprinkled over with stains of tears From waxen tapers of olden time, Walnut well carved by a master's hand, My great-great-grandmother's candle stand.

Gloss all gone, like the days now dead, The polish dimmed like the lustrous eyes. That once looked merry, or sad, or wise, As this by the huge four-posted bed Stood bearing the light in stick japanned, My great-great-grandmother's candle stand.

Shaky somewhat on its griffin feet, Spindled decidedly as to its legs-The funniest set of twisted pegs-Parted at center, in base to meet. Like a sort of Hermes' snaky wand. My great-great-grandmother's candle stand

Lights it held for a dauntless race. To deck for the duel, dance or ball, And maidens merry and gay withal, Blender waisted and fair of face, For mirror's aid would its help demand, My great-great-grandmother's candle stand.

Dreams of the years long past and flown, When hood and hoop and painted fan Were snares to allure the heart of man, Just as to-day is the tennis gown, All flit around, from the shadow land, My great-great-grandmother's candle stand

And clothed in a robe of spotless white, Bonny and blithe as to the bloom of haw, The dame's great-great-granddaughter-in

Stands by it now, a winsome sight.
What sweet surprise has my lady planned With great-great-grandmother's candle stand

And why from its cherished pride of place, The chimney nook, has it sought the hall? Alas! Pride goeth before the fall; To an antique dealer, for duchesse lace, My great-great-grandmother's candle stand.

-R. T. W. Duke, Jr., in Lippincott's.



Park Zoo on my way to the skating lake I cannot help thinking how those fierce beasts once gave me my severest lesson in skating. It was away up in the northern part of Wisconsin one bleak December day, years ago, that I went out to a friend's house some miles Then I knew I would probably get smooth. Bake in low, square pans. from the little town where I lived. I was only fourteen years old then, but, like every other boy in that cold climate, where ice begins in October and lasts until April, I had skated ever since

I was six years old. I took my skates along, as my friend lived near a lake, and there had as yet been no snow, which every boy knows spoils the ice. We had great fun skating for several days.

One Thursday afternoon about three o'clock I started to walk home, some six miles. Dear old Mrs. B--, Charlie's mother, carefully warned me not to leave the main road, and I promised, but I soon forgot my promise, so when I came to a path which "cut across" through the woods and which I knew would shorten my walk a mile. or so, I took it, and had not left the main road many minutes when it began to snow, so softly at first that I did not see how necessary it was to go back to the main road. Deeper into the woods I went, and faster fell the snow. My path was rapidly getting harder to follow. At last I stepped on its hard surface into the soft mass off each side. I floundered about till I got turned around. Then I tried to find the path again. It was gone! Every part seemed equally soft to my tired feet. The sun had gone down and darkness came on as I kept pushing through the ever-deepening snow. I thought every now and then to strike the path again, but no trace of it ap-

It must have been six o'clock when the snow ceased to fall. I leaned against a tree and tried to think which way home was. I began to get drowsy and would no doubt have gradually slid down into the snow and a sleep that would have ended in death had not a sound come that lifted me to my feet, erect and trembling. It was only a bark, and to a city boy might have been mistaken for the bay of a distant

me that the beasts had smelled me out. Almost before I had time to realize my danger the noise had ceased to be the howling of a single wolf. The cries were caught up and repeated from different parts of the forest as the animals gathered on the trail. I was getting weaker and weaker with the fright and the advance of night, but I plunged forward until, rising over the with selling to the people who want then said to her nearest neighbor, crest of a little hill, I saw a lake be- them; you must persuade the rest to low. To cross was to be wholly at the mercy of the wolves, whose howling by this time seemed so near that I in describing his goods so that they "Its nice to have a pass". fancied I could see them jump from be- shall seem "all things to all men," and hind the trees upon me.

Should I climb into a tree? What good would that do? In the first place, benumbed with cold as I was, how could I get up, and then how could I keep awake through the night, and a age, by energetic pushing, through the nod might mean falling to the ground? lines of venders of cigars, tobacco, lace, All this shot like a flash through my oranges and sponges. One man, with how its fortunate holder obtained it. mind. No, I said, I'll stay on the ground. But what to do? Oh, those awful howls, how near they are. Ah! what was that dark spot on the lake? In a sheltered cove the wind eddies had blown the snow to one side, leav- spirit of Mark Twain jocosity. ing a large circle of clear black ice,

the joy of a skater's heart. As I stood trembling with a new shiver at every fresh bark of the rapidly nearing wolves a passage from a and he bolted after us, shouting: "Yes,

"Wolves are afraid of fire and many persons have saved their lives by its sistant, he made off to tell the canary

I felt in my pocket and found some canaries, and might buy all there was matches. That heap of brush over in Malta, and a fine time we had with there! Under the top there must be cages until we steamed away .- Youth's some dry branches. I, tore off the Companion.

snow-covered limbs and peneath i could see dry leaves and twices

I gathered up an armful and made for the shining circle of ice, tearing out some leaves from a book in my pocket. I fixed the best "start" for a fire that experience in the woods had taught me to make. The first match set it ablaze, and, fanning it with my hat, I soon heard the twigs crackling. But the little fire would soon be out and the wolves would then be upon me. Enough wood must be gathered to keep the fire going till daylight. To get it I must go back to the shore. Oh! how I dreaded leaving the cheerful little blaze! Back in the woods the howls were growing sharper and clearer. But no time was to be lost. Four times I ran breathless to the shore and came back with great armfuls of brush and branches. The fifth time I had gone about fifty feet from the fire when I saw a dark body jump out from among the trees. I fled back to the biaze and, fascinated with terror, gazed at the leaping forms. In a moment another appeared, and then another, until a lozen were howling and dancing about a few feet away. I piled more brush on the blaze. As it flared up the wolves backed off, and sat on their haunches. So it went on for an hour or two. Then I began to get drowsy again. Once I caught myself dozing, and on waking found the fire had died down a great deal.

If I sleep, I thought, the fire will go out and the wolves will then pounce upon me.

Oh! I was so sleepy! I just wanted to lie down for a few minutes, that was all. I must sit down, anyway. I could use that bundle slung over my shoulder for a seat. I took it down and threw senses it dawned that it was my skates which I had brought along.

"If I put them on I can keep awake," was the happy thought that came like a flash from the fire. In a moment almost I had strapped them on. I glided around the fire, which was in the center of the circle, several times before I could get warmed up. Then my passion for skating awoke. I was just on the edge of learning the most difficult motions on skates, such as the cups of granulated sugar; three cups of "grapevine, single and double." "the scissors." the Central Dutch roll, backward and forward, single and double," and "figure eights" of various kinds. One after the other I went over them. When tired by one I would try another, and so rest myself. An hour passed thus and the together, putting the broken nuts in wolves came no nearer than at first. after the batter is thoroughly beaten

> last till daylight if I could only keep awake. So hour after hour I went circling its center.-Harper's Bazar. about the little blaze. The ring of steel, echoing among the trees, mingled with ful of tlack molasses, one cupful of the disappointed barking of the hungry watchers squatted on the snow.

At last the faint streaks of dawn



I WENT CIRCLING AROUND THE BLAZE hunter's camp away down the lake Half an hour later it was daylight. The sharp crack of an early hunter's gun came from near by. The wolves had been slowly backing off into the woods as the day dawned and at the sound of the gun they disappeared entirely. I waited another half hour

and then took off my skates and

walked down to the curl of smoke. I

rested at the camp several hours and

went home. When next I went out skating I surdeer hound.

But to me, a boy of the frontier, it meant the bark of a wolf—and it told practicing?" they all asked. They had reason for asking, for on that night of desperate practice I had changed from a novice into an expert. - N. Y. World.

# MISTAKEN PLEASANTRY. A Joke That Cost a Traveler Considera-

ble Annoyance. "In selling goods," said a successful

woe be to the innocent and jocose buyer who brings down upon himself the flood of such a man's pertinacity.

Says a traveler in Malta: Going to the quay, we made our passcanaries in cages, stopped us at the water's edge with:

"Want a canary, sir?" "Are they for eating?" I asked him, to get rid importunity, and in a like to give the ladies passes in these

"No, no! They are for singing."
"Ah, if that's what they're for we don't want them." A brilliant thought struck the man,

lesson in natural history rose before yes! They are for eating. Very good pie! Buy the lot!" Leaving his cages in charge of an as-

venders that here was a man who ate a mob.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE

-Salted Almonds. -Blanch the nuts. that is, throw them into boiling water, they will peel easily. Rub them through with olive oil or butter, sprinkle with salt and brown them in a moderate oven, shaking them about in the pan occasionally. Olives, almonds and cel-ery are nibbled between the changes of plates and are removed just before serving the sweet dishes. - N. Y. World.

-Before celery is used on the table it is a good plan to keep the roots, leaves and trimmings and put them in the oven when the fire is nearly out, to dry thoroughly. Then grate the roots and rub everything together through a sieve and use for seasoning. This bit economy is recommended by a Frenchman who says that in a well-regulated kitchen everything may be put to some good use, if a housekeeper is careful and "brainy."-N. Y. Tribune.

-Puree of Carrots. -Scrape and cut into very thin slices seven or eight carrots; slice a small onion and a turnip; put them into a stewpan with a bunch of parsley, a couple of bay leaves, and them in about a quarter of a pound of batter; then add the scraped carrots with a pint of water, and let all stew until tender; pour in the stock, with a little salt and two dessert spoonfuls of flour; stir it over the fire, and let it boil for twenty minutes; strain through a sieve, let it boil again for ten or twelve minutes, and serve with croutons of fried bread in the tureen. -Boston Herald.

-A list of plant stimulants will not come amiss to the busy housewife who amid her other cares brightens her table and rooms with bits of living green and flowers for holiday occasions. it on the ice. It rang out sharp and following will all help in lessening care loud as it struck. On my half-numb and labor in keeping plants healthy and strong: Lime water for pinks and carnations, stable manure and slightly warm water for callas and powdered charcoal for roses. For most bulbs, when in flower, plenty of water, fresh air when possible and careful sponging of foliage, while all the beautiful fern asks is moisture, shade and a uniform temperature.-N. Y. Times.

-Walnut Cake-One cup of milk; three-quarters of a cup of butter; two flour: three even teaspoonfuls of bak-"the outer edge," "the ing powder; three eggs; not quite a cupful of broken-up English walnuts. Beat butter and sugar together; beat the milk in slowly; beat separately the whites and yolks of the eggs; sift the baking-powder into the flour; add all through the night and I breathed more | Ice both cakes, and put one cake on top easily. I knew I had wood enough to of the other. Divide the icing into squares with the back of a knife, and garnish each nut with a half nut laid in

-Children's Plum Pudding. -One cupsuet, one teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of sweet milk, three rounding cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of ground broke over the east and I could see a cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ground cloves, one-half teaspoonful each of allspice and nutmeg, one and one-half cupfuls of raisins, and one level teaspoonful of soda. Steam three and onehalf hours. Have the ingredients measured lefore commencing to put them together, and mix as speedily as possible. The soda should be dissolved in the molasses, the suet and salt added, hen part of the flour, the spice, fruit and remainder of flour mixed together. -N. Y. Independent.

SHE HAD A PASS. And She Took Pains to Let Every One on

the Car Know It. While a Republic reporter was chatting with a well-known passenger agent on a street car the conductor came along for his nickels. A lady ou the opposite side of the car handed him an annual pass. Now annual passes on street cars are not as easily obtained as they might be, or at any rate, the reporter does not remember that he ever saw one before. This particular pass was offered to the conductor with a flourish of the hand, and an ostentatious gesture which attracted the attention of two ladies who sat on either side of the one presenting it. The passenger official quickly but very quietly said to the

reporter: "Watch the lady's action for a moment and you will understand why railroad companies do not like to give passes to ladies."

The conductor looked at the pass and handed it back to the owner, who, peeping out of the corners of her eyes was closely watching if the ladies in either side had noticed that she was riding free. Indeed they had. Curiososity, surprise and a little trace of envy was plainly visible on the faces of each lady who sat nearest, while further along the seat and across the aisle some half-dozen other ladies were looking curiously and earnestly at the woman with the pass. She took it all in in canvasser, "you must not be content a moment, enjoyed her triumph, and whose eyes were plainly saying: "Dear

> "Its nice to have a pass". That opened the conversation. The ladies were strangers a moment before, but they were not strangers now, and they chatted away briskly, both talking at the same time, but understanding each other perfectly, until every woman and at least two of the men in that car knew all about the annual pass and

The passenger official laughed as he jumped off the car with the reporter and said: "Do you wonder now that we don't

desperate interstate commerce days?"

-St. Louis Republic. A Realistic Scene. Hampton-They had the most realistic death scene at the opera house last night that I ever witnessed.

Cason-That so? Hampton-Yes. You know in the third act Bucher, who plays the part of the villain, is supposed to be killed by

Cason-Yes. Hampton-Well, last night the audience took the part of the mob. - Philadelphia Press

GOING IN THE SPRING.

The cultivators of what the New York Sun calls the stunted grain-fields of the East will hear with mixed feelings the reports of the yield that has been gathered from the farms of the Northwest. Far-seeing men, a long time ago, predicted that which we now see happening in the country northwest of Lake Superior. The yield this year has been good in many places in the western part of the continent, but amongst the largest returns reported are some from Manitoba and the Saskatchewan. Over their own signatures, a number of farmers have answered questions put to them, by a circular from the local Government, giving precise details as to the acreage under crop, the quantity of seed used, and the amount of grain harvested. The replies of some show over 50 bushels per acre, but this is exceptional. There are many over 40 and a great number have averaged 36 of wheat, with heavy yields of oats and barley. The truth appears to be, and the New York Sun explained the reason, that the soil of Manitoba and the adjacent provinces is exceptionally rich and specially adapted for mixed farming by reason of its adaptability to wheat, and from the rich grasses that grow so luxuriantly throughout the country. And the au-



thorities of these provinces have acted wisely in offering their land free to those who choose to settle on it; for the measures they have adopted for assisting new-comers, and in making no distinction between Canadians and other people. The railways, too, by giving purchasers of land a free ticket westward, have shown an appreciation of the situation. The spring will see many availing themselves of the chance offered them.

Mrs. Bacon—"What a sour look Dr Pill has." Little Minnie—"I guess he takes his own medicine, mamma."—Yonkers States-

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

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

What is that which is neither flesh nor bone, and yet has four fingers and a thumb? A glove.—Once a Week.

Don't let your children look pale and sickly. Don't keep them cross, peevish and complaining. Keep them well by occasionally giving them those dainty candies, Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

"On mamma, why does the preacher always say 'lastly' in the middle of his serways say 'lastly' in the i mon?"—Galveston News.

cellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—Christian World, London, Eng.

A NICE new umbrella is used up when it is used at all.—Philadelphia Press.

So good, convenient and cheap. The American Brewing Co. s St. Louis "A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer." Food and drink. Try it.

# MARKET REPORTS.

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	KANSAS	CIT	Y.	Jai	1.	25
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	\$3	50	@	4	2
	Butchers' steers	3	70	0	4	10
3	Native cows					
	HOGS-Good to choice heavy					2
	WHEAT-No. 2 red					8
	No. 2 hard					7
	CORN-No. 2					3
	OATS-No. 2		29	a		2
9	RYE-No. 2		78	@		7
	FLOUR-Patents, per sack				2	1453
9	Fancy				1	9
	HAY-Baled				-	54
H	BUTTER-Choice creamery		26	@		2
	CHEESE-Full cream		9	@		10
	EGGS-Choice		20	0		2
	BACON-Hams		9	0		1
9	Shoulders		7			1
			9	en		10
d	Sides		0.75	@		
9	POTATOES			20		100
i			40	0		5
	ST. LOUIS.					
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	3	50	@	4	5

Butchers' steers.... HOGS—Packing...... SHEEP—Fair to choice...... FLOUR-Choice. CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2..... RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery ..... PORK..... CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers....
HOGS—Packing and shipping..
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FLOUR—Winter wheat..... WHEAT—No.\*red...... OATS-No. 2 ..... RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery ..... PORK ..... NEW YORK. CATTLE—Common to prime...
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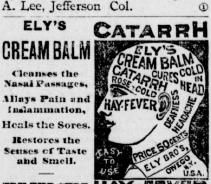
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The President's Message on the Chilian Complications.

This Country Can Stand No More Tempo izing-Chili Must Apologize or Fight-Minister Egan Upheld-It is Now For Congress to Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- The president's and the Chilian situation was transmitted to congress yesterday. It is firm in its tone and denotes no weakexing in the stand taken by the United States. The galleries of both house and senate were crowded by people anxious to hear the reading of the important document. The message is

To the senate and house of representatives. In my annual message, delivered to congress at the beginning of the present session, after a trial statement of the facts then in possession of this government touching the assault, in the streets of Valparaiso, Chili, upon the sailors of



PRESIDENT HARRISON.

The United States ship Baltimore, on the ever ing of the 16th of October last, I said: This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court of Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is separate completed and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this government together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the atwhese just expectations should be disappointed to the needless delay intervene I will by a special message bring this matter again to the astention of congress for such action as may be

In my opinion the time has now come when I thought lay before the congress and the country the correspondence between this government and the government of Chili, from the time of the revolution against Balmasocda, together with all other facts in the possection of the executive department relating to this matter. The diplo-matic correspondence is herewith transmitted, together with some correspondence be-tween the naval officers for the time in com-mand in Chilian waters and the secretary of the mavy, and also the evidence taken at the Mare Island navy yard since the arrival of the Balti-more at San Francisco. I do not deem it neces-sary in this communication to attempt any full dence. A brief re-statement of the internation al questions involved and the reasons why the esponse of the Chilian government is unsatis-actory is all I deem necessary. It may be well at the outset to say that what-

Chili in criticism of Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, the true history of this excited period in Chilian affairs, from the outbreak of the revention until this time, discloses no act on the control of the first time, discloses no act on the gart of Mr. Egan unworthy of his position or that could justly be the occasion of serious animadversion or criticism. He has, I think, on other whole, borne himself, in very trying circumstances, with dignity, discretion and courage, has conducted the correspondence with

attaity, courtesy and fairness.

It is worth while also at the beginning to say that the right of Mr. Egan to give shelter in the ration to certain adherents to the Balmacedan not been denied by the Chilian authorities, nor thus any demand been made for the sur-remater of those refugees. That there was expect need of asylum is shown by Mr. Egan's note of August 24, 1891, describing the disorders that prevailed in Santiago and the evidence of Capt. Schley as to the pil-Rage and violence that prevailed at Valparaiso. The correspondence discloses, however, that the request of Mr. Egan for a safe conduct from the country, in behalf of these refugees, was demisd. The precedents cited by him in the cor Ean government in a position to deny the right of asylum to political refugees and seemed very clearly to support Mr. Egan's contention that a safe conduct to neutral territory was a neces Sary and acknowledged incident of the asylum formal safe conduct, but by the acquiescence of the Chilian authorities, been placed on board the Yorktown, and are now being conveyed to Callso, Peru.

This incident might be considered wholly

closed but for the disrespect manifested toward The surveillance of the legation premises, which stay of the refugees therein. After the date of any annual message, and up to the time of the transfer of the refugees to Yorktown, the legation premises seem have been surrounded by police In uniform and police agents or detectives in teens' dress, who offensively scrutinized per or two occasions arrested members of the min ister's family. Commander Evans, who, by Santiago, in his telegram to the navy department described the legation as " veritable prison" and states that the rival, withdrawn during his stay. It appears, further, from the note of Mr. Egan of November 23, 1891, that, on one occasion at least, these police agents, whom he declares to be known to him, invaded the legation premises, pounding on its windows and using insulting and threatening language towards persons therein. This breach of the right of a minister to freefrom police espionage and restraint seems to have been so flagrant that the Argentime minister, who was dean of the diplomatic corps, having observed it, felt called upon to greatest against it to the Chilian minister of foreign affairs. The Chilian authorities to the control of th gradest against it to the correspondence, as will be observed from the correspondence, charged the refugees and the inmates at the legation with insulting the possible; but it seems to me incredible that whose lives were in jeopardy and whose safety could only be secured by retirement and quietness, should have sought to provoke a col-lision which could only end in their destruction. or to aggravate their condition by intensifying a popular feeling that at one time so threatened

respondence is that of the attack upon the standard of the Baltimore in the streets of Val-ceived by our men more than thirty stab ceived by our men more than thirty stab wounds, every one of which were indicted in

I am still of the opinion that our sailors were assaulted, beaten, stabbed and killed, not for anything they or any one of them had done, but for what the government of the United States had done, or was charged with having done, by its civil officers and naval commanders. If that be the true aspect of the case, the injury was to the government of the United States, not these poor sailors who were assaulted in a manner so brutal and so cowardly

Before attempting to give an outline of the facts upon which this conclusion rests, I think it right to say a word or two upon the legal aspect of the case.

The Baltimore was in the harbor of Valpa-

raiso by virtue of that general invitation which nations are held to extend to the war vessels of other powers with which they have friendly relations. This invitation, I think, must be held ordinarily to embrace the privilege of such communication with the shore as reasonable, necessary and proper for the comfort and convenience of the officers and men of such vessels. Capt. Schley testifies that when his vessel returned to Vulparaiso, September 24, the city officers, as is customary, extended the hospitalities of the city to his officers and crew. It is not claimed that every personal collision or injury in which a sailor or officer of such naval vessel visiting the shore may be involved, raises an international question; but I am clearly of the opinion that where such sailors or officers are assaulted by a resident populace, animated by hostility to the government whose uniform those sailors and officers wear and in resentment of acts done by their government, not by them, their nation must take notice of the event as one involving an infraction of its rights and dignity, not in a secondary way, as where a citizen is injured and presents his claim through his own government, but in a primary way, precisely as if its minister or consul or the flag itself had been the object of the same character of assault. The officers and Same character of assault. The olivers and sailors of the Baltimore were in the harbor of Valparaiso under the orders of their government, not by their own choice.

They were upon the shore by the implied invitation of the government of Chili and with the

approval of their commanding officer; and it does not distinguish their case from that of a consul that his stay is more permanent or that he holds the express invitation of the local gov-ernment to justify his long residence. Nor does it affect the question that the injury was the act of a mob. If there had been no participation by the police or military in this cruel work and no neglect on their part to extend protection, the case would still be, in my opinion, when its extent and character are considered, involving international rights. The incidents of the affair are briefly as follows:

On the 16th of October last Capt. Schley. commanding the United States steamer Balti-more, gave shore leave to 117 petty officers and sailors of his ship. These men left the ship about 1:30 p.m. No incident of violence oc-curred; none of our men were arrested; no complaint was lodged against them; nor did any collision or outbreak occur until about 6 o'clock p. m. Capt. Schley states that he was the first on shore and on the streets of the city until 5:30 p. m.; that he met very many of his men who were on leave; that they were sober and were conducting themselves with propriety, saluting Chilian and other officers as they me

them.
Other officers of the ship and Capt. Jenkins, of the merchant ship Keweenaw Capt. Schley as to the general sobriety and good behavior of our men. The sisters of charity at the hospital to which our wounded men vere taken, when inquired of, state they were



sober when received. If the situation had been otherwise we must believe that the Chilian police authorities would have made arrests. At 6 p. m. the assault begun and it is remarkable that the investigation by the judge of crimes, though so protracted, does not enable him to give any more satisfactory account of its origin than is found in the statement that it began between drunken sailors. Repeatedly in the correspondence, it is asserted that it was impossible to learn the precise cause of the riot. The minister of foreign affairs, Matta, in his telegram to Montt under date December 31, states that the quarrel began be-tween two sailors in a tavern and was continued in the street, persons who were passing joining in it. The testimony of Talbot, an apprentice, who was with Riggin, is that the outbreak in which they were involved began by a Chilian sailor spitting in the face of Talbot, which was resented by a knock down. It appears that Riggin and Talbot were at the time unaccompanied by others of their shipmates.

These two men were immediately beset by a rowd of Chilian citizens and sailors, through which they broke their way to a street car and entered it for safety. They were pursued, driven from the car, and Riggin was so seriously beaten that he fell in the street apparently dead. There is nothing in the reports of Chilian investigation made to us that seriously impeaches this testimony. It appears from Chilian sources that almost instantly, with a suddenness that strongly implies meditation and preparation, a mob, stated by the police au-thorities at one time to number 2,000 and at another, 1,000 was engaged in the assault upo our sailors, who are represented as resisting "with stones, clubs and bright arms." The report of the intendente of October states that the fight began at 6 p. m. in three streets which are named, that information was received at the intendencia at 6:15, and that the police arrived on the scene at 6:30, a full half hour after the asof 2,000 men had collected and that for several squares there was the appearance of a "real battlefield."

The scene at this point is very graphically set before us by the Chilian testimony. The American sailors who, after so long an examination, have not been found guilty of any breach of the peace, so far as the Chilian authorities are able to discover, unarmed and defenseless, are fleeing for their lives, pursued by overwhelming numbers and fighting only to aid their own escape from death or to succor some man whose life is in greater peril.

Eighteen of them are brutally stabbed and beaten while one Chilian seems, from the re-port, to have suffered some injury; but how serious or with what character of a weapon whether by a missile thrown by our men or by some of his fellow rioters, is unascertained.

The pretense that our men were fighting "with stones, clubs and bright arms" in view of these facts is incredible. It is further refuted the minister of foreign affairs.

But the most serious incident disclosed by the searched were absolutely without arms, only seven penknives being found in the possession of the Healthney and the control of the Healthney are the co paraiso on the 16th of October last. In my anmeal message, speaking upon the information
the back and almost every contused wound was
in the back or back of the head. The evidence
in the back or back of the day is that even the So far as I have yet been able to learn, no of the ship's officer of the day is that even the marker explanation of this bloody work has been jackknives of the men were taken before leaving

them. It was believed for an instant that the North Americans had saved themselves from popular fury, but such was not the case. Scarcely had the car begun to move when a crowd gathered around to stop its progress. Under these circumstances and without any cessation of the howling and throwing of stones at the North Americans, the conductor entered the car and, seeing the risk of the situation to the vehicle, told them to get out. At the instant the sallors left the car came a shower of stones, the conductor receiving a stone blow on the head. One of the Yankee sallors managed to escape in the direction of the Plaza Helright, but the other was felled to the ground by a stone. Managing to raise himthe ground by a stone. Managing to raise him-self from the ground where he lay, he staggered in an opposite direction from the station. In front of the house of Senor Mazzini he was again

No amount of evasion or subterfuge is able to be noticed, in this connection. that the American sailors arrested, after an examination, were, during the four days following the arrests every one discharged, no charge or any breach



MINISTER EGAN.

of the peace or other criminal conduct ha ing been sustained against a single one of them. The judge of crimes, Foster, in a note to the intendente under date of October 22, before the dispatch from this government of the following day aroused the authorities of Chili to a bet ter sense of the gravity of the affair, says:

"Having presided temporarily over this court in regard to the seamen of the United States cruiser Baltimore, who have been tried on ac count of deplorable conduct which took place

ttc."
The noticeable points here are that every sailor had been tried before the 22d of Octobe and that the trial resulted in the acquittal and return to their vessel. It is quite remarkable and quite characteristic of the management of this affair by the Chilian police authorities that we should now be advised that Seaman Davidson, of the Baltimore, had been included in the indictment, his offense being, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that he attempted to de fend a shipmate against an assailant who was striking him with a knife. The perfect vindication of our men is furnished by this report; one only is found to have been guilty of criminal

and that for an act clearly justifiable.

As to the part taken by the police in the affair the case made by Chili is also far from satisfactory. Where Riggin was killed is only three minutes' walk from the police station. And yet, according to their official report, hour elapsed after the assault began b fore the police were upon the ground. It has been stated that all but two of our men have said that the police did their duty. The evi-dence taken at Mare island shows that if such a statement was procured from our men it was ecomplished by requiring them to sign a writ ing in language they did not understand and by the representation that it was a mere declara tion that they had taken no part in the disturb ance. Lieut. McCrea, who acted as interpreter says in his evidence that when our sailors were examined before the court the subject of the conduct of the police was so carefully avoided that he reported the fact to Capt. Schley on his return to the vessel.

The evidences of the existence of an animos

ty towards our sailors in the minds of the sailors of the Chilian navy and of the populace of Valparaiso was so abundant and various as to with which they greeted every appearance of an American sailor of the evening of the riot. Capt. Schley reports that boats from the Chilian warships several times went out of their course to cross the bows of his boats, compelling then to backwater. He complained of the discourtesy and it was corrected.

That this feeling was shared by men of higher rank is shown by an incident related by Surgeon Stitt, of the Baltimore. After the battle of Placilla, he, with other medical officers of tary assistance to the wounded in the hospitals The son of a Chilian army officer of high rank was under his care and when the father discovered it he flew into a passion and said he would rather have his son die than have Americans touch him, and at once had him re-moved from the ward. This feeling is not well concealed in the dispatches of the foreign office conceated in the dispatches of the foreign omce and had quite open expression in the disre-spectful treatment of the American legation. The Chilian boatmen in the bay refused, even for large offers of money, to return our sailors who crowded the mole to their ship when they were endeavoring to escape from the city on the night of the assault. The market boats of the Baltimore were threatened and even quite recently the gig of Commander Evans, of the Yorktown, was stoned while waiting for

The evidence of the sailors clearly shows that that threats had been made against our men, and that in one case somewhat early in the afternoon the keeper of one house in which some of our men had gone closed his establishment in anticipation of attack which he advised them would be made on them as darkness

In a report of Capt Schley to the navy department he says: "In the only interview which I had with Judge Foster, who is investigating the case relative to the disturbance before he was aware of the entire gravity of the matter, he informed me that the assault upon my men was the outcome of hatred for our people among the lower classes because they thought we had sympathized with the Balmaceda government on account of the Itata matter, whether with reason or without, he could of course not admit, but such, he thought, was the explanation of the assault at that time "Several of our men sought security from the mob by such complete or partial changes in their dress as would conceal the fact of their being seamen of the Baltimore and found it then possible to walk the streets without mo-These incidents conclusively establish that the attack was upon the uniforms the nationality and not upon the men.

The origin of this feeling was probably found nition to the congressional party before it had established itself in the seizure of the Liata for an alleged violation of the neutrality laws, in the cable incident, and in the charge that Adm Brown conveyed information to Valaparaiso of the landing at Quintero. It is not my purpose to enter here any defense of the action of this government on which a full responsibility was assumed to the office leaving the uniform of their government and rearring the uniform of their government of this bloody work has been jackknives of the men were taken before leaving the ship.

We cannot consent that these incidents and the sperversions of the truth and the used to excite a morderous attack upon our unoffending saliors and the government of thill go acquit of a responsibility. In fact the conduct of this government of thill go acquit of a responsibility. In fact the conduct of this government of thill go acquit of a responsibility as assumed.

We cannot consent that these incidents and the spovernment of the government of the trust ship.

The official communications made by the execute the trust of the official communications made by the cannot consent that these incidents and these perversions of the truth and the used to excite a morderous attack upon our unoffending saliors and the government of thill go acquit of a responsibility was assumed.

We cannot consent that these incidents and these perversions of the truth and the section of the following extract from the account given of the failty she had so strongly individual action of the conclusions of the truth and the account given of the failty she had so these perversions of the truth these incidents and these perversions of the truth these incidents and the sever the truth and the section of the following extract from the account given of the failty she continued the conduct of this government of thill government of thill government of this government of the call the official continued the conduct of the fa

This, if correctly reported, shows that there were several distinct outbreaks and so nearly at the same time as to cause this confusion. The La Patria on the same issue from which

cloud our vision of this brutal work. It should be noticed, in this connection, that the Ameriing of Riggin and the fight which at that point extended to the mole, says: "At the same time in other parts of the port the Yankee sail-ors fought flercely with the people of the town who believed to see in them incarnate enemies

of the Chilian navy."

The testimony of Capt. Jenkins of the American merchant ship Keweenaw who had gone to Valparaiso for repairs and who was a witness of some part of the assault upon the crew of the Baltimore, is strongly corroborative of the testimony of our own sailors when he wave be of our own sailors when he says he saw Chilian sentries drive back a seaman seeking shelter from a mob that was pursuing him. The officers and men of Capt. Jenkins' ship furnish the most conclusive testimony as to the indignities which were practiced toward Americans in Valnaraiso. were practiced toward Americans in Valparaiso. When American sailors, even of the merchant ships, can only secure their safety by denying their nationality, it must be time to readjust our relations with a government that permits such demonstrations.

As to the participation of the police, the evidence of our sailors shows that our men were struck and beaten by police officers before and after arrest, and that one at least was dragged with a lasso about his neck by a mounted policeman.

That the death of Riggin was the result of a rifle shot fired by a policeman or soldier on duty is shown directly by the testimony of Johnson in whose arms he was at the time and by the evidence of Charles Lagen, an American sailor not then a member of the Baltimore's crew, who stood close by and saw the transaction.

The Chilian authorities do not pretend to fix the responsibility of this shot upon any particu-lar person, but avow their inability to ascertain who fired it, further than that it was fired from a who bred it, further than that it was fired from a crowd. The character of the wound as described by one of the surgeons of the Baltimore clearly supports his opinion that it was made by a rifle ball, the orifice of exit being as much as an inch or an inch and a quarter in width. When shot the poor fellow was unconscious and in the arms of a comrade who was endeavoring to carry him to a neighboring drug store for treatment.

The story of the police that in coming up the street they passed these men and left them be-hind them is inconsistent with their own statement as to the direction of their approach and with their duty to protect them and is clearly disproved. In fact Riggin was not behind, but in front of the advancing force, and was not standing in the crowd, but was unconscious and supported in the arms of Johnson when he was

The president in the concluding part of his message, after summarizing the correspondence up to a certain point,

The communications of the Chilian government in relation to this cruel and disastrous attack upon our men, as will appear from the cor-respondence, have not in any degree taken the form of a manly and satisfactory expression of regret, much less of apology. The event was of so serious a character that if the in-juries suffered by our men had been wholly the result of an accident wholly the result of an accident in a Chilian port the incident was grave enough to have called for some public expression of sympathy and regret from the local authorities. It is not enough to say that the affair was lamentable, for humanity would require that ex-pression even if the beating and killing of our men had been justifiable. It is not enough to say that the incident is regretted, coupled with the statement that the affair was not of an unusual character in a port where foreign sailors are accustomed to meet. It is not for a gener ous and sincere government to seek for words of similar or equivocal meaning in which to convey to a friendly power an apology for Valparaiso was so abundant that tarties of the assault by a mob in New Orleans examine the papers submitted. It manifested of the assault by a mob in New Orleans itself in insulting slurs towards our men as they passed the Chilian man-of-war in the boats, and in the derisive and abusive epithets Mr. Calderon, that the acts complained of were a "disgraceful and flagrant breach of duty and propriety." and that his government "regrets them as deeply as Minister Calderon or his gov-ernment could possibly do;" that "these acts have caused the President great pain and thinks a proper acknowledgement due to his majesty." He invited the Spanish consul to return to his post, guaranteeing protection, and offered to salute the Spanish flag if the consul should come in a Spanish flag if the consul should come in a Spanish vessel. Such treatment by the government of Chili of this assault would have been more creditable to the Chilian authorities; and much less can hardly be satisfactory to a gov-

ernment that values its dignity and honor. In our note o October 23 last, which appears in the correspondence, after receiving the report of the board of officers appointed by Capt. Schley to investigate the affair, the Chilian government was advised of the aspect which it then assumed and was called upon for any facts then assumed and was called upon for any facts in its possession that might tend to modify the unfavorable impressions which our reply had created. It was very clear from the correspondence that before the receipt of this note, the examination was regarded by the police authorities as practically closed. It was, however, reopened and protracted through a period of nearly three months. We might justly have complained of this unreasonable delay, but in view of the fact that the government of Chili was still provisional, and, with a tion to be forbearing and hopeful of a friendly termination, I have awaited the report, which has but recently been made. On the 21st instant I caused to be communi-

cated to the government of Chili by the Amer can minister at Santiago the conclusions of this government, after a full consideration of all the correspondence and every suggestion af-fecting the matter, and these conclusions I add here. They were stated as follows:

First-That the assault is not relieved of the aspect which the early information of the event gave to it, the attack upon the uniform of the United States navy having its motive in a feeling of hostility to this government and not in any act of the sailors or of any of them. Second—That the public authorities of Val-paraiso flagrantly failed in their duty to protect our men and that some of the police and of the Chilian soldiers and sailors were themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults upon our sailors before and after arrest. He (the president) thinks the preponderance of the evidence and the inherent probabilities lead to the conclusion

that Riggin was killed by the police or soldiers.
Third—That he (the president) is therefore
compelled to bring the case back to the position
taken by this government in the note of Mr. Wharton on October 23 last and to ask for a suitable apology and for some adequate reparasintable apology and for some adequate repara-tion for the injury done to this government.

In the same note the attention of the Chilian government was called to the offensive char-acter of a note addressed by Mr. Matta, its minister of foreign affairs, to Mr. Montt, its minister at this capital, on the 11th ult. The dispatch was not officially communicated to this not dispatch was not officially communicated to this government, but as Mr. Montt was directed to these matters. It is enough for the present purpose to say that if there was breach of international comity or duty on our part, it should have been made the subject of official complaint through diplomatic channels or of reprisals for which a full responsibility was assumed.

We cannot consent.

them. It was believed for an instant that the when it was established The good offices of until it had been settled whether our correspond-

ment of the acts of their government and no for any fault of their own. It has been my de sire in every way to cultivate friend-ly and intimate relations with the governments of this hemisphere. do not covet their territory; desire their peace and prosperity. We lo no advantage in our relations with them, except the increased exchanges of commerce upon a basis of mutual benefit. We regret every civil contest that disturbs their peace and paralyzes their development and are always ready to give our good offices for the restoration of peace. It must, however, be understood that this government, while exercising the utmost forbearance towards weaker powers, will extend its strong and adequate protection of its citizens to its officers and to its hymblest.

to its citizens, to its officers and to its humblest sailor, when made the victims of wantonness and cruelty in resentment, not of their personal conduct, but of the official acts of their govern-Top information received that Patrick Shields, an Irishman and probably a British subject, but at the time a fireman of the American steamer Keweens, in the harbor of Valparaiso for repairs, had been subjected to personal injuries in that city largely by the police, I directed the attorney-general to cause the evidence of the officers and crew of that vessel to be taken upon its arrival in San Fran cisco; and that testimony is herewith trans-mitted. The brutality and even savagery of the treatment of these poor men by the Chilian police would be incredible if the evidence of Shields was not supported by other direct testimony and by the distressing condition of the man himself when he was finally able to reach his vessel. The captain of the vessel says: "He came back a wreek; black the vessel says: "He came back a wreck; black from his neck to his hips from beating; weak and stupid; and is still in a kind of paralysis and has never been able to do duty since."

A claim for reparation has been made in behalf of this man, for, while he was not a citizen of the United States, the doctrine so long held by us, as expressed in the consular regulations, The principles which are maintained by this

government in regard to the protection, as dis-tinguished from the relief, of seamen are well settled. It is held that the circumstance that the vessel is American is evicence that the seamen on board are such; and in every regularly documented merchant vessel the crew will find their protection in the flag that covers them. I have as yet received no reply to our note of the 21st inst., but in my opinion I ought not to delay longer to bring these matters to the attention of congress for such action as may be deemed appropriate. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Chili Weokening. SANTIAGO, Chili, Jan. 28.—The Chilian government has sent a reply to the ultimatum of the United States. The reply is in effect as follows: Chili agrees to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Matta and acknowledges that its issuance was due to an error of judgment. Chili also withdraws its request for the withdrawal of United

States Minister Egan. In addition to this the Chilian government, in its answer, proposes that the affair of the attack on the Baltimore's sailors in Valparaiso be submitted to the arbitration of some neutral nation. If this proposition is not acceptable to the United States government the Chilian government suggests that the matter be submitted to the decision of the supreme court of the United States

TAMPERED WITH THE MAIL. Took Out a Letter in the Post Office Ad-

dressed to Another PARIS, TEX., Jan. 26.-Julius Ward. of this city, has been arrested by Deputy Marshal Joe McKee on a charge of intercepting a letter for the purpose of rying into the secrets of others. It appears that he called at the post office and obtained a letter addressed to the Kansas City Sun. This letter he admits that he took out for the purpose of finding out who the correspondent was, and that he gave the letter to another party, who opened the letter and who, after reading it. said he knew nothing about the matter, and let Ward read the letter and then destroyed it. Ward criminated himself by making this statement in open court during the examination of Jule Kelley, who was charged with using the mails for the purpose of blackmail. These cases have caused much comment, as it has developed that the agents of the Sun were clerks in the post office. There is a great deal of indignation among the people over the affair, and the sentiment general that the management of the Paris post office is, to say the least of it, lax.

STEAMSHIP SUNK. All But One of the Crew Escaped in Their

Night Clothes.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 26.—The towboat George W. Stone, moored at the old coal dump immediately above the Big Four incline, sunk yesterday morning, disappearing entirely in fifty feet of water. The crew all escaped in their night clothing except the watch-Marlow Coots, of Golconda, who doubtless was in the III... hold working at a possible leak, was carried down with and The fact that the smoke-stacks her. were found in an empty barge alongside warrants the belief that the boat capsized. She was reported all right by the captain up to midnight, making the cause of the accident a mystery. was the property of the Huntington and St. Louis Towboat Co., uninsured, and was in the neighborhood of fifteen years old. The unfortunate watchman leaves a widow and four children in Golconda.

Promised to Respect the Law WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The pleading with the Texas authorities by the representatives of the tobacco trust seems to have been effective. A North Carolina congressman stated that the Texas authorities had agreed to accept a plea of guilty from the indicted agents of the trust and to impose only a fine by way of punishment. A condition is attached to the agreement. It is that the officers of the trust shall promise to respect the Texas law hereafter. The agents got into trouble be. fined \$250 and costs each. They had cause of their efforts to keep Texas tobaceo dealers from handling goods manufactured by firms outside of the trust. Texas has a very strong antitrust law and such action was a violation of it. The agents who were indicted represented Missouri, Maryland

# CHICAGO GETS IT.

The Democratic National Convention Goes to the Lake City.

Fifteen Ballots Necessary to Decide the Contest-The Convention Called For June 21-The Contest an Exceedingly Lively One.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The national democratic committee met at noon yesterday in the spacious banquet room of the Arlington hotel which had been beautifully decorated by the democratic committee of the District of Columbia. Chairman Brice presided and at once introduced Hon. John W. Ross, the democratic member for the District of Columbia who delivered the address of welcome.

The call of the roll showed the various states and territories all represented.

On motion of Senator Vilas the committee went into secret session for the purpose of settling all questions of proxies and contests, it being reported that the right of C. A. Broadwater to represent the state of Montana might be contested.

Chairman Brice suggested that as the national committee was to be entertained at luncheon by the district committee at 3 p. m. it might be well to announce before going into secret session that the delegations from the competing cities would not be heard before 4 o'clock. A motion to that effect was made, but was finally withdrawn on the conclusion that this was a matter of business which should rather be settled in secret session. The committee then went into secret ession, the general public and press being excluded.

In the secret session Secretary Harrity, of the Pennsylvania central committee presented his credentials as the national committeeman selected by the central committee of that state to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. W. L. Scott. Chairman Brice had at the time of Mr. Scott's death appointed ex-Congress-James Kerr to fill the vacancy from Pennsylvania, but the state central committee of Pennsylvania formally declared that Chairman Brice had no right permanently to fill such a vacancy and thereupon selected Secretary Harrity as Mr. Scott's successor, utterly ignoring Mr. Kerr's claims. It was expected that this might provoke discussion, but Mr. Kerr announced that he would solve the dispute. "It is my intention," said he as ne stepped out of the meeting for a moment, "to relieve the situation of embarrassment by simply resigning. That will leave a vacancy and the committee can settle it without controversy by accepting Mr. Harrity's credentials or otherwise as it may seem fit. There

will be no unseemly contest." The Montana contest was settled by declaring C. A. Broadwater the regular committeeman from that state, but Mr. Mitchell, his contestant, was allowed the privilege of sitting in the room during the sessions of the committee. The latter was allowed no vote, the right of vote being accorded to Mr. Lyman, proxy of Mr. Broadwater.

When Pennsylvania was reached, Mr. Kerr formally resigned whatever claims he may have had to represent that mitteeman, was declared the successor of Mr. Scott.

These two contests being settled the committee proceeded to the selection of the date of the national democratic convention. After very little discussion Tuesday, June 21, was selected.

At the conclusion of the secret session the committee took a recess until 3:39 it being decided that the arguments for the cities should begin at 4 o'clock, each city to be given twenty minutes to present its claims, the arguments to be heard in the alphabetical order of the various cities.

At 4 o'clock the committee was again called to order by Chairman Brice and the roll of cities was ordered to be called by the secretary and each representative advanced the claims of the city he represented.

The balloting began in the evening at 9 o'clock, and the various surprising changes announced from time to time as it proceeded caused intense excitement among the adherents of the cities contending for the prize. The crowd grew impatient and anxious, and thesuspense was only relieved when Senator Barbour, of Virginia, stepping out of the convention hall, said quietly: "Chicago is the place. She needs but one vote and she will get it "

On the first ballot New York received votes; Milwaukee, 8; San Francisco, 3; Cincinnati, 3; Detroit, 3; St. Paul, 7; Indianapolis, 2; Kansas City, 13; Chicago, 1. The balloting continued without results, and with various changes, until the tenth when Chicago reached 13 votes and Kansas City dropped to 7. From that to the fifteenth ballot Chicago steadily gained. On the fifteenth ballot the vote was: Detroit, 1; St. Paul, 1; Kansas City, 2; Milwaukee, 18; Chicago, 27, and so Chicago was declared the choice of the committee.

The Funeral of Cardinal Manning. LONDON, Jan. 22.—The funeral of Cardinal Manning was held in Brompton oratory to-day. Admission was by ticket only, for it would have been impossible for the structure to contain a hundredth part of the vast crowd desirous of paying a last token of respect to the dead prelate.

Plead Guilty. GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 22.-J. B. Duke and W. A. Marburg, president and vice-president, respectively, of the American Tobacco Co., have arrived here and gone before the criminal district court, pleaded guilty and been been indicted under the anti-trust laws of Texas by the recent grand jury for conspiracy to obstruct trade by attempting to get the wholesale dealers of this city and trade elsewhere to enter into an agreement to handle the goods of the American Tobacco Co. to the exclusion of other manufacturers.