

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1892.

NUMBER 17.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

MANY petitions were presented in the senate on the 12th in favor of a loan of \$5,000,000 to the world's fair on condition that it be closed on Sunday. Mr. Dolph introduced bills providing for sea coast defenses. The appropriations are \$100,000,000 extending over a period of eleven years. Mr. Perkins introduced a bill removing the statute of limitations as to claims under the eight-hour law. Several bills passed and the senate adjourned. The session of the house was brief. A bill fixing the time for holding courts in the northern district of Iowa was reported from the judiciary committee and passed. Mr. Follmer (N. Y.) introduced a bill increasing the pension of soldiers who have lost the use of eyes or limbs, and the house soon adjourned.

WHERE the senate met on the 13th Mr. Jones, of Nevada, was sworn in for his fourth term. Bills were introduced and the bill to provide for free coinage was referred to the finance committee. After an executive session the senate adjourned. In the house Mr. Holman offered a resolution from the appropriations committee declaring against subsidies or bounties in any form to promote private industries and against extravagant expenditures, which resulted in a warm debate and was finally laid over for a day. Several resolutions calling for information as to the result of reciprocity were adopted, and Mr. Blaine offered a resolution of inquiry as to the continuation of 4% per cent. bonds at 2 per cent. After the introduction of a few bills the house adjourned.

PETITIONS were presented in the senate on the 14th and bills introduced. The bill to aid the state of Colorado in support of mines passed, and also a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of ground and the erection of a fire-proof building in Washington for the keeping of records. The house spent the entire day in debating Mr. Holman's resolution declaring that all appropriations shall be strictly limited to money necessary for carrying on the several departments of government. A motion by Mr. Holman to reconsider the vote of yesterday ordering the previous question was pending when the house adjourned.

THE senate was not in session on the 15th. In the house Mr. Holman's resolutions declaring against any appropriations in the nature of subsidies, bounties or land grants and in favor of rigid retrenchment in appropriations were debated at considerable length. The resolutions declaring against granting subsidies or bounties in money, land grants or privilege of public credit to promote special private industries or enterprises, and was adopted by a vote of 22 to 41 yeas, and the second that as extravagant appropriations lead inevitably to venal and corrupt methods in public affairs no money ought to be appropriated from the public treasury except such as is necessary to carry on the several departments frugally, efficiently and honestly administered, was adopted by 163 yeas and 88 nays. A long debate followed on the report of the committee on accounts assigning clerks to committees. The majority report was adopted, assigning thirty-seven clerks instead of the minority report assigning eighty-four. Adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A RECEPTION was given at the White house on the 14th by the president and Mrs. Harrison to the diplomatic corps, by which congress, the army and navy and all persons prominent in official life, besides many others of equal note in Washington and elsewhere, were invited.

THE Chilean developments have created a very uneasy feeling in Washington. The inactivity of congress is regarded as an ominous sign. All are waiting for the president to make a declaration.

The board of management of the United States government exhibit at the world's fair has decided to give 20,000 square feet each to the war, agricultural and interior departments and the national museum; 10,000 to the patent office, 15,000 to the post office department, 12,000 to the treasury, 4,000 to the department of state and 1,000 to the department of justice. The naval department and several important portions of other departments are provided for in other structures located on the area allotted to the government.

The world's fair dedicatory committee has decided to make a grand international ball on the night of October 13 next one of the features of the dedicatory exercises. The committee has selected Congressman W. P. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, to deliver the dedicatory oration.

For the first time since the rebellion visitors are excluded from the Washington navy yard.

It is reported that the president will send a message to congress January 21 asking permission to send an ultimatum to Chili.

SECRETARY BLAINE, for the president, has cabled condolences on the death of the duke of Clarence in England.

The president has sent to the state department the correspondence on the Chilean trouble. It is said that he will prepare a sharp message and send it with the correspondence to congress in a few days.

FREDERICK HARRISON has issued a proclamation reserving from entry or settlement the Peconic river forest reserve in New Mexico and making it a public forest reservation.

THE EAST.

THE ninth annual meeting of the New England Tobacco Growers' association was held at Hartford, Conn., on the 12th with a large representative attendance. The effects of the McKinley bill on tobacco were said to be beneficial.

The call for the national prohibition convention at St. Louis June 29 has been issued from New York.

The employees of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester Electric Traction Co. struck the other morning against an increase in hours of labor. The lines were completely tied up.

The Pittsburgh, Pa., law and order league has begun its war on Sunday newspapers with warrants for newsboys and dealers.

FIRE the other night destroyed the large mill owned by John Stohr, a shirt manufacturer, at Patisco, N. J. The loss is about \$75,000.

THE First national bank of Muncie, Pa., has been closed by order of Bank Examiner Dengler and Dela Green, the cashier arrested. When Mr. Dengler arrived he found that a portion of the vaults could not be opened and sent to New York for an expert. The man worked for five hours before getting the vault door open. It was then found that \$23,000 in money and bonds were missing. Examiner Dengler said that the affairs of the bank are in very bad shape and it looked as if the institution had been looted.

JAY GOULD denies over his own signature that he preferred charges of cutting rates against western roads. He also stated that he had not left the western passenger association.

WILLIAM C. RUGER, chief judge of the New York court of appeals, died at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 14th.

The republicans in Philadelphia are overwhelmingly for Blaine for presidential candidate.

The great Sibley seed warehouse in Rochester, N. Y., was destroyed by fire the other day.

SHORTLY before midnight of the 15th fire broke out in the Leader building at Pittsburgh, Pa., and destroyed it and the block adjoining. The total loss to the Leader is \$90,000, with \$45,000 insurance.

THE WEST.

THE Baltimore outrage investigation at Vallejo, Cal., was closed on the 13th. Capt. Schley gave a resume of the whole trouble.

HENRY CORBIN, a negro fiend, was taken from the lockup in Oxford, O., and hanged and riddled with bullets.

A CHICAGO street car was struck by a passenger train the other night and two women killed and fourteen persons injured.

ANDREW D. BISHOP, a fruit preserve manufacturer, of Chicago, has filed a suit for \$125,000 damages in the United States circuit court against the association of preservers company and its trustees, alleging that the trust forced him into the combination, but finding it to be an illegal concern he dropped out, when the trust seized his entire business and is now in possession of it.

THE heavy frosts of December have been very destructive to fruit crops and the trees in the San Gabriel valley, California. No accurate estimate can be made of the damage, but one authority places the reduction in the citron crop at 50 per cent. and some estimate the loss to be \$1,000,000.

THE Andrews Opera company's sleeper was wrecked near Brainerd, Minn., the other morning and Mrs. Andrews and her maid buried to death. Other members of the company were badly hurt.

A COAL train of twenty-seven cars, caboose and engine became unmanageable on the steep grade at Little Horse Shoe bend, east of Bainbridge, O., the other night and was wrecked. Two men were killed.

JOHN W. WICKHAM, the oldest man in Iowa, died at Ottumwa, Ia., on the 15th, aged 120 years.

THE steamers Acapulco and City of New York, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., have left San Francisco for Panama. On reaching Santa Barbara, Cal., they will be given a special trial, extending through the Santa Barbara channel, to fix their rating under the new mail subsidy schedule adopted by the postmaster-general, and also to determine the availability of the vessels as cruisers if needed in the event of war.

DETECTIVE WOODS, of Denver, now in San Francisco, who has been employed by the friends of Dr. Graves, under sentence of death at Denver for the murder of Mrs. Barnaby, has thirty affidavits from the people in that city showing that Mrs. Barnaby was not poisoned by Dr. Graves. These affidavits insinuate that Mrs. Barnaby's nurse purchased poison and that she had expressed the wish that Mrs. Barnaby would die and leave her some money.

A DISPATCH from St. Paul, Minn., said that on the night of the 14th the mercury went down until it froze. All through the northern part of Minnesota, in Manitoba, North Dakota and in the Canadian northwest the temperature ranged from 30 to 50 below zero, on spirit thermometers.

THE SOUTH.

GOV. FRANK BROWN was inaugurated at Annapolis, Md., on the 18th in the presence of the general assembly. His address related mainly to state interests.

THE failure is announced of W. H. Chaffee & Co., cotton factors, of New Orleans, with assets of \$700,000 and liabilities of \$900,000. The firm asks an extension of one, two and three years, and offers as security a mortgage on \$500,000 worth of real estate.

A RECENT dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., said that it had been raining for six days all over the state. The Alabama river was about thirty-five feet above low water mark and rising 1 1/2 feet per hour; the gas works had been flooded and the railways had suspended trains owing to washouts.

JACKSON, Tenn., was visited by an earthquake on the morning of the 15th. The shock was followed by a fearful roaring like an approaching tornado.

At Jackson, Tenn., Robert I. Chester, the oldest Mason in the United States, having joined the order in 1748, died. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812.

A LATE dispatch from El Paso, Tex., stated that the Garza revolution excitement along the border was receiving little encouragement along the Upper Rio Grande. Reports sent from there and points in New Mexico and Arizona were mere speculations.

GENERAL.

CARDINAL MANNING, the distinguished Roman Catholic prelate of England, died on the 14th of congestion of the lungs in his 84th year.

CARDINAL SIMONEI, prefect-general of the propoganda, died on the 14th of influenza. Aged 83.

A COURIER from Ascension, Mexico, reports the suppression of the revolt there and the resumption of the sway of civil law. Tuesday the stone mill was surrounded by troops under Col. Sanquinez, and after a feeble resistance the beleaguered force surrendered and were placed under arrest. The total number of captives is 107, but the leader, Romjil Sais escaped.

A DISPATCH from Rome said that the coincidence of the deaths of Cardinals Simonei and Manning so affected the pope that he exclaimed: "I feel that my hour is also approaching."

A DISPATCH from Hong Kong stated that fifty passengers from the ill-fated steamer Namlichow, which foundered off Capuchi point, carrying down with her 414 persons, were saved by fishing boats that were in the vicinity of the scene of the disaster.

A DISPATCH from Mozambique said that the Arab slave traders in Hyassaland recently combined their forces and made an attack on the British outpost at Makrangira on the southeast shore of the lake, killing Capt. Maguire, the commander of the South Africa company's force of Sikhs, Dr. Doyle, Mr. McEwan, the engineer of the company's steamer, and nine Sikhs.

The pope has sent a special letter to the cardinal archbishop of Paris requesting him to instruct the French clergy to cease all opposition to the republic and to follow to the utmost the pope's policy of conciliation.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to organize a new company to fight the American Tobacco Co. (cigarette trust).

CHRISTOPHER FURNESS, member of parliament for Hartlepool, Eng., has invited subscriptions from British ship owners to defray the cost of conveying to the Russian famine sufferers 4,000,000 pounds of flour contributed in the United States.

RUDOLPH ROGERS, the celebrated American sculptor, died at Rome on the 15th from pneumonia.

The princess of Wales and the Princess Mary are deeply affected by the death of the duke of Clarence and are under medical care. The miners congress of Great Britain has refused to pass resolutions of condolence.

THE exports from the United States in December were millions beyond the record. The business situation at every center is reported by Dun & Co. as excellent.

A COMMERCIAL convention has been signed between Portugal and Brazil by which special privileges are granted to Portuguese wines and Brazilian sugar.

RUSSIAN agents are distributing throughout Russian Poland manifestos accusing Polish land owners of causing distress by exporting corn and declaring that the czar is doing his utmost to alleviate the suffering.

THE LATEST.

THE powder mill at Central City, Ky., exploded with terrific force. The sound was heard twenty-five miles away. Seven men were killed and six injured.

ARCHDUKE CHARLES SALVATOR died at Vienna on the 18th of influenza.

THE La Abra claims occupied the senate on the 18th. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to elect the president and vice-president of the United States by direct vote of the people and Mr. Coolidge a bill for a national park on the battle field at Lexington, Mo. The world's fair was the first subject to receive the attention of the house. A resolution was introduced calling for an itemized account of the money already spent on it, which was referred. Other bills were introduced and referred.

THE hearing of Senator Quay's libel suit against the Star of Beaver, Pa., began at Beaver on the 18th. The senator was the chief witness for the prosecution.

By the fall of a bridge over the river at Tiflis, Russia, while priests were blessing the stream, many persons were crushed to death and many more drowned.

THE Minnesota supreme court has decided that the individual liability of stockholders for corporate debts may be enforced in a sequestration proceeding against the corporation and that stockholders are liable to an account to their subscribers. The decision has been rendered in connection with the famous "double liability."

A TERRIFIC explosion of natural gas, in which a fine residence was destroyed, two churches partially destroyed and about fifty houses damaged, occurred at Lancaster, O., on the 18th. Fortunately no one was injured.

THE navy department is the scene of the greatest activity at the present time. Every bureau is rushed. Secretary Tracy has ordered the Yorktown to take the refugees to Peru. Maps showing the fortifications of Chili have been sent to army headquarters in Chicago.

H. E. TANBENICK, chairman, Robert Schilling, secretary, and M. C. Rankin, treasurer, have called a meeting of the national central committee of the people's party of the United States in St. Louis February 22, to unite if possible all other reform organizations.

NORTHERN Arkansas mountaineers have lynched Mrs. Peter Baker and a neighbor named Johnson for the murder of Baker.

THE noted station Badger (216 1/2) owned by John Rowell, of Beaver Dam, Wis., and valued at \$15,000, is dead.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

State Board of Agriculture.

At the recent meeting of the Kansas state board of agriculture at Topeka Secretary Mohler spoke on his investigations in the New England states and the condition of agriculture. Joshua Wheeler on economy in the feeding of farm animals and Edwin Snyder on "live stock exchanges." A. W. Smith was re-elected president of the board; E. Herrington, of Baker, vice-president; Samuel T. Howe, treasurer, and Martin Mohler, secretary. The board adopted the following resolutions:

In view of the fact that preparations are being made for a most wonderful exhibit of the products of the world at Chicago in 1893, and in view of the fact that in order to have the state of Kansas properly represented at said exposition the movement was inaugurated in this board that has resulted in the organization of the board of managers for the Kansas exhibit, who are now at work with flattering prospects of success, we think that the indorsement and co-operation of this board should be heartily given to the board of managers for the Kansas exhibit; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the state board of agriculture, in its corporate form and also in its individual membership, shall render every possible assistance to the board of managers for the Kansas exhibit in their efforts to have Kansas worthily represented in all her vast and varied resources at the great exposition.

Miscellaneous.

Gov. Humphrey has offered a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of William Coulter, in Greenwood county. Coulter was called to his door on the night of January 9 by a loud knocking and on opening the door was shot by a person dressed as a woman.

In the county stone yard at Topeka the other morning James Fuston, colored, made an assault upon Superintendent Montgomery, who defended himself by shooting his assailant in the back. It was at first thought the wound would prove fatal, but physicians said he would recover. The negro is a regular tough.

Extensive arrangements are being made for the G. A. R. state encampment, which will be held at Atchison next month. It is expected that 1,500 delegates will be in attendance. The encampment will be composed of five departments—G. A. R., Women's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Ladies' Aid societies and Sons of Veterans.

Two bad fires occurred at Topeka the other morning. One damaged the residence of P. G. Noel, president of the First National bank, to the extent of \$1,000, and the other burned the building occupied by the George W. Reed Publishing Co. The loss to the Reed Publishing company was \$15,000; no insurance. Several other parties also lost heavily.

The largest suit ever commenced in Wyandotte county was filed the other day in the court of common pleas by the North-western Construction Co. against Jay Gould for \$225,000, and writ of attachment for that amount was issued against the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific roads. The suit is to recover a balance alleged to be due upon a deal made several years ago, in which the amount involved was \$3,000,000.

The report of the operation of the penitentiary and mines at Lansing for December shows the receipts for the month to have been \$9,857.88. The largest items are: Coal sales, \$5,877.10; convict labor, \$2,957.23; boarding United States civil prisoners, \$683.25. The expenses amounted to \$10,877.80. The largest items are: Salaries, \$5,401.90; boarding, \$3,054.50. The coal mine was quite profitable, and 152,734 bushels were mined. Of this 57,439 bushels were sold and 65,205 furnished to state institutions.

At a late meeting of the western association of wholesale nurserymen at Topeka resolutions were adopted asking the co-operation of all fruit growers in the Mississippi valley to unite in an effort to have stringent quarantine and inspection laws passed to prevent the importation of diseased fruit from California, which threatens the fruit interest and endangers the health of the people. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. T. Kelsoy, of St. Joseph, Mo.; vice-president, E. H. Blair, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary and treasurer, U. B. Pearson, of Fort Scott, Kan.

The board of railroad commissioners rendered a decision recently in the case of the wholesale grocers of Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina and Arkansas City against the Santa Fe, Rock Island, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Frisco railroads. The complaint of the grocers was that they were being discriminated against in rates on sugar, fifth-class rates in and distributing rates out. They asked that the seventy-five mile eastern limit be abolished. The board ordered that on and after February 1, 1892, the following fifth-class rates be established: Wichita and Hutchinson, 29 cents; to Arkansas City, 33 cents; to Salina, 35 cents.

The preliminary examination of the nine prisoners charged with complicity in the murder of Sheriff Dunn and the plot to assassinate Judge Botkin was begun before Justice M. T. Gibson at Liberal on the 14th. The prosecution was conducted by County Attorney Beauchamp, assisted by R. M. Painter, of Meade, and the defense was in charge of Judge Ellis, of Pratt, assisted by Thomas Marshall, of Grant county, and Richard Griggs, of Meade. The men arraigned were Rowen Chase, Jy Orner, Lee Estes, C. Anderson, J. J. Leach, Charles Orner, Sam Minton, Bob Hutchinson and Hiram Hanker. Charles Orner and Hiram Hanker were released.

DEMOCRATIC FEAST.

Annual Dinner of the New York Reform Club—Senator Vilas Speaks Words of Wisdom.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The annual dinner of the Reform club was held Saturday night at Sherry's. E. Anderson, the presiding officer, said that the choice of the democracy of the nation for the presidency would be the choice of the people of the state of New York.

Chairman Anderson then introduced William F. Vilas, senator from Wisconsin. He responded to the toast of "The Presidency in 1892." He said the subject was being considered by millions in the streets and in the columns of the press. The way to win the national government was the good old fashioned democratic way of honesty deserving that trust at the hands of the people as their wisest choice for their own good, and the unerring public judgment would best discover that deserving in faithful adherence to the democratic party. It was for the democratic party to win it would. Tariff reform and free silver coinage were no twin brothers. "We do not," the speaker went on, "look upon the democratic party as the be all and end all of endeavor but as a great instrumentality for the benefit of our country. We want no platforms for the sake of words; we do not care to formulate a policy merely to win an election, but we want to win an election to execute a wise policy. The democratic party must lead and win these reforms or years of despairing will pass over our heads. Now is the day and now is the hour. Man and brethren of New York, it is upon you in this hour of national exigency to decide whether the democratic party shall go forward to a great end, to true prosperity by the establishment of justice and the equal rights of all. I believe, I feel, we shall not lose patriotism and determination will subdue differences, repress ambition, guide our obvious counsel and we may hope to see the democratic party true to its name and origin, sincere in heart and strength, in purpose wisely gathered, in harmonious co-operation beyond a leader, loved and trusted by the people to go forward to a deliverance of labor, the protection of our prosperity, the country's honor and glory by the establishment of justice and equal rights for all and we shall see the fifth century of the new world to begin with a firm, advancing step by the great republic in that path of human progress where with flashing orbs the queen shall head the grand procession around the world."

Congressman Springer was the next speaker. He set forth the policy to be pursued in the house this session, and said that a general revision of the tariff by this congress was impossible. He urged all democrats to use every effort to secure a democratic president and a democratic congress.

Congressman Breckinridge, of Arkansas, was the third speaker. He declared that the only issue was the tariff. "Our exports have exceeded our imports, presumably an evidence of profit, by nearly \$130,000,000. Yet the commercial failures for the past twelve months are roughly \$193,000,000, compared with the much talked of hard year before, an increase of 13 per cent., and for the same period the failures have increased 16 per cent. If under conditions exceptionally and phenomenally favorable we have these results, what will be the condition of our country with normal crops in Europe and normal crops and prices here? What is the plain remedy for all this? It is radically reform the tariff." Hon. M. D. Harter, of Ohio, spoke on the silver question. His remarks were very emphatic. Unlimited coinage of silver would contract the currency, while at the same time it would debase it. The volume of money was increasing at a rate, including gold and silver, of between \$90,000,000 and \$100,000,000 a year. Free coinage would cause a starting decrease. "Under the present system," said he "the \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 of annual profit goes into the public treasury. Free coinage of silver is simply a trick of the silver producer by which he hopes to transfer the huge annual sum from the vaults of the United States treasury into his own coffers. He declares that the free coinage of silver would defraud the mechanics, the farmers, the working people and in short the rank and file of the country.

Congressman Warner said in brief: "It is the essential of the tariff that it is levied on consumption and not on wealth—that it is paid in the increased price of whatever the citizen finds it necessary to have. We are told that protection and not revenue is the consummate flower of the tariff system. By whom is it directed? Whom does it leave self-free? The great majority of our self-supporting citizens earn their livelihood by selling the one commodity of which they have to dispose—their labor—and by buying with their earnings the goods of others. Free trade is flesh and blood so that the employer may get it as cheaply as possible. Protection is merchandise that the labor may be forced to pay more for it. Such is the contrast as invariably as it is famous, that protection constantly offers us."

Aranas Pass Freight Handled.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 18.—The International & Great Northern railroad at this point has commenced handling freight for the San Antonio & Aransas Pass which has accumulated since December 28, when the strike started on the latter road. Railroad men here think this is the end of the strike.

THE PRINCE DEAD.

Death of Albert Victor, Heir Presumptive to the Throne of England—A Break in the Royal Succession.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, duke of Clarence and Avondale and earl of Athlone, elder son of the prince of Wales, and after his father, heir to the throne of England, died at 9 o'clock yesterday at Sandringham hall, residence of the prince of Wales, near Lynn Regis, Norfolkshire. Death was caused by pneumonia, growing out of an attack of la grippe. The young prince had been ill but a few days.

On receipt of the news the lord mayor gave orders to have the great bell in St. Paul's cathedral tolled.

The bells in St. Paul's are never tolled save on the occasion of the death of an heir to the throne, and therefore no further information was necessary for the people of London to make them aware that, after a gallant struggle, the duke had finally succumbed.

The announcement of his death caused far less commotion in the city than was expected, but this was no doubt due to the fact that nearly everybody had given up hope Wednesday.

The bells in Westminster abbey were tolled from 12 o'clock until 1.

The news of the death of Albert Victor was early broken to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, to whom he was to have been married in February. She was of course greatly prostrated. Albert Victor was 23 years old.

By the death of the duke of Clarence and Avondale, the next person to the throne of the prince of Wales in direct succession is PRINCE GEORGE, to the throne is Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert of Wales, brother of the duke. He was born June 3, 1865. He soon displayed a predilection for naval affairs, and, after serving in minor capacities, was appointed, in March, 1890, to the command of the new gunboat Thrusch; while on this vessel he was attached to the British North American squadron. In August he was promoted to commander of her majesty's fleet.

The death of prince Albert Victor does not remove a shining light from the royal circle. The English people did not like him and they seriously disliked the thought of ever having to endure him as king. He was born at Frogmore, January 8, 1864.

The duke's betrothal with the princess of Teck was regarded as a good royal move, as the princess has a popularity that would have insured a parliamentary allowance of liberal proportion.

The following is the text of a cable message sent to Minister Lincoln by Secretary Blaine:

Lincoln, Minister, London: Express deep regret and sincere condolences of the president by reason of the lamented death of the duke of Clarence and Avondale. BLAINE.

THE SIOUX RESTLESS.

A Sullenness Among the Indians That is Not Reassuring.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 15.—Everything is quiet here so far as appearance goes, but there is no denying the fact that there is a general dissatisfaction among the Indians, who, as a rule, spent all their money last summer and fall in making ghost shirts and arrows. There has not been a great deal of danger until the recent cold weather. The Indians claim to be dancing the "Omaha," but those who have the best opportunity of knowing say that the dance is a mixture of the Omaha and ghost dance, retaining all the principal features of the latter. A lot of the Indians left here last fall to visit the place where the Messiah made his appearance, and have but recently returned, but all the efforts of interpreters have failed to elicit any information from them concerning their trip. No one anticipates any immediate trouble, but there is a sullenness among those that participated in the hostilities last year that is by no means reassuring. They are jealous of anything being said or written about their movements, and but recently threatened to boycott a trader who had told some one they were buying so much white cloth for the purpose of making ghost shirts that it was hard to keep it in stock. In the annals issued this year there have been no blankets, boots or shoes, owing, it is believed, to the blankets being condemned. But to the Indian's way of thinking it is another breach of faith, and now comes the land decision of Attorney-General Shields, which does not suit the Sioux. They claim the mixed bloods as their children, and declare that if the land is not to belong to their children it does not belong to them, and that the government is only letting them claim and hold it by sufferance. Young-Man-A-Fraid-of-His-Horses was heard to say in regard to the decision: "Not until after I am dead can they take the mixed bloods from us." All the other leading chiefs express similar views upon the subject.



Now, this is what I call ridiculous. Ned? asked Grace, as her brother threw down a newspaper. "Oh, the stories these newspapers tell. I've been reading about those burning forests up north, and here is one about people barely escaping with their lives from a house."

play with her at our playhouse—made with acorn cup dishes and hollyhocks and elder dolls. If she came to where we swung in the vine swing I went away. Even at home my hateful feeling towards Susan pursued me. I was always afraid of some one saying something about my spelling so that I should have to tell that I was no longer the best one in the class.

I shall never forget the look on her face as she turned to us. "Come," she cried, in a tone that made us jump. "No—don't wait for bonnets."



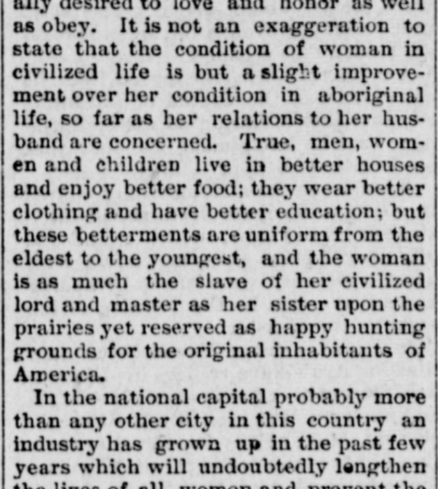
flame, and it leaps over wide clear spaces in which men think themselves safe. The schoolhouse stood under a hill. The wind had suddenly changed, bringing the fire up on the other side and down upon us before we had dreamed of its being so near.

of it because we know it is by faithful study. Think of my listening to that, children! Then she said: "It is nice to have some one who keeps so near her as Susan. Such good scholars should be good friends. Let's see your tickets, Polly."

HOUSEHOLD DRUDGERY.

The Subject Discussed by Our Washington Correspondent.

The Bright Idea of a Washington Negro and Its Excellent Results — Meals Furnished Twice a Day at Very Low Rates.



In figuring up the household expenses for the past year and the prospective cost of living for the new year just commencing, the average husband and father will be likely to omit from his calculations the wear and tear and waste of muscular energy, nervous force and gentle life of the wife and mother of the family; and yet if these factors could be dealt with, in dollars and cents, they would far exceed the other expenditures which are often-times so carefully watched and so grudgingly met.

There are several caterers in this city who have built up the business of supplying people with meals at their residences. Nowhere else in the world probably is there such a large catering business done as here, for our citizens are in the habit of relieving their minds as far as possible from all cares, domestic or otherwise, in order that they may devote their time and talents to society and social pleasures.



to him that several neighbors and society friends were in a similar predicament, who might be pleased to have similar relief, and he tendered his services to them; so that within six months' time he found himself acting as a market-man for no less than a score of different families. Thereupon he evolved the idea of not only purchasing the food but preparing it for the tables of his patrons; and as soon as this subject was broached it almost immediately met with a favorable reception.

end soon discovered that competitors were in the field. The business has grown so rapidly since that time, and the services performed are so superior for the price paid, that there is at present no reason why any home in any part of the city should not have this method of living. There is one caterer here who offers two meals a day for one person for six dollars a week; or for four dollars a week he will serve one person with dinners only.



One of the chief explanations of the increasing popularity of the northwest of this continent for farming operations is the diversity of country which it offers. Nature has so fashioned it that every branch of farming in the temperate zone has been provided with a locality. And the extent of country adapted to agriculture is a revelation to those who, not many years ago thought that Minnesota was the boundary of agricultural land and that wheat-growing was doubtful even in Minnesota.

IN A COFFEE HOUSE.

The girl in the sky-blue dress had a pain in her back, and she wanted to go home, but the manager wouldn't let her off.

When a lady on Davenport street opened her side door in answer to a knock she found a shivering specimen of the genus tramp there.

RUSHING FOR THE LAND.

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quality of her harvest. Assinibolia, though more sparsely settled, makes a proportionately good showing, and Alberta is not only increasing the number and quality of the beaves shipped to Europe, but is importing young steers from the East to be fattened on the rich grasses of the country, which ripen early and remain juicy and sustaining throughout the moderate winter of those plateaux.

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The girl in the sky-blue dress had a pain in her back, and she wanted to go home, but the manager wouldn't let her off.

When a lady on Davenport street opened her side door in answer to a knock she found a shivering specimen of the genus tramp there.

HIGH LIFE AND LOW.

Mr. Benjamin Brown,
Of a far western town,
Was the son of a man who made millions in
pork;
A helpmate to gain,
Of immaculate name,
This Crown Prince of Piggdom came to New
York.

Miss Cortland Van Goe,
With a tall pedigree,
And a pocketbook very alarmingly short,
In society's swim
Met the western Benjamin,
The poor chap was struck and commenced to
pay court.

You think that you know,
How my story will go;
He'll marry the lady and all will be well.
Oh no! You're away off,
For the Baron Grimoff
Thought he scented a fortune and married the
bebe.

Well, we seldom attain
What we struggle to gain,
For the Baron got left and in poverty died.
Mr. Benjamin Brown,
In his own one-hoss town,
Found a girl to his liking and made her his
bride.
—Robert Gilbert Welsh, in Jury.



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CHAPTER XIII.—CONTINUED.

Trembling and obedient, the young
girl accompanied him. For a time
neither spoke, then her pent-up emotions
found vent.

"Oh, Mr. Bladon," she said, "how
can I ever find words to thank you for the
noble service you have done me this
day?"

Bladon looked wistfully at the sweet
face.

"Would this mind of an old man asking
a question? 'Tain't right, I know, to
put a young girl to the blush, but—"

"Ask me what you will, and I will
answer you without reserve."
There was no doubting the truth that
shone from those velvet eyes.

"Which, then, of those two lads was
thy sweetheart?"

"So help me Heaven, neither!"

"What?"

"The one, I hated, scorned, loathed
the very presence of; the other I loved,
but not with a love which you mean—"

"Which one, my pretty?"

"There was a depth of tenderness in
the old man's voice.

"Why, poor George Arundel, of
course," she said with all simplicity.

"And now, lass, speak fearlessly, as
between an old man and a young maiden,
be there anyone thee dost love in the
way I mean?"

Though the crimson blush dyed her
cheek, she never faltered.

"Yes, Mr. Bladon, there is one I love
in the way you mean."

"Thank God!" was all the old man
said, but the light in his face showed
the relief he felt.

Just as they reached Dolman's door,
he held out his horny hand to the girl
and said with some emotion:

"I didn't like thee, lass. I couldna
bear the sight of thee; but all that has
passed now, an' you'll try to forget the
wrong I've done thee?"

"I shall remember nothing but the
debt of gratitude I owe you."

"You see," Bladon went on in con-
trite apology, "it was thy name that first
set me against thee."

"What, Wanda?"

"Aye, lass. There was a Wanda once
as wrought a bitter wrong to my lad's
father—a cruel, hard woman, as wrecked
a noble life."

"You mean George Arundel's moth-
er?"

"I do, lass. An' strange to say, you
are her very image. Only there's a soft-
ness about thy pretty face there never
was on her'n."

"Was she—"

"Nay, nay," Bladon interrupted, hur-
riedly, "thee mustna ask questions.
George's mother be nothing to thee, lass,
an' never will be. Never tell the
young master I ever mentioned her
name to thee. Forget I ever let my old
tongue wag as I've done to-day; for
least said is soonest mended, an' I
wouldna regret the bit of confidence
I've put in thee."

"And you never shall," she said
sweetly as they passed into the house.
But, from that time forth, William
Bladon had always a kindly smile and
a gracious word for the pretty teacher.

CHAPTER XIV.

HARRY COMES HOME.
Alphonse Damien's strength was laid
low now. Popular opinion was stronger
than the bonds he held over Squire
Robison, and that worthy, seeing no
way to wriggle out of his dilemma re-
luctantly signed his commitment to the
State lunatic asylum, while even
James Dolman kept discreetly in the
back-ground and offered no remon-
strance.

It was not long before Mrs. Evesham
was established in the Dolman household,
a tender nurse to the sick man, who con-
trary to expectations, gave rapid signs
of amendment.

And herewith, Mr. Dolman's line of
conduct was truly remarkable. He
seemed to have utterly turned his back
on the interests of his quondam patron,
loading him with abuse and even refus-
ing to recognize his insanity as an excu-
se for his misconduct. Then, too, he
crawled in obsequious humility before
the blind man's friends, especially the
stout old servant, who regarded him
much as a mastiff might have looked
upon a wandering cur. The "grylls"
grumbled at the additional work in the
household, but when Martha ventured
an objection, his answer was terse and
eloquent:

"You're more'n twenty-one years of
age," he snarled, "an' can earn yer own
livin' of yer want to; but while yer bid-
den in my house you'll du my biddin', an'
my orders is that Mrs. Evesham shall
du as her durn please, an' likewise Mr.
Bladon, whom the Lord love an'
prosper."

Thus a week passed. Each day the
physician had a more hopeful report of

his patient. It was beyond all doubt
that George Arundel would weather
the storm, and the silver lining seemed
at last coming to the cloud.

Cheered with these glad tidings,
Wanda's spirits revived; but there was
another reason why the rose should
come back to her cheek again and the
elasticity to her footsteps.

"Wanda, dear," Mrs. Evesham said to
her one morning, as she was preparing
for school. "Have you forgotten that
Harry is coming to-day?"

"Forgotten! Had she for one single
moment since the first shock of George
Arundel's calamity had been assuaged
thought of anything else?"

"And I was thinking," the elder lady
continued, "that he might walk up to
the schoolhouse and fetch you home."

"It would be very nice," was all she
could say.

"Why, child," Mrs. Evesham de-
clared, "you don't appear to be very en-
thusiastic about it! It's a long time
since you saw Harry, and I should have
thought you would have been delighted
at the suggestion."

Then the foolish little thing must
needs burst out crying and vow with un-
necessary ardor that she was dying to
see the dear lad again, whereupon Mrs.
Evesham's eyes were opened and there
was a grave, anxious look in them as
she kissed the girl's sweet face and
bade her hurry through with the after-
noon's exercises.

Poor little trembling thing! How
miserably she played the schoolma'am
during the long hours which intervened
between her and happiness. I am
afraid if Squire Robison could have

seen the way she allowed the children
to "carry on" he would have been dis-
abused of the idea that Havana enjoyed
the smartest teacher in the county.

Once in that very schoolroom she had
with nervous expectancy awaited the
coming of George Arundel, and now her
being was thrilled with anticipations of
a very different character.

She had sent the restless children
away an hour before the time for clos-
ing school. She had waited and pant-
ed, and flushed, and paled, and—at last
he came.

At last they stood face to face, both
her hands in his, the hot blood mantling
her cheeks and the teltale, down-
cast eyes scarce daring to raise their
lids.

"Harry!"

"Wanda!"

Yet not one word of the burning love
each bore for the other. Harry Evesham
too proud to claim the girl's affec-
tion, till his prospects were more as-
sured—she, trembling lest she should
betray her fondness, for she felt that it
was almost criminal to even love the
son of her benefactor in secret. Thus,
these two, after a long parting met once
more, neither knowing what the other
suffered, and each for the other resolved
for the sacrifice.

They strolled down the sandy lane
arm in arm—sandy, I say, for though
the snow lay like a white sheet on all
the rest of the surface of the country,
there was always a bare spot near the
schoolhouse; and, for that very reason
the children hurried away to more
favored localities, and the road was de-
serted.

I do not know that the weather was
particularly charming that afternoon—
in fact I believe a disagreeable east
wind was blowing—but to this infatu-
ated young couple it seemed as if they
were drinking into their lungs the
balmy breath of the Hesperides.

"This is the last stroll we shall have
together for many a day, Wanda—I am
going abroad."

"Abroad!" Wanda says, with a fool-
ish trembling.

"Yes, and for your sake."

"For mine—impossible."

"It is strange, is it not? But none the
less true. You see Mr. Hardcastle and
I have been on more familiar terms
than men in our relative positions
usually are, and in the course of our
talks I have told him your history."

"Oh, Harry."

"Yes, dear, and he—like the big-
hearted, glorious fellow he is—has set
his mind on unraveling the mystery
which surrounds your birth."

"Mr. Hardcastle has done this?"

"Oh, you must not be surprised. I
think he saw how interested I was
about everything that concerned you,
and—"

"Go on, Harry."

"And, well, perhaps partly for my
sake, he has determined to forget out
everything; and, with this view, is send-
ing me to England to play detective."

"How good, how kind." Tears were
in her voice.

"Is he not? So, my dear, you see we
must not waste the moments. I have
really come down here to gather all
possible details of your early life. Try
hard, Wanda, and think of anything
that might be useful to me."

"I know what you mean—you want
me to remember scenes and circum-
stances prior to my arrival in New
York."

"Exactly."

"And that I cannot do, for oh, how
often have I racked my brain to conjure
up the past. You see, I was such a lit-
tle thing."

"Still," Harry urged, "you were old
enough to have impressions, and I have

read in books that the incidents of child-
hood, though for years forgotten, will
suddenly flash on the memory if some
associating circumstance presents it
self."

"Ah, that is strange, Harry, and in-
duces me to tell you of an occurrence
which happened the other day."

"Say on, and remember that in a case
like this nothing is too insignificant."

"Well, then, poor Mr. Arundel was at
his worst, and that executive servant of
his, old Bladon, was standing at the top
of the stairs watching the doctor de-
scend, for he had just left the sick man's
chamber, and he shook his fist at the
retreating figure of the medical man and
muttered: 'Nowt but book learnin',
and precious little o' that, I should say.
Oh, for twenty-four hours of Nurse
Marty and her herbs!' Nurse Marty!
The words sounded so familiar that I
knew they struck a chord in my memory,
and I sat in my chamber and thought.
Suddenly it seemed to me as though I
saw a vision of a woman's face—a sweet,
sad face, which smiled on me—the face
of an elderly woman, Harry, who yet
did not look old, for all her snow-white
hair and furrowed forehead. But the
most extraordinary thing about her ap-
pearance was a patch of black silk she
wore over her left eye. It was very ab-
surd of me to conjure up such an apparition,
but—"

"No, no, I am convinced it was a
reminiscence," Harry interposed. "But
had you no other day-dreams?"

"Yes, my imagination pictured an
old stone house covered with ivy and a
great porch in front of it, reaching al-
most to its roof. What was so odd
about it, was that there was a flight of
steps, which led to the porch, whose
floor was on a level with that of the
second story of the house."

"Strange, indeed; but they built
many such houses in England in Queen
Elizabeth's days."

"In England? Ah, Harry, then you
do attach importance to my vision?"

"Of course I do. Now try if you
cannot think of something more to tell
me."

"No, I have told you all, Harry,"
Wanda said, with a dreamy wonder in
her eyes.

How swiftly the hours passed! It
seemed impossible to her, as she stood
that night in the moonlight with both
her hands in Harry's wishing him good-
bye. She had him for just that minute
all to herself, for Mrs. Evesham had
bade her boy retire in her own chamber
and had adieu to her place beside
George Arundel's couch and of course
the Dolmans were all in bed. True,
old Bladon might be prowling about,
but there were no signs of his immedi-
ate presence.

Good-by! Words at all times so bad
and bitter; but to-night how much they
mean to her—the death-knell of her
day's happiness.

He stoops and looks down on the face
so beautiful with the moonlight playing
on it.

Sorely he is tempted to speak but
stern duty interposes. What right has
he to ask so radiant a being to bind her
life to his? But who could resist the
tender pleading of the blue eyes which
look into his one moment and then are
downcast.

"Wanda!"

How strange his voice sounds to her;
yet in his passion-laden tone there is
still the sweet euphony he always gives
her name.

"Good-by, Harry!" With quivering
lips she speaks and can scarce repress
the sob which almost chokes her.

With a low cry he draws her to him
and holds her in his embrace.

"Wanda, I love you!"

All trembling she hears the word and
buries her face on his shoulder.

"Speak, Wanda! Only once—say you
love me."

Slowly, reluctantly, she raises her
face: it is pale no longer but crimson
with maiden bashfulness.

"Yes, I love you, Harry," she mur-
murs almost inaudibly, with a faint,
long-drawn sigh.

"I never believed such happiness
could be mine," he vows with ecstasy.

"Then, do so now, dear," she whis-
pers, as with closed eyes she kisses his
face.

An hour! Is it an hour, or a minute,
or a year?—this dream too sweet for
words to picture.

Then the mother must be told. The
gentle, loving mother, who has borne
so much for them both. Pshaw, Wanda,
you need not tremble so, you need not
shrink with a great fear of the supposed

wound the young man's feelings, but he
knew the task must not be shirked.

"Now, Master George," he began, in
an agony of apprehension, "you mustn't
take on, but I've a bit of news for thee,
lad, as wunnot perchance be welcome."
"You mean Miss Arlington's engage-
ment to young Evesham?" came the
question, so calmly and deliberately ut-
tered that Bladon gazed in stupefied
wonder.

"Why, yes," he said, "that's what I
meant; but how came thee to hear of
it?"

"Her mother told me yesterday. Oh,
dear old friend, don't look so woebe-
gone. One would think that you were
the deserted lover to see your long face.
It is a thing for us all to rejoice at, that
the sweet girl has won the love of such
a sterling fellow as Harry Evesham."

"But I thought you loved the lass
thyself?"

"Loved her; of course I did, and shall
love her as long as I have sense to ap-
preciate the sweetness of her character."
"An' yet you give her up so quietly.
Why, when I was a lad—"

"You were a terrible fellow among
the lasses, I don't doubt, Bladon; but I
am afraid you cannot quite understand
my feelings for Miss Arlington—I hard-
ly can myself. You see I was not so
far wrong when I told you she was to
be nothing more than a sister to me."

"No," said Arundel calmly, "for I
have not lost her yet. I do not think
Harry Evesham will refuse to let her
still be my loving friend and sister."

"Like as not," Bladon confessed, but
the reflection did not give him unal-
loyed pleasure. It was bad enough for
the young master to be smitten with the
charms of a pretty girl, but to carry his
devotion to her fireside, when she was
a married woman, was a proposal be-
yond the old man's philosophy.

Weeks passed by, and George Arun-
del was pronounced sufficiently recov-
ered to return to his lodgings in Glas-
tonbury. Of course Dolman was mag-
nificently recompensed for all the trouble
he and his family had been put to,
and candidly confessed that he did not
mind how often he turned his house
into a hospital, under similar circum-
stances.

Things had settled down into their
old groove. The sunshine of early
spring was already loosening the ice-
barriers of the big river, and the chil-
dren were looking forward to the
emancipation of a long holiday, when
an event occurred that was of so start-
ling a nature that it completely changed
the aspect of affairs, as far as Wanda
Arlington was concerned.

This was none other than the pay-
ment of the sum of ten thousand dollars
to her order in the First national bank
of Glastonbury. There was no clerk to
the payee. The bank officials in New
York who had transmitted the draft
declared that it was sent in the regular
way of business at the request of a per-
fect stranger.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT

THE OLD VAGRANT.

Wary and old, here let me die—
Here in this ditch, I care not how.
He is drunk! the passers-by may cry,
I do not want their pity now.

'Tis so, save when with shuddering glance
And scarce a pause, their souls they throw:
Why stop to lose the play, the dance?
Pass on, for I can die alone.

Yes, here to time I yield at last,
Since hunger can no longer kill;
I once did hope when youth was past,
My age some sheltered nook might fill.

But in no refuge was there room,
So many wretches houseless roam!
The streets through life have been my doom;
So, after all, I'll die at home.

When young, to those who earned their bread,
"Teach me your trade," I used to say;
"We scarce find work ourselves," they said;
"My lad," and turned away.

Ye rich, who bade work, nor saw
How hard I strove, ye gave, 'tis true,
My crust of bread, my couch of straw;
I dare not lay my course on you.

I might have robbed—I begged instead;
The greatest theft I can recall,
"Go and buy an apple or my head,"
That overhung some garden wall.

Yet, what has such an evil look,
That into jail I oft was thrown:
The only wealth I had, they took;
At least the sunshine was my own.

What country has the poor man? None?
How shared I in your corn and wine?
The battles by your soldiers won—
Your arts, your commerce were not mine,
Yet, when beneath the stranger's rule
The price of France was crushed and low,
I went! 'Twas like a thoughtless fool,
For rich and generous was the foe.

If we, indeed, mere vermin are,
'Twere wise to crush us ere we sting;
If men, Oh! teach us—wiser far—
How from our lives some good may spring.
Worm that I am, had human aid
Or guidance reached me, ever I
Might here have labored, loved and prayed,
Where now I leave my curse and die.
—From the French, of Beranger.

Two Single Tax Criticisms Criticized.

Taking first the argument that "the
theory derives all its vitality from the
principal of confiscation," it must be
plain to everyone who will stop a mo-
ment to consider, that the tax levy
against any persons possessing im-
provements and personal property, or
either of these, of equal values to their
land holdings, would not be increased
by the adoption of the proposed sys-
tem, as the abolishment of taxation on
one-half their property would compen-
sate them for the increase rate on the
other half, since all forms of property
are at present taxed at the same ad-
valorem rate. Admitting however, that
those who had recently purchased more
land than they could adequately im-
prove might not find the increase of
business actively due to the absence of
taxation on products sufficient to en-
able them to dispose of their land
holdings at cost, plus the additional
tax levy, the system might be said to
involve confiscation. But it is useless
to think of effecting any reform with
exact justice to all. We are, strictly
speaking, never called upon to choose
between absolute justice and injustice,
but between a greater and a less in-
justice.

The hardship the inauguration of the
single tax in the manner suggested
might bring about to the class named
could certainly be no greater, if nearly
as severe, as every change in our im-
port tariff schedule, whether wise or
unwise, and every prohibitory game or
fishery law.

It has been further objected that the
single tax could not be adjusted equit-
ably, as there are some improvements
which become so incorporated with the
soil that it is impossible to estimate
their value separately, and they would
be taxed as part of the land value.
But what real improvements are there
that do not add to the value of the land
and thus become indirectly taxed.
Have not railroads and canals alone ad-
ded more to the land value of the United
States than all the cultivation, fertiliz-
ers or other unreckonable improve-
ments which the soil has received since its
discovery? Do not commercial and in-
dustrial centers outlive even their out-
ward form, and their past reputations
become the guarantee of new and even
more prosperous life, though the build-
ings and wharves and railroads have
been ruined by fire or flood? Under the
present system the reckonable improve-
ments are taxed twice, first through
the additional value they give the land
(the land tax always being paid ulti-
mately by the user of the location), and
again in a specific tax on the things
themselves. The benefits to be derived
from the proposed measure lie in the
fact that the improvements on any
piece of property could be increased
indefinitely without any such in-
crease in the owner's share of
the tax levy as follows their crea-
tion at present; for although the
increase of improvements would add to
the accessible land value it would argu-
ment not alone that of the land on
which they were situated, but all lands
in proportion to their public use-
fulness. A justly eminent social and po-
litical critic, Mr. Edward Atkinson,
has attempted to demonstrate that the
cost of land rent in the United States
is so small per capita that it can not
have any serious effect against the
prosperity of the working classes.

Were the charges collected in equal
proportion from each individual, the
figures he gives might not seem exor-
bitant, provided any adequate benefit
accrued from the payment. It is a very
different matter, however, when, as is
actually the case, this charge is origi-
nally mainly levied, as he himself has
demonstrated, at industrial or com-
mercial centers. In other words, it is a toll
collected on the interchange of com-
modities, paid only by those who
are industrious and capable enough to
have anything to exchange. The more
incapable a man is, the less he
shares in the tax; and the high cost of
marketing wares, acting as a restraint
on business, accounts for the compar-
atively low cost per capita of the entire
population. If it be true that the ma-
jority of the "middle men" are shy-
locks, why do not outsiders step in and
share in their gains, and by the competi-
tion thus created reduce the rates of
commission, retail profits, etc. Is it
not because when others seek to do
this, they find the "enormous profits"
vanish in land costs?

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

IS THERE BOODLE IN IT?
Under the head of "Commissioners Proceedings," and referring to the matter of letting the contract for the County advertising for the year 1892, last week's *Reveille* says:

"The question of county printing was then called up and the *Reveille*, a weekly newspaper published at Cottonwood Falls, was declared the official paper of the county for the ensuing year. John C. Nichol and Warren Peck voted in the affirmative and J. F. Kirker in the negative. An open bid handed in by W. E. Timmons, signed by himself, W. A. Morgan and W. Y. Morgan, offering to do the county printing at full legal rates, proceeds to be divided. Before action was taken on this proposition a sealed bid was offered by E. W. Ellis, upon which the first parties demanded action on theirs before the bid of Ellis should be opened. This request not being granted, said proposition of Timmons, Morgan and Morgan was withdrawn and separate proposals handed in, offering to do the work, excepting the tax sale notices, at reduced rates, but were not considered, as it appeared unjust to allow such action after they had submitted one proposition through which the highest legal rates were sought to be obtained."

By referring to the minutes of the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, at which said contract was awarded, which minutes are recorded in the hand writing of Warren Peck, Chairman of the Board, we find that the *Reveille* has worded its report of this affair exactly the same as Mr. Peck worded the minutes of it; therefore, it can not be claimed by any one that we are misrepresenting the action of the Board in the foregoing, or that we are taking undue advantage of the *Reveille* because of any errors it might have made in giving its report to the public. Now, then, we will see how far the foregoing report is correct, and, for that purpose we will first reproduce the proposition of Messrs. Timmons, Morgan and Morgan, from which it will be seen that the *Reveille* is included in their proposition, thus showing that an attempt has been made in recording this proceeding of the County Board to draw the wool over the eyes of the tax payers and voters, and make them believe that the publishers of the *Republican, Leader* and *Courant* had entirely ignored the *Reveille* in this matter, and were attempting to freeze it out; when the truth is, Mr. Ellis, publisher of the *Reveille*, positively refused to sign the proposition, saying that, "while he had not talked with the Commissioners, he was willing to take his chances before them, on sealed bids, for this work;" which action of Mr. Ellis, coupled with that of the Board, goes far to show, if he did not talk with the Commissioners on this subject, he had been kept well posted on what they intended to do. The following is the proposition of Messrs. Timmons, Morgan and Morgan:

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kansas,)
January 11, 1892.)
TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF)
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CHASE)
COUNTY, KANSAS:)
GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned,)
believing that the matter of county)
advertising for Chase county, Kansas,)
has given better satisfaction to the)
voters and tax payers of the county)
since the pay for the same has been)
equally divided between the news-)
papers published in the county, each)
and every year, from the beginning)
of 1883, to the present year, the full)
legal rates being allowed to and equal-)
ly divided between the papers pub-)
lished in the county, with the excep-)
tion of last year, when a little over)
half rates was divided between the)
papers published in the county, than)
ever before since more than one paper)
was published in the county, and be-)
lieving that, as a fertilizer to the soil,)
if the weather is favorable, will pro-)
duce a better and larger crop than the)
same kind and adjoining soil will pro-)
duce, the newspapers of the State of)
Kansas have acted as stimulators for)
the material interests of their certain)
localities, as well as of the State at)
large, we propose to do the county's)
advertising in each and all of our re-)
spective newspapers, viz: The Chase)
County *Courant*, the Chase County)
Leader, the Chase County *Republican*)
and the *Reveille*, at full legal rates for)
the same, for the year 1892, under the)
same terms and conditions as we did)
this advertising last year, for which)
terms and conditions we refer you to)
our bid of last January; but should)
you fail to agree to this proposition)
we do each and severally ask that we)
be allowed to put in separate bids at)
this meeting of your Honorable Body,)
and before any other bid is opened, to)
do the county's advertising, that is,)
such advertising for Chase county)
that is required by law to be done in)
a newspaper published in this county.

W. E. TIMMONS,
Pub. of *Courant*,
W. A. MORGAN,
Pub. Chase Co. *Leader*,
W. Y. MORGAN,
Pub. Chase Co. *Republican*.

After Mr. Timmons had concluded reading this proposition, and Mr. Peck had began to tear open Mr. Ellis' bid, which we here reproduce, Mr. Timmons asked that the Board first consider this proposition before opening any sealed bids, as it was an open proposition, which request was refused, as stated in the minutes of that meeting; whereupon the pub- lishers of the *Republican, Leader* and

COURANT immediately handed in sealed bids, all of which were opened in the order in which they appear below.

E. W. ELLIS' BID.
TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CHASE COUNTY: The undersigned represents to the Board that he is the editor and proprietor of a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, known as the *Reveille*, and would respectfully ask that said newspaper be designated as the official county paper for the year 1892 and that the undersigned be awarded the contract for the county printing, of Chase county, including the publication of the delinquent tax lists and Treasurer's notices. In consideration of awarding the said contract to him, the undersigned hereby agrees to do said county printing, including said delinquent tax lists and Treasurer's notices, for the legal rates provided by law. Respectfully,
E. W. ELLIS,
Proprietor of *Reveille*,
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, January 11, 1892.

W. A. MORGAN'S BID.
Cottonwood Falls, Kans.,)
Jan. 11, 1892.)
TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF)
CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS:)
GENTLEMEN:—I will publish all the)
advertising matter required by law to)
be published in a newspaper, for)
which Chase county will have to pay,)
for the year 1892, for 12 1/2 per cent.)
of legal rates.)
Respectfully,
W. A. MORGAN,
Pub. of Chase County *Leader*.

W. E. TIMMONS' BID.
Cottonwood Falls, Kans.,)
January 11, 1892.)
TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF)
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CHASE)
COUNTY, KANSAS:)

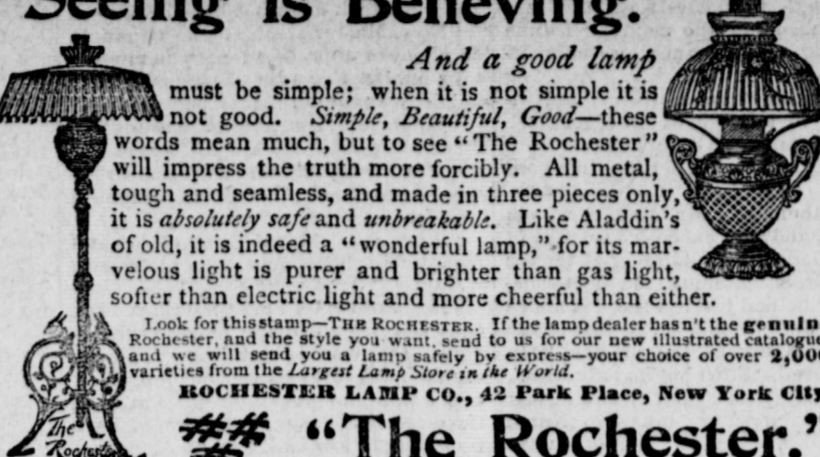
GENTLEMEN:—(For and in consideration of one dollar (\$1.00), to be allowed me, by your Honorable Body at your January term, 1893, I will publish in my paper, the Chase County *Courant*, all the advertising to be paid for by said Chase county, Kansas, during the year 1892, and, hoping to receive the contract for the same, I am,
Most Respectfully Yours,
W. E. TIMMONS.

W. Y. MORGAN'S BID.
TO THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS: GENTLEMEN:—I will do the advertising for Chase County, for the year 1892, for twenty-five per cent. legal rates, in the Chase County *Republican*. Respectfully,
W. Y. MORGAN,
Pub. Chase Co. *Republican*.

Referring again to the minutes of the meeting, which were reported, word for word, in the *Reveille*, our readers will see an attempt was again made to draw the wool over the eyes of the voters and tax payers when it was written that "separate proposals were handed in, offering to do the work, excepting tax sale notices, at reduced rates," as if the pay for the tax sale notices (\$145.25 for the year 1891) would enter largely into the consideration of the letting of the contract to do the county's advertising, when the whole amount that would have been paid for said advertising, last year had the pay for the same been full legal rates, would have been \$713.23, or \$567.98 more than the pay for tax sale notices amounted to, which, even considering that the tax sale notices entered into this transaction, is an acknowledgement, on the part of Messrs. Peck and Nichol, that they preferred to go down into the people's pockets—the County Treasury—to the amount of \$567.98 to keep their party organ alive than to let the lowest bidder—the Democratic paper—have the contract—a paper that had used its influence, and no small amount of influence at that, to secure the election of each and both of them. However, we must say, in justice to Mr. Nichol, that he, at one time in the proceedings, after Mr. Kirker had given good reasons why this advertising should be given to all the papers, and at full legal rates divided between them, said he would withdraw his motion to make the *Reveille* the official paper of the county; but Mr. Peck, surrounded by a number of People's party men, among whom was J. S. Doolittle, whom the Democrats assented in electing to the Legislature, refused to let Mr. Nichol withdraw his motion, and Mr. Nichol, under the pressure of the presence of his party clan, voted for his motion, after a lengthy silence by everyone and hesitation on his part, when Mr. Peck said: "So do I," and thus was this outrage on the Democratic and Republican taxpayers consummated; and, henceforth, can it not be truly said, in Chase county, that all a man had to do, during the People's party rule, to get a Peck or boodle with a Nichol was Doolittle? but, in the meantime, what does the People's party care for expenses so long as they are Rich in the poorest paying office in the county and can get Moore when they call on the County Superintendent?

The Leavenworth *Times* is, without doubt, the ablest Republican paper printed in the Missouri Valley. The *Times* not only has convictions, but it has the nerve to promulgate them regardless of consequences. To any person who desires to read a true blue Republican newspaper in connection with a good Democratic paper, like the *Courant*, we will agree to furnish the weekly *Times* and *Courant* for \$1.75 or the daily *Times* and *Courant* for one year for \$350. Try the combination for the coming year.

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



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

"The Rochester."

YEARS of VARIED EXPERIENCE
and SUCCESSFUL TREATMENTS
In the Use of CURATIVE METHODS, that we Alone own, for all Diseases of the...
GUARANTEED TO...
FOR A LIMITED TIME FREE



HOPES FOR YOU
Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. SET IT TO WORK! Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the WONDERFUL OF UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NICHOLS ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.
W. H. HOLSINGER,
DEALER IN
Hardware, Wind Mills, Stoves, Pumps, Tinware, Farm Pipe, Machinery, Hose and Fittings.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

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



The Racine Mills and Separators have long been used by the prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Dealers, and the owners of Flouring Mills, who highly recommend them as being the BEST MILLING MACHINES ever made for Farm Use, for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers use.
The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.
We can vouch for the reliability of this firm.—Editors.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
STATE OF KANSAS } ss.)
Chase County,)
In the District Court of the 25th Judicial District, sitting in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.
David H. Fleck, 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 District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, A. D. 1892,
at 11 o'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 townships, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:
The north half (1/2) of the northwest quarter (1/4) and the southwest quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4), also the north half (1/2) of the northeast quarter (1/4) and the southeast quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4), also the east half (1/2) of the southeast quarter (1/4), also the west half (1/2) of the southwest quarter (1/4), all in section number twenty-six (26), township number eighteen (18), 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 (1/2) of the southwest quarter (1/4), and the southwest quarter (1/4) of the southwest quarter (1/4), also the north half (1/2) of the southeast quarter (1/4) and the southeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-eight (28), east, or so much of the latter as may require to pay off all judgments, interest, taxes, cost, etc.

Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, Mansur Thompson and Mary L. Thompson, his wife, and the same will be sold to satisfy said judgments, interest, taxes and costs.

J. H. MURDOCK,
Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas.
Sheriff's office, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, Jan. 18, 1892.

SAFE INVESTMENT SECURITIES
MUNICIPAL BONDS
INDUSTRIAL STOCKS
CORPORATION BONDS
APPROVED BANK STOCKS
CAREFULLY SELECTED,
TRIED, SAFE,
PAY GOOD INTEREST.

—ALSO—
DESIRABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTIES IN PROSPEROUS CITIES.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND REFERENCES, WRITE
BOCHBACH, McDONALD & CO.,
10 to 25 WINDMILL ST., NEW YORK.

PENSIONS. COME AND SEE!!
THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW. Soldiers disabled during the war are entitled. Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effect of army service, are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address
JAMES TANNER,
Late Commissioner of Pensions,
Washington, D. C.
Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS
GAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.
For information and free Handbook write to
J. W. McWILLIAMS, New York, Oldest Bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the *Scientific American*

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Beautifully illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$10.00 six months. Address: J. W. McWILLIAMS & CO., PUBLISHERS, 311 Broadway, New York.

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 MAGAZINE OF Philadelphia? The best and cheapest ILLUSTRATED monthly ever published in the English language. 1,500 pages for \$1.50.
Six Short Stories and Splendid articles by best writers on all subjects of interest to women. Three Months' Free if you take it now. Sample copy, 10 cents.

J. W. McWILLIAMS'
Chase county Land Agency,
Railroad or Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.—
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS 1892-17

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 December 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.

For Brain-workers and Sedentary People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Young: Athlete or invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 in. square floor-room; new, scientific, artistic, comprehensive, simple, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send forthrightly for a catalogue, its charges, and Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York

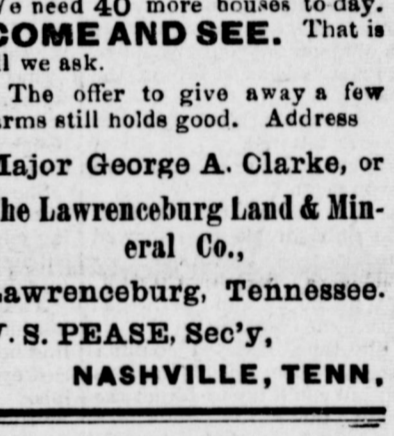
GENERAL GRANT'S MEMOIRS—ORIGINAL \$7.00 EDITION FOR 30 CENTS.
No book, excepting the Bible, has ever had such a sale in the United States as General Grant's Memoirs. Six hundred and fifty thousand copies have already gone into the homes of the rich, but the subscription price of \$7.00 has placed it 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, best paper, cloth, green and gold binding, hitherto sold by subscription at \$7.00,
OR 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 already gone into the hands of the rich, 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 monthlies, 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 never have dreamed of with the idea of running up its circulation to half a million copies. By contract with the *Cosmopolitan* we offer to offer our 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* offer will permit you to take instead
G. S. SHRILAN'S MEMOIRS, 2 vols., sold by subscription for \$5.00.
G. M. McLELLAN'S MEMOIRS, sold by subscription for \$3.75.
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 5 cents per volume, must be remitted with the order: Gen. Grant's Memoirs, 50 oz.—48 cents; Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, 32 oz.—42 cents; Gen. Sheridan's Memoirs, 32 oz.—42 cents; Gen. Meade's Memoirs, 32 oz.—42 cents; Gen. McClellan's Memoirs, 48 oz.—24 cents.
Send us at once \$3.00 for your subscription to the *Cosmopolitan*, \$1.50 for your subscription to this journal, and 30 cents for each of the Memoirs, \$4.80 in all—to which add postage on the particular set of Memoirs selected.

SEE!!
AND
SEE!!

LAWRENCEBURG
Is prosperous beyond any town in the South during all these 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 is not all wind. If you have money to build a house and begin life, Come and see Us! Major George A. Clarke, late of Mankato, Minn., is now local manager of the **LAWRENCEBURG LAND & MINERAL CO.**, and also is getting up the Colony. He is a good and reliable man. **COME AND SEE HIM.** We are bound to build up not only a town, but a farming community. Don't expect to rent a house in Lawrenceburg. Several houses have two families in them already. We need 40 more houses to 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 20 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 wholesale prices where we have no Agents.
Address
F. B. STEARNS,
RUSHVILLE, IND., U. S. A.
Mention this paper.



THE 'FARMERS' COMPENDIUM AND BUSINESS RECORD. A most valuable and handsome book, designed for the use of the farmer. As we are aware to the interests of our farmer patrons, we have made arrangements whereby we can supply these valuable books to all of our cash-in-advance subscribers or to those who may become subscribers and desire to have the book, a copy of the same at the low price of \$3.50, with one year's subscription to the *Courant* thrown in, the regular retail price of the book alone being \$4.00; and by calling and examining the book you will be convinced of its merits. A Compendium, containing a complete and accurate account of the various departments of Agriculture, Poultry, also departments of Agriculture, Facts and Figures, Business, and Arithmetic, Farms and thousands of practical Points to Farmers, Valuable Cooking Recipes for the farmer's wife, prepared by Mrs. Emma F. Ewing, expressly for this work, and treating on all the different stock and crops the farmer raises. One of the most valuable features of the book is a Complete System of Book-keeping for the Farmer, which enables the farmer to keep an accurate account of his business. This will enable you to keep a systematic record of all your business transactions, and will show you the exact amount of your profits and losses for the year. It will last you many years and save you many dollars. You can not well afford to be without one of these valuable books.

ELECTRICITY
as supplied by
FULLER'S ELECTRIC BELT
will cure more diseases than any other agent. The current is constant and perfectly regulated and applicable to all chronic ailments. Send \$1 for Trial Belt or write for further particulars.
W. C. FULLER,
1610-25mo.

MARLIN SAFETY
RIFLES
EVERYWHERE
FOR SALE
MADE BY
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN CONN., U.S.A.

ELECTRICITY
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FULLER'S ELECTRIC BELT
will cure more diseases than any other agent. The current is constant and perfectly regulated and applicable to all chronic ailments. Send \$1 for Trial Belt or write for further particulars.
W. C. FULLER,
1610-25mo.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1892.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for local notices and other items.



TIME TABLE.

Time table for various routes including Cedar Grove, Elmdale, Strong, Ellsboro, Saffordville, and others. Lists departure and arrival times.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 30 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Wood taken on subscription. For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. New perfumes at the Corner Drug Store.

Ice is now ripe and J. G. Winters, of Strong City, is garnering his harvest, which is about 12 inches thick. A snow set in yesterday afternoon, and Mother Earth is now covered with a white sheet about an inch deep. L. P. Santy, of Clements, has gone East, on a business trip, and, perhaps, may go to New York before his return.

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. Cheap excursion tickets now on sale to principal Colorado resorts, and to Los Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico, the favorite all-the-year-round watering place, where Montezuma Hotel is located. Inquire of J. J. Comer, local agent of the Santa Fe Route.

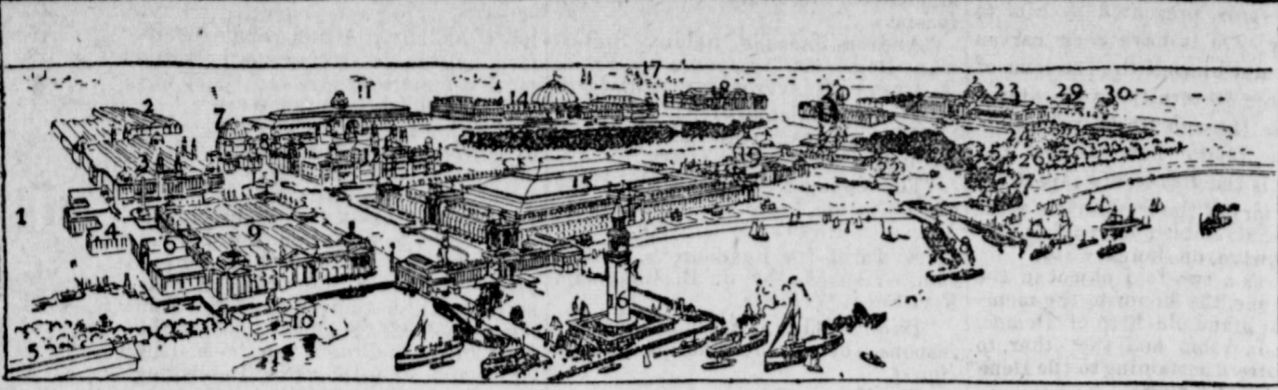
Dr. Sexton is Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Harvey county, and the cane was cut from a hickory tree, by the wife of Dr. Sexton, while he was sick abed, at Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1864, but afterwards, presented by him to his father. On it have been carved by the Doctor himself the emblems of the Masonic fraternity, from entered apprentice through to Royal Arch, where the Doctor now stands. The following is the Democrat's report: The editors of the Democratic press of Kansas, assembled in goodly numbers at Newton, on January 8th.

After the banquet Hon. Charles Bucher, on behalf of the Mayor of Newton, welcomed the Democratic editors to that beautiful city, in a very happy speech. Hon. T. McIntire, the veteran journalist of Kansas, as toast master, then announced, in order, the following toasts: "Andrew Jackson, Soldier, Statesman, Democrat," response by Frank T. Lynch, Leavenworth Standard.

EVERY 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 Kansas 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.

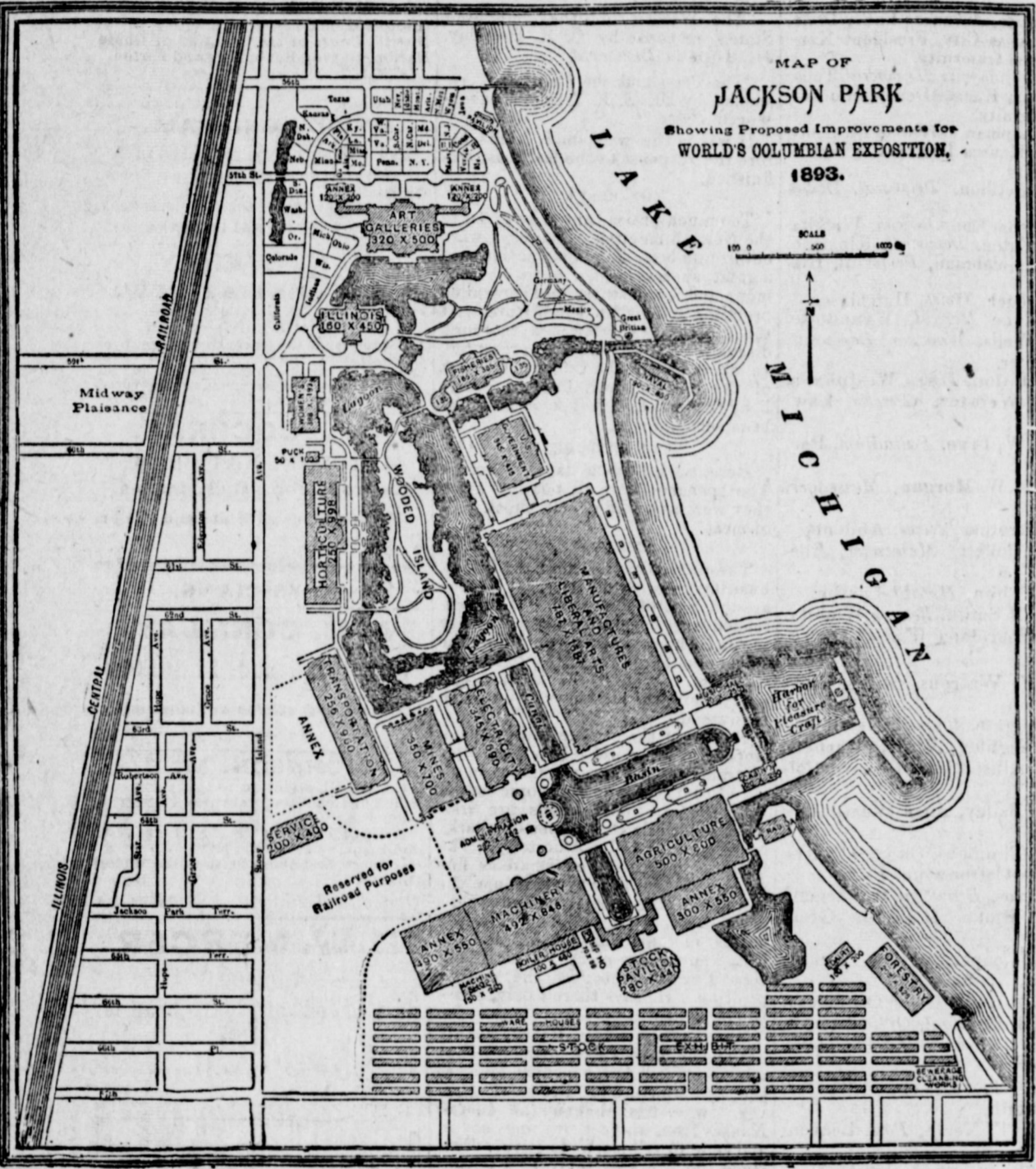
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Bird's Eye View of Exposition—Map of Jackson Park Showing Proposed Improvements—Descriptions and Illustrations of the Transportation and Woman's Buildings.



KEY TO BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.—FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY.

- 1. Sixty-three Acres reserved for Live-stock Exhibit. 2. Railway Approach. 3. Machinery Hall, 17 1/2 Acres. 4. Assembly Hall, 5 Acres.
- 5. Forestry Building, 24 Acres. 6. Annex to Agriculture Building. 7. Administration Building. 8. Hall of Mines and Mining, 2 1/2 Acres.
- 9. Agriculture Building, 15 Acres. 10. Reproduction of "La Rabida Convent," where Columbus retired. 11. Transportation Exhibit, 18 1/2 Acres.
- 12. Electrical Building, 24 Acres. 13. The Great Peristyle and Music Hall Cafe. 14. Horticulture Hall, 2 1/2 Acres.
- 15. Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building, 44 Acres. 16. Casino and Pier. 17. Villages of All Nations. 18. Woman's Building. 19. United States Government Building.
- 20. Illinois State Building. 21. Fisheries Building and Deep-sea Aquarium. 22. Life-saving Station, etc. 23. Galleries of Fine Arts. 24. Japan. 25. France, Mexico and Germany. 26. Foreign Building. 27. England. 28. United States Naval Exhibit. 29. New York. 30. Massachusetts.



MAP OF JACKSON PARK

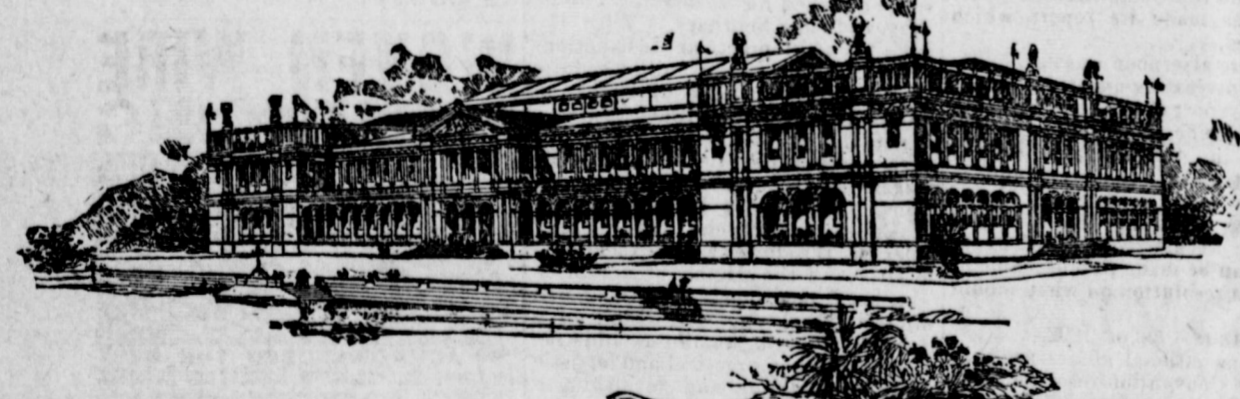
Showing Proposed Improvements for WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

Among a great number of sketches submitted in competition for this building by women from all over the land the president of the board of lady managers quickly discovered in the sketch submitted by Miss Sophia G. Hayden that harmony of grouping and gracefulness of details which indicate the architectural scholar, and to her was awarded the first prize of a thousand dollars, and also the execution of the design.

Directly in front of the building the lagoon takes the form of a bay, about 400 feet in width. From the center of this bay a grand landing and staircase leads to a terrace six feet above the water. Crossing this terrace other staircases give access to the ground four feet above, on which, about 100 feet back, the building is situated. The first terrace is designed in artistic flower beds and low shrubs. The principal facade has an extreme length of

400 feet, the depth of the building being half this distance. Italian renaissance is the style selected.

The first story is raised about ten feet from the ground line, and a wide staircase leads to a center pavilion. This pavilion, forming the main triple-arched entrance, with an open colonnade in the second story; is finished with a low pediment enriched with a highly elaborate bas-relief. The corner pavilions have each an open colonnade



THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

made added above the main cornice. Here are located the hanging gardens. A lobby 40 feet wide leads into the open rotunda, 70x65 feet, reaching through the height of the building, and protected by a richly ornamented skylight. This rotunda is surrounded by a two-story open arcade, as delicate and chaste in design as the exterior, the whole having a thoroughly Italian courtyard effect, admitting abundance of light to all rooms facing this interior

space. On the first floor are located, on the left hand, a model hospital; on the right, a model kindergarten; each occupying 80x60 feet. The whole floor of the south pavilion is devoted to the retrospective exhibit; the one on the north to reform work and charity organization. Each of these floors is 80x200 feet. The curtain opposite the main front contains the library, bureau of information, records, etc.

In the second story are located ladies' parlors, committee rooms and dressing rooms, all leading to the open balcony in front. The whole second floor of the north pavilion includes the great assembly room and club room. The first of these is provided with an elevated stage for the accommodation of speakers. The south pavilion contains the model kitchen, refreshment rooms, reception rooms, etc.



THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

The building is encased with "staff," the same material used on the rest of the buildings, and as it stands with its mellow, decorated walls bathed in the bright sunshine, the women of the country are justly proud of the result. Forming the northern architectural court of the exposition is a group of edifices of which the transportation building is one. It is situated at the southern end of the west flank and lies

between the horticultural and the mines buildings. Facing eastward, it commands a view of the floral island and an extensive branch of the lagoon. The transportation building is exquisitely refined and simple in architectural treatment, although very rich and elaborate in detail. In style it savors much of the Romanesque, although to the initiated the manner in which it is designed on axial lines, and

the solicitude shown for fine proportions, and subtle relation of parts to each other, will at once suggest the methods of composition followed at the Ecole des beaux arts. Viewed from the lagoon, the cupola of the transportation building forms the effective southwest accent of the quadrangle, while from the cupola itself, reached by eight elevators, the northern court, the most beautiful

effect of the entire exposition, may be seen in all its glory. The main entrance to the transportation building consists of an immense single-arch enriched with an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings, the entire feature forming a rich and beautiful, yet quiet, color climax, for it is treated in leaf and is called the golden door.

The remainder of the architectural composition falls into a just relation of contrast with the highly wrought entrance, and is duly quiet and modest, though very broad in treatment. It consists of a continuous arcade with subordinated colonnade and entablature. Numerous minor entrances are from time to time picked in the walls, and with them are grouped terraces, seats, drinking fountains and statues. The interior of the building is treated much after the manner of a Roman basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The roof is therefore in three divisions; the middle one rises much higher than the others, and its walls are pierced to form a beautiful arched clearstory. The cupola, placed exactly in the center of the building and rising 165 feet above the ground, is reached by eight elevators. These elevators of themselves naturally form a part of the transportation exhibit, and as they also carry passengers to galleries at various stages of height, a fine view of the interior of the building may easily be obtained. The main galleries of this building, because of the abundant elevator facilities, prove quite accessible to visitors.

The main building of the transportation exhibit measures 960 feet front by 250 feet deep. From this extends westward to Stony Island avenue an enormous annex, covering about nine acres. This is only one story in height. In it may be seen the more bulky exhibits. Along the central avenue or nave the visitor may see facing each other scores of locomotive engines, highly polished, and rendering the perspective effect of the nave both exceedingly novel and striking. Add to the effect of the exhibits the architectural impression given by a long vista of richly ornamented colonnade, and it may easily be seen that the interior of the transportation building is one of the most impressive of the exposition.

The transportation exhibits naturally include everything of whatsoever name or sort, devoted to the purpose of transportation, and range from a baby carriage to a mogul engine, from a cash conveyor to a balloon or carrier pigeon. Technically this exhibit includes everything comprised in Class G of the official classification. The transportation building cost about \$300,000. Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago, are the architects.

QUEER KINGS.

Eccentric Behavior of Some of the Monarchs of Europe.

The Kaiser has to all appearances a sound mind in a body which he keeps by care and exercise sound. The stories about his odd actions that come from Paris may be dismissed as the inventions of the journalistic fancy in the season when news is dull. The "queer streak" in the Hohenzollerns has not, so far as the world knows, shown itself in the last two generations. It was conspicuous in the third generation back. The Kaiser's great-grandfather, the Emperor William I's brother, acted queer long before his sickness became what official language called "alarmed." For the last four years of his life he was practically out of the king business, the old Emperor William, then prince of Prussia, acting as regent of the kingdom. Frederick William IV. had at various times previous to the regency shown the queer streak in odd performances, in insisting that tragedies should be changed into comedies for presentation before him in order to make things more cheerful. Once he is said to have immersed his kingly visage in a plate of soup, subsequently grinning decorum to the winds through a stringy mask of vermicelli. One of the professors in the last century was sunk in melancholy slothfulness quite in marked contrast with the mad eccentricity of Frederick the Great's father, who lavished treasures on giant regiments and almost strangled the future conqueror in a burst of mad rage. If the Hohenzollerns think of the fate that darkens their glory, they have such consolation at hand as is afforded by the reflection that there are few royal houses that are exempt from the threatening terror. The Bavarian royal family is a mad race, and Bavaria's king is as mad as his suicide predecessor. The fiction that he rules is the maddest thing of all, Prince Luitpold, the real monarch, reigning as regent. The two princes next in succession to the Austrian throne are, to put it mildly, eccentric. One of them emptied a plate of spinach over the emperor's bust in a mess room in retaliation for reproof of a singular act of insubordination. The other stopped a funeral to jump his horse over the bier. The little king of Spain is heir to a royal madness that has appeared in several members of the line, a black drop that comes both in the Austrian and the Bourbon blood that flows in their veins. English royalty has had its illustrious madman, and the czars have, several of them, walked in the shadow of madness. People have said that the late Alexander II. was "queer," and one of his uncles was sad and the other mad. "It is a mad world, my masters, and the masters of it are often the maddest."—Boston Transcript.

—Nice Neighbors.—House-Hunter.—"Do you live here, sonny?" Little Boy.—"Yessir. In that house next above that empty one." "I see. Do you—er—have nice neighbors?" "Yessir. No matter how mean we is to 'em, they don't say a word. Come around and see me break a winder."—Street & Smith's Good News.

—Briggs.—"I hear that you are not rooming with Plankington any more." Griggs.—"No. He got so stout I couldn't wear his dress suit."—Clothing and Furnisher.

HIGH TIMES IN OHIO.

Complications That Will Result in a Democratic Boom.

The monkey and the parrot time now agitating the public household promises to prove among the greatest boons enjoyed by the democratic party in the last quarter of a century. A large part of the domestic row is concentrated in Ohio. There the bitterness of a senatorial fight has caused the factional interests to cast aside the assumption of amity and openly exhibit the family skeletons, regardless of present scandals and threatened results. Foraker charges Sherman with buying up members of the legislature to insure his return to the senate. Sherman denies and flings back the charge of bribery at Foraker. On either side these claims of corruption are maintained by high republican authority. As Foraker has figured unenviably in several questionable transactions and Sherman acknowledged that some of the delegates fixed for him at the last national convention had been secured at an advanced figure by another opulent candidate before that body, there is a general impression that it was a case of diamond cut diamond in the Ohio senatorial conflict.

Foraker maintained silence long after he was satisfied that the administration was taking a hand in favor of his wily opponent, but in the excitement of a recent meeting with his following at the Neil house, in Columbus, the band-wagon statesman unmuzzled himself and threw discretion to the winds. He declared in the senatorial conflict he was met by an opposition extending from grandpa's hat to Baby McKee, and pointed his denunciation by a practical declaration for Blaine as the next presidential candidate. His speech was interrupted by frequent sneers and the breach created is one that the bitterness of the struggle and the sting of defeat will only widen. Secretary Foster has shown his hand in the fight, and as part of the administration machinery has antagonized not only Foraker, but that decent element of republicanism which clings to the old-fashioned belief that the president and his cabinet should take no part in local political contests. Democrats in Ohio and the country over may well enjoy the Kilkeney cat fight raging in that state.

But there are still further premonitions of an impending smash up. Maj. McKinley was quoted as saying that the secretary of state favored the reposition of the duty on hides. Mr. Blaine could not quietly accept this blow at his New England chances, and wrote the major for a retraction. It was made, but the strained relations between the high priest of protection and the patron saint of reciprocity are not improved. Even a more serious stab is now made at the man whom Harrison has most to fear. Scandalous charges against Mr. Blaine in the matter of the Chilian complications are printed by the Washington Post. At reviews the dinner given by the Chilian representatives to this government, and clearly intimates that the utterances of such men as ex-Mayor Grace of New York, and Richard Trumbull fell with weighty influence upon Mr. Blaine's ear. The significance of this appears in the fact that Mr. Grace is prominently concerned in the ownership of Peruvian railroads and Chilian enterprises, including nitrate beds, while Mr. Trumbull was the active agent in securing arms for the Itata. Mr. Grace materially aided him. These gentlemen are interested in preventing war at any cost, and immediately after the dinner at Senor Montt's Mr. Grace is said to have cabled to Valparaiso that Mr. Blaine alone, of all the cabinet, can be regarded as the friend of Chili.

Frank Hatton is held responsible for these grave insinuations, and Mr. Hatton stands in a very close relationship with President Harrison. Hence the Blaine organs are out in lurid denunciations and call upon the secretary to speak for his own vindication. It seems impossible for the magnetic statesman not to mix business with politics, and Hatton's announcement will stir up a good many unpleasant recollections.

With the better republicans are Mr. Quay in Pennsylvania, and the corporatists gathered about him; as a body-guard; with Iowa republicans torn up over the problem of getting rid of that white elephant of prohibition, with the president adopting such mistakes as Elkins and Judge Woods, and with the growing feeling of disgust toward designing leaders of the G. O. P., the democratic skies are looking particularly bright. —Detroit Free Press.

THE SEALSKIN MONOPOLY.

Elkins' Company Obtains Important Concessions.

There is much suggestiveness in the fact that in the letting of the sealskin monopoly the company which let Mr. Steven B. Elkins in on the ground floor got the contract over the company with Bloeks-of-Five Dudley on the ground floor, though the Indiana people offered two million dollars for the contract over and above the other bid. There is no reason to doubt that this was due to the influence of Elkins with the secretary of the treasury, with whom he was closeted at the time.

It will be remembered that the connection of Elkins with the successful bidders was kept secret, and that it only came out after Elkins had visited Blaine and had attempted to prevent an arrangement with England for stopping the killing of seals. The Republic's Washington correspondent is informed that Gen. A. B. Nettleton, now assistant secretary of the treasury, offered to guarantee the contract to the Indiana bidders, provided they would set apart one million dollars of their stock "for a person not to be named or known." It appears that the offer was not received with sufficient warmth. At any rate, the contract went to the lower and worse bidder, the "North American Company," of which Mr. Elkins is the private and confidential agent on ground-floor terms. Like his friend in the state department, the secretary of war finds it perfectly natural to make all he fairly can

when his political influence gives him the entrance to the ground floor of any enterprise. It is altogether probable that he is on more ground floors than any other man in American politics. At all times, he is a very interesting person, and later on he is likely to grow more interesting than ever.—St. Louis Republic.

BLAINE AND HARRISON.

It Seems Likely That the Secretary Will Not Be a Candidate.

Mr. Blaine is not reaching a vigorous old age, frosty but kindly. Recurrent illnesses sap his physical strength and confirm the hypochondriac tendency of his mind. The buoyancy and audacity of his earlier years are lacking, and since 1884, as was discovered in his Florence letter concerning the nomination of 1888, he dreads a trying ordeal, of which there can be none greater to a high-strung organization than personal candidacy for the office of president. It is not surprising, therefore, to see in a pronouncedly Blaine organ a statement from Washington that "the belief to-night is that the understanding that Mr. Blaine would not accept the unanimous nomination for the presidency will be confirmed. It will not be by any letter or by public declaration. Those who are in his confidence say there is no occasion for anything of this kind. They simply think it enough to have it known that he does not consider favorably the idea of risking his health by undergoing the fatigues and irritations of a presidential contest. They realize that the republican party of the whole country would prefer Mr. Blaine to be its candidate, and that this preference has a right to find expression. But they say this does not necessarily mean a nomination. It leaves the Blaine supporters in every section of the country free to judge for themselves what is best."

It is entirely possible that Mr. Harrison has long understood this situation and will ultimately benefit by the studied silence of the secretary regarding a nomination which, not unnaturally, Harrison hopes may fall to himself. Mr. Blaine in this need has served as a stop-gap for his chief, keeping a host of aspirants from a field into which no doubt they would gladly crowd. Reed, of Maine, would like to regard himself as a possibility. Culom, of Illinois, is not without aspiration. Allison, of Iowa, has long had hopes. Sherman, of Ohio, will not dismiss belief that the republican party will yet turn to him, while McKinley may rightly regard himself as in one respect the true exponent of the republican party. All have been compelled to retreat before the greater popularity of Blaine, whose real plan may be to aid Harrison.

If his ambition was personal Blaine could hardly continue in the Harrison cabinet, Harrison himself expecting re-nomination.—Chicago Times.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—Fire-Alarm Foraker fell outside of the breastworks. He finds plenty of republican company there.—Sioux City Tribune.

—Republican gerrymanders are not wicked; and it's no harm for a president to so fill the offices that he may make sure of his re-nomination, whether a majority of his party wants him or not.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The result of the republican primaries in Indiana seems to indicate that Harrison will control the state delegation at Minneapolis. Blaine chose the worst possible moment to overload his stomach with terrapin.—Chicago Times.

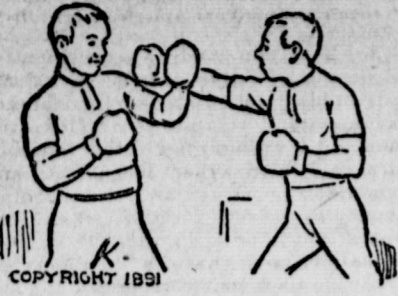
—The alarm experienced by Quay and Dudley over the discovering of "a democratic conspiracy to steal New York" is somewhat touching, but perfectly natural. The prospect of a steal without having a hand in it is enough to disconcert Quay and his friend.—Kansas City Star.

—The crushing defeat of ex-Gov. Foraker is a fitting rebuke to a pestilent politician whose noisy clatter was accepted by enemies of the republicans as an assurance of strength where there was nothing but the assumptions of the demagogue and the wire-puller.—Philadelphia Press.

—We hope Mr. Blaine will live many years, but the best judgment is the excitement of a national campaign would be deadly perilous to one of his eager nature. His failure to make a long-promised speech at Boston, followed by this sudden illness, may give a new turn to republican presidential speculation and intrigue. Mr. Harrison will be a very hard dose to swallow. But falling Mr. Blaine, who else?—Pittsburgh Post.

—The apprehensions of the republican organs that the democrats may gerrymander New York are born of a guilty conscience. For many years New York has been saddled with one of the most outrageous gerrymanders ever made, which has been maintained since 1855 by a plain violation of the constitution. This was a republican gerrymander, and no republican organ has ever even mildly reproved it. The New York democrats may or may not take a notion to give the republicans of that state "a dose of their own medicine," but if they do no republican organ will have a right to complain.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

—A heated Sherman organ speaks of Foraker as a cheap and nasty demagogue, making no pretense to statesmanship and no claim to decency, knowing nothing and caring less for finance beyond the "ooling" of a roustabout campaign, a confessed liar and forger, a foul-tongued slanderer of his betters in his own and other parties, a restless upstart who dares aspire to the highest offices in the land, a man so disreputable that even Mr. Blaine shrugs all manner of contact with him in his campaign. How significant that word "even" makes the closing sentence. It simply means that had indeed been the politician whom Mr. Blaine will shun. Yet Foraker has said: "I am a republican from the top of my head to the soles of my feet," and all have silently admitted that he is.—Detroit Free Press.



AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THATCHED SOD BARN.

Cheap, Easily Constructed, Warm, Roomy and Serviceable.

Farmers in a new country, while often having a wealth of energy, are usually not possessed of overabundant means, and the necessary land improvements make it imperative that as little capital as possible be invested in the unproductive part of the farm plant, viz., the buildings, etc., which, however necessary they may be, constantly deteriorate and return no direct interest on the investment. Thus, if the same warmth and the same protection can be secured by using a cheap material, costing say \$300 for a barn, which if built of more expensive material would cost \$1,000 and yet be no better for the purpose for which it is needed, it is evident that the \$700 representing the excess of cost would be at least dead capital, drawing no interest and not increasing in value.



A MODEL THATCHED AND SOD BARN.

To illustrate the principle we give a drawing of a combination frame, sod and thatched barn, which combines utility with cheapness. The structure is 60x48 feet and 27 feet high to the ridge point, but its size can of course be varied to meet different requirements. The sod walls are 7 feet high and 28 inches thick. The doorway figured in the engraving is 14 feet high and 12 feet wide, closed by two swinging doors. This allows a load of hay to be driven into the barn and unloaded.

In building this barn a light timber frame was first erected, supports 6x6 inches, 7 feet high being set along the sides at intervals of 10 feet, as shown in the ground plan herewith. After putting up the posts and nailing on a

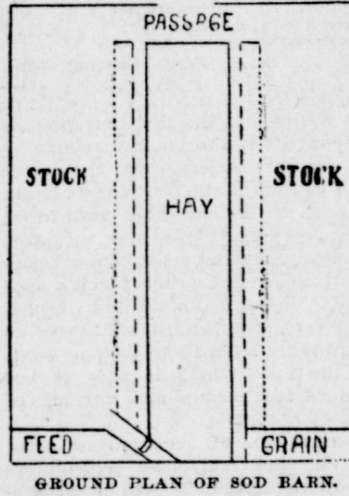
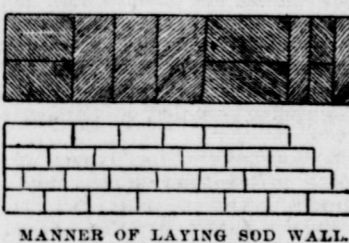


plate of planks around the top, the next thing to be done is to board up the sides (inside) with rough boards, to the top of the posts. In building the windows, make window frames around the size of glass required, and let the boards forming the frame be 28 inches wide, so as to reach through the sodding. It has a hip roof with about a three-fourths pitch, and a small gable on one side for large barn doors. Rafters, and sheathing of 6-inch fencing stuff placed about 5 inches apart, are used for the thatch the same as for shingles.

The eaves of thatch project over the sod walls to protect them from the rains. The thatch is laid on thickly and so as to completely shed the rain and driving snowstorms. If placed on carefully the thatching will last five to



MANNER OF LAYING SOD WALL.

eight years before needing renewal, and will cost about \$40 for this size barn, a saving of some \$150 over shingling. After the thatch has settled for one year, the danger from fire is quite small as if roofed with shingles, and insurance companies will very readily assume risks at just the same rates for thatched as for the shingled buildings. For sodding, cut the sods to a uniform size of 9x28 inches, and laying the first layer crosswise, place the next above it lengthwise, and continue the entire wall in this manner. This binds the wall firmly together. In building, have plenty of fine dirt at hand, say a couple of loads, to fill in the loose spaces between the sods. The method of placing the sods will be plainly understood from the accompanying engraving, which represents a section of the sod wall in course of construction.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Utilizing Dry Ditches. A very useful thing for a farmer to know is how to utilize a dry ditch, and in California they have an excellent way of doing it. After the water is turned out in early summer, instead of allowing the banks to become a swamp of weeds, to his own detriment and the undoing of those below, the farmer plows the banks and the bottom of the ditch and plants pumpkins therein. Supposing his ditch runs, say, for three-quarters of a mile, he raises from fifty to one hundred wagon-loads of pumpkins of the largest kind. After they are gathered in the fall and the vines are dry he dumps them into the ditch and sets fire to them. The result is a ditch as clean as a garden-walk, and no weed seed to be spread over thousands of acres as soon as the water is turned in, to say nothing of the balance to the good in the large and valuable crop at a comparatively light expense.

HINTS TO HORSEMEN.

How to Develop Good and Eradicate Bad Traits in Horses.

It is very desirable and important to be able to catch a horse in the pasture field, which can most always be done when he is treated with uniform kindness. It is often necessary to get up a horse quickly, and if he is hard to catch the delay thus occasioned may result quite seriously to his master's interest. I never go into a field to catch a horse without a nubbin of corn, bit of apple, handful of oats or something else he likes, and, as a consequence, never have the slightest trouble in catching him.

In turning a horse out to pasture never frighten him and make him run away from you, by striking him with the halter or bridling him. This is a mean, heartless habit, and is apt to make a horse hard to catch. I know a farmer whose horses cannot be caught in the field, and the only way they can be stabled is to get the dogs after them and drive them in! Should the dogs be away from home some day (or night) when he wants to get up a horse to go for a doctor or to see a sick neighbor, he would doubtless realize what it is "to be in a pickle."

Of the many bad traits the horse may possess, that of being breachy may be classed as one of the worst. I think that the author of the expression: "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," must have had some experience with breachy horses; at any rate, the adage holds good in this connection. Ordinarily it is no very difficult matter to keep horses from becoming breachy, when managed with discretion—discretion, "aye, there's the rub," for many farmers possess but very little of this essential characteristic. They buy a horse or colt and take it home and turn it right out in a poorly-fenced field, before it becomes accustomed to the place, and being discontented and anxious to get back to its old home, it pushes down or jumps over the weak, low fences and bounds away like a deer in the direction of its home. Then the farmer goes after it again and brings it back and turns it out in the same field, after having slightly repaired the fence. But it has now become breachy and has but little respect for fences, it gets out again and again, and therefore goes wither-soever it pleases, regardless of fences and yokes.

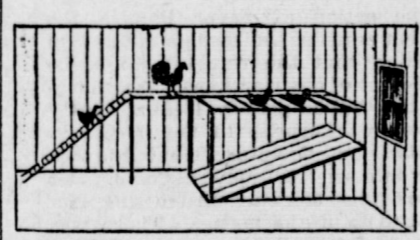
When you buy a horse and take him home don't turn him out for a few days unless you can provide him with a very well-fenced lot or field. And in weaning a colt exercise some judgment. Don't take it away from its dam and put it into a poorly-fenced field. It will be sure to jump if you do. Never force nor even permit a horse to jump back out of a field he has jumped into, but open a gate or lay down a panel of fence for his egress.

Before turning a horse (or any other kind of stock) into an unoccupied field, go around the field and inspect the fences. Horses often form the habit of pushing down the fences and jumping, in reaching over after grass and weeds within their reach. If such weeds and grass were cut with a scythe, and the fence corners kept clean, the temptation for them to get into mischief would often be removed. Exercise a little "horse-sense" in this matter, and your horses will not become breachy.—Frank Leslie, in Ohio Farmer.

REGARDING ROOSTS.

Their Proper Arrangement a Matter of Some Importance.

The highest roost is invariably the one a chicken or a turkey will select. Haven't you ever noticed this? If not, you never paid much attention to the matter of roosts. Not important enough? Excuse me, sir, it is important. Some use a tier of steps or roost poles, one above the other, but I prefer a roosting place with a foot-path or board leading up to the roosts, and all to be on a level and far enough apart to avoid quarreling and soiling one another's plumage. I shall try to sketch my idea. The roosts are made of four-inch slats, not round poles. This gives the bird a chance to roost and support her weight, while a round



ARRANGEMENT OF ROOSTS.

roost would crush her feet and make rest entirely out of the question. A flat perch is the natural kind for all fowls. This has long ago been demonstrated. Under the perches—which by the way should be placed far enough apart to avoid the droppings—is a floor of boards nailed closely together where the droppings may fall and be scraped up easily.—Ohio Farmer.

SHEEP SHEARINGS.

The sheep's quarters should be light and well ventilated.

SHEEP eat down many plants that other stock will refuse.

SHEEP keeping should always be estimated from the standpoint of fertility.

So FAR as possible the larger proportion of the sheep should be thrifty ewes.

In nearly all cases where sheep are kept the land continually increases in fertility.

NEGLECTING to feed properly is one cause of failing to secure a good growth of wool.

NO MATTER how good the breed, unless good feed and care is given they will degenerate.

MAKING the sheep comfortable and feeding well will secure a steady growth of wool every day.

KEEP the sheep thrifty. As with other stock, it is poor economy to allow them to run down in winter and then be obliged to feed up again in the spring.—Live Stock Indicator.

How's That?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walling, Kinnam & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

A MAN's character is like a photographic negative. It is a blank until it has been subjected to the chemistry of circumstances.—Washington Star.

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

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of every other advertisement we print. From The Dr. Hartor 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 a red head that fellow has." "Yep! I guess melancholy must have marked him for her roan."—Pack.

A Big Regular Army.

The mightiest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers and stomachs have been regulated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A regular habit of body is brought about by using the Bitters, not by violently agitating and griping the intestines, but by reinforcing their energy and causing a flow of the bile into its proper channel, in griping dyspepsia, and a tendency to inactivity of the kidneys, are conquered by the Bitters.

Wool—"Is your mother-in-law still with you?" "Van Felt—No; still again me!"—N. Y. Herald.

The best medical writers claim that the surest remedy for nasal catarrh must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote pores and ulcerated surfaces. The history of the efforts to treat catarrh during the past few years obliges us to admit that only one remedy has completely met these conditions, and that is Ely's Cream Balm. It is safe and pleasant to use, which is to be found at any drug store, has mastered catarrh as nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it.

The bookmaker regards even a verbal contract as a binding one.—Elmira Gazette.

KEEP it in the house. The American Brewing Co.'s St. Louis "A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer." Pure, sparkling.

GENIUS may be swift, but patience has the safest feet.—Ran's Horn.

Give your children Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. These nice candies will never do them harm and may do them much good.

MARKET REPORTS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 18.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 50 @ 4 50
Bushers steers	3 75 @ 4 10
Native cows	3 00 @ 3 40
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 50 @ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	61 5 @ 62
CORN—No. 2 hard	76 @ 76 5/8
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 29 1/2
RYE—No. 2	75 @ 75 5/8
WHEAT—Patents, per sack	2 10 @ 2 30
Flour—Patents	1 50 @ 1 65
HAY—Baled	5 50 @ 6 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	26 @ 27
CHEESE—Full cream	9 @ 10
EGGS—Choice	22 @ 23
BACON—Long	9 1/2 @ 11
Shoulders	7 @ 7 1/2
Sides	9 @ 10
LARD	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
POTATOES	40 @ 50

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 50 @ 4 00
Butchers steers	3 00 @ 4 05
HOGS—Packing	3 00 @ 4 10
SHEEP—Pair to choice	2 75 @ 3 20
FLOUR—Winter	3 50 @ 4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	57 @ 57 3/4
CORN—No. 2	56 1/2 @ 56 1/2
OATS—No. 2	25 @ 26
RYE—No. 2	72 @ 72 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	27 @ 29
PORK	9 50 @ 11 27 1/2

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 75 @ 4 75
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 50 @ 4 10
SHEEP—Pair to choice	2 40 @ 3 15
FLOUR—Winter	4 50 @ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	86 @ 86 1/2
CORN—No. 2	38 @ 38 1/2
OATS—No. 2	29 @ 29 1/2
RYE—No. 2	72 @ 72 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	27 @ 29
PORK	8 12 1/2 @ 8 25

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prime	3 00 @ 4 75
HOGS—Good to choice	3 50 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 50 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	99 1/2 @ 1 01 1/2
CORN—No. 2	56 1/2 @ 56 1/2
OATS—Western mixed	38 @ 38 1/2
RYE—No. 2	72 @ 72 1/2
PORK	9 00 @ 10 75

"German Syrup"

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he Hereditary often coughs enough to make him sick at Consumption's stomach. Whenever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market."

ASTHMA CURED

No matter how long standing DR. HAMILTON'S ASTHMA CURE gives instant relief. It is guaranteed to cure when perseveringly used. Price \$1.00 at druggists or by mail, 10c extra. Address BERRY & CO., MILBURN, N. Y. **NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.**

PENSIONS

Due All Soldiers disabled. For free information and application, address J. W. REYNOLDS & SONS, Washington, D. C. **NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.**

The Ladies.

The pleasant and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California Laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Don't pen missives to your best girl on postal cards. She may have a suspicion that you do not care two cents for her.—Union County Standard.

Do you want to enjoy the exuberance of perfect health? Do you want your cheeks to be rosy, and your whole system thrilled with rich, pure blood coursing through its veins? Then use Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It will do what no other medicine will do. It will make you feel like another person.

DENTISTS are not looked upon as peculiarly dissipated, yet they are always filling up.—Chicago Times.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Like all our really good things, they are limited. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

It is not a very serious matter to quarrel with an actress. She never refuses to "make up."—Boston Post.

CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

STUDENT (in beer-tavern)—What a lucky creature your dog is—likes water.—Fleeting Blatter.

IS YOUR blood poor? Take Beecham's Pills. Is your liver out of order? Use Beecham's PILLS. 25 cents a box.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. With Paints, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, rub off the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the complete Paris for tin or glass package with every purchase.

5.00 HAND SEWED	3.00 HAND SEWED
4.00 HAND SEWED	2.50 HAND SEWED
3.50 POLICE	2.00 LADIES
2.50 225	2.00 BOYS
2.00	1.75 MISSES

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY. GENTLEMEN and LADIES, save your dollars by wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. They meet the wants of all classes, and are the most economical foot-wear ever offered for the money. Beware of dealers who offer other makes, as they are just as good, and are sure you will wear W. L. Douglas Shoes, with name and price stamped on bottom. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. **TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.** Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

My little girl suffered for three years from a large abscess on her hip, the result of a fall and dislocation. The abscess was large, with six openings, all of which discharged pus. I was induced by friends to give her S. S. S., and by the time the fifth bottle was finished the abscess was entirely healed, and the child was well and happy.—Mrs. J. A. Wiegner, Statington, Pa.

I had three little girls who were attacked with obstinate ECZEMA or Blood Trouble, which at first resembled heat, but soon grew to yellow blisters, some of them quite large. One of the children died from the effects of it, but we got Swift's Specific and gave to the other two, and they soon got well. S. S. S. forced out the poison promptly. The cure was wonderful.—J. D. RAINS, Marthville, La.

S. S. S. has no equal for Children. It relieves the system promptly, and assists nature in developing the child's health. Our Treatise mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

THE KANSAS CITY MEDICAL & SURGICAL SANITARIUM

For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases. The object of this Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric, scientific, defibrating appliances, instruments, apparatus, medicines, etc. We treat DEFORMITIES, such as scoliosis and applications, and all other chronic diseases of the internal organs, such as Hypertension, and all other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Phthisis, Tuberculosis, and all other diseases of the Lungs, and all other diseases of the Nervous System. Special attention paid to cases of Women, and DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Book describing Diseases of Women sent free. Electricity in all its forms, bath, electrolysation, massage, inhalation, nursing, etc., as provided to patients. In addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Diseases of the Eye and Ear treated by scientific methods. Rooms to rent free upon Special or Nervous Diseases, and all other chronic diseases. All rooms furnished with Skill & Success. Full notes for the accommodation of patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. Special attention paid to the care and call on all cases of children left in our charge. **DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.**

PIANOS

We send pianos on approval, returnable if unsatisfactory, railway freight both ways at our expense. Distance, even thousands of miles, makes no difference. With our patent soft-stop the piano wears less and lasts longer; also is superior in tone, practically noiseless, when desired, for practising. We take old pianos as part pay, balance to suit reasonable convenience. Catalogue, etc., free. Write.

Ivers & Pond Piano Co., Boston.

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., Says:

Strange cases cured by my Medical Discovery come to me every day. Here is one of Paralysis—Blindness—and the Grip. Now how does my Medical Discovery cure all these? I don't know, unless it takes hold of the Hidden Poison that makes all Hamors.

VIENNA CITY, NEVADA, Sept. 6th, 1901. Donald Kennedy—Dear Sir: I will state my case to you: About nine years ago I was paralyzed in my left side, and the best doctors gave me no relief for two years, and I was advised to try my Discovery, which did its duty, and in a few months I was restored to health. About four years ago I became blind in my left eye by a spotted catarrh. Last March I was taken with La Grippe, and was confined to my bed for three months. At the end of that time, as in the start, then I struck me that your Discovery was the thing for me; so I got a bottle, and before it was half gone I was able to go to my work in the mines. Now in regard to my eyes, my left eye had been blind since the first time my right eye became affected with black spots over the sight and did the left eye—perhaps some twenty or thereabouts—had been using your Discovery they all left my right eye but one; and, thank God, the bright light of heaven is once more making its appearance in my left eye. I am wonderfully astounded at it and thank God and your Medical Discovery. Yours truly, HANK WHITE.

SOUTH WEST MISSOURI.

THE MISSOURI LAND AND LIVE STOCK CO. are offering for sale at low prices and on favorable terms. About three years ago I was paralyzed in my left side, and the best doctors gave me no relief for two years, and I was advised to try my Discovery, which did its duty, and in a few months I was restored to health. About four years ago I became blind in my left eye by a spotted catarrh. Last March I was taken with La Grippe, and was confined to my bed for three months. At the end of that time, as in the start, then I struck me that your Discovery was the thing for me; so I got a bottle, and before it was half gone I was able to go to my work in the mines. Now in regard to my eyes, my left eye had been blind since the first time my right eye became affected with black spots over the sight and did the left eye—perhaps some twenty or thereabouts—had been using your Discovery they all left my right eye but one; and, thank God, the bright light of heaven is once more making its appearance in my left eye. I am wonderfully astounded at it and thank God and your Medical Discovery. Yours truly, HANK WHITE.

BOILING WATER OR MILK. EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA LABELLED I-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

Free Farms

If you want a FREE FARM along the line of railway in MANITOBA, ALBERTA or the SASKATCHEWAN, apply for particulars to L. A. HAMILTON, WINNIPEG. **NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.**

\$500 REWARD

will be paid to the agent of any scale company who will say over his own name as agent, that the Jones 5 TON WAGON SCALE, \$60 is not equal to any made, and a standard reliable scale. For particulars, address only Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y.

LLANO, TEXAS.

The greatest Bessemer Iron Ore and granite district in the world. Railroad contracted by Huntington, N. Y. City, on the 14th of April, 1892. Offer \$100,000 LLANO IMPROVEMENT AND 150 ACRES GO. STOCK. In blocks of \$10,000 and \$5,000. Many bankers and business men stockholders. Invest now. Don't delay. Offer every month. January 1st, 1892. Full particulars on application. References given. Address HUNTINGTON, LLANO, TEXAS. **NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.**

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Consumptive and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not had to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

ASTHMA DR. TAPP'S ASTHMA CURE

ASTHMA CURED. Dr. Tapp's Asthma Cure. It is guaranteed to cure when perseveringly used. Price \$1.00 at druggists or by mail, 10c extra. Address BERRY & CO., MILBURN, N. Y. **NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.**

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days.

DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio. **NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.**

FINE ST. BERNARD'S White for NEW R. J. SAWYER, Monacaue, Mich. **NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.**

Ward off disease by removing the cause of it. It's with the liver or the blood, nine times out of ten. A sluggish liver makes bad blood—and bad blood makes trouble. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure blood. It invigorates the liver and kidneys, rouses every organ into healthful action, and cleanses and renews the whole system. Through the blood it cures. For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bilioousness, Scrofula, Skin and Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, it's a certain remedy. Nothing else is "just as good." Anything "just as good" could be sold just as this is. It's the only blood-purifier that's guaranteed to benefit or cure, in every case, or the money is refunded.

The catarrh that isn't cured costs \$500. Not to you, but to the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They promise to pay you the money, if you have an incurable case.

They don't believe that you have one.

DR. HARTER'S
THE ONLY TRUE
IRON TONIC

Will purify BLOOD, regulate KIDNEYS, remove LIVER disorders, build strength, renew appetite, restore health and vigor of youth, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, fainting, feeling absolutely eradicated, Mind brightened, brain power increased, bones, nerves, muscles, receive new force, suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, taking it, find a safe, speedy cure. It returns rose bloom on cheeks, beautifies complexion. Sold everywhere. All genuine goods bear "Crescent." Send 2 cent stamp for 32-page pamphlet.

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

There is nothing that may not happen to a thin baby.

There is nothing that may not happen to a man who is losing his healthy weight.

We say they are "poor." They are poorer than we at first suspect.

Do you want almost all that is known of the value of plumpness told in a way to commend to you CAREFUL LIVING—and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil if you need it. A book on it free.

Scott & Brown, Chemists, 130 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.</

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

The Phoenix Powder Mill Explodes a Third Time.

NOT A VESTIGE OF THE PLANT LEFT.

The Country For Half a Mile Round Strew With Debris—Five Men Killed and Others Seriously Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—Specials from the cities near Ceredo, W. Va., bring the news of a terrific explosion of the Phoenix powder mills destructive of life. The Phoenix mill is situated at Central City, near Ceredo, and about half way between Huntington, W. Va., and Catlettsburgh, Ky. This is the third explosion at this mill within three months and is by all odds the most destructive one. The last one before this happened six weeks ago and was a trifling affair.

How the awful wreck of yesterday was brought about will never be known because not a soul that was in the mill is left alive to tell the story. At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning people in Ironton, twenty-five miles away, heard the terrible detonating roar.

In Ceredo, three miles away, windows were broken and wares in the stores shaken from the shelves. In Catlettsburgh, nearly ten miles away, the earth shook and people were alarmed. Every body divined the cause and soon there was a rush from all directions to the scene. The local authorities organized and surrounded the ruins with a cordon of police through which none of the thousands of spectators was permitted to pass.

It has been ascertained that the first explosion was in the glazing mill, where there were ten tons of powder. Then successively the packing house, the magazine, the canning mill and the four wheel mills, and lastly a car loaded with gunpowder went hurtling in fiery fragments through the air. Not a vestige of the entire plant remains and the country for half a mile around is strewn with fragments of the buildings and of the bodies of five men, victims of the disaster. It is not known definitely, but at the present writing it is believed that no less than thirty-five tons of powder were burned in the several explosions.

THE KILLED.

Archie Livingstone, a Scotchman, who has been superintendent of the mills since they first started, was blown to atoms. Only his hand was found and recognized.

Ed Winton, the architect and engineer who built the works, was in the magazine when it exploded and, strange to say, his body was very little mutilated.

John Bentor, a workman, body horribly mangled.

John Schlosser and Charles Scott, workmen, were both terribly mutilated. All there is known or supposed to have been in the buildings when the explosion occurred.

THE INJURED.

Robert Cook, a glazing mill hand. He was approaching the glazing mill when it blew up. His clothing and his hair and whiskers were burned off. He ran 200 yards to a stream and jumped in. He will not live till midnight. Reece Estep and John Justice. They happened to be in the vicinity when the explosion occurred. There are no doubt many slightly injured whose names have not been ascertained.

COAL CREEK.

The Mine Owners at That Point Very Uneasy.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 19.—It was rumored last night that trouble was on at Coal Creek, and that several thousand miners are congregating on Type mountain, overlooking the camp. The operator in the camp wired that a good deal of shooting had been heard, and that some of it was done by the pickets; since then the operator here has not been able to reach him. The mine owners are very uneasy. Saturday was pay-day at Coal Creek, and the miners have had a good deal of whisky. The disturbance may have been created by some drunken miners in attempting to harass the troops. Several newspaper men left here on a special train for Coal Creek. There are about 115 troops on duty.

Broke Through the Ice.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—A human body formed part of the ice gorge in the river yesterday. It was identified as that of W. C. Spoule, a salesman in the employ of Samuel C. Davis & Co. He had evidently attempted to cross the river on the ice before it became heavy, broke through, and being unable to regain the surface by reason of the swift current, braced himself in the hole he had made and thus met death from exposure. Axes had to be used for some time before the body was released.

Mad Freak of Two Drunken Men.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 19.—The river here is rising rapidly and is full of heavy drift. Two young men, one named Krulman, went to the hand ferry at Carrollton last night, and finding no one in charge drove their horse and buggy aboard and attempted to man the boat. They were so intoxicated that it drifted away with them and nothing has been heard of them since.

The Deadly Electric Light Wire.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 19.—John Reynolds was instantly killed by an electric light wire. He was leaving a house when he noticed a loose wire hanging on the wall and took hold of it. The shock threw the body about six feet.

The Iowa Prohibitory Law.

DUNQUE, Ia., Jan. 19.—A special from Des Moines says: "A private poll of the republicans in the house indicates that all at present are in favor of retaining the prohibitory law, although four are reported to be inclined to sustain license."

THE FATAL RAIL.

A Broken Rail Causes a Bad Wreck on the Northern Pacific Road and Disaster to an Opera Troupe.

BRainerd, Minn., Jan. 18.—The second section of a Northern Pacific passenger train with the Andrews Opera company on board left West Superior at midnight for Grand Forks. Near Jonesville the train struck a broken rail. The engine and baggage car passed over in safety, but the sleeping car of the opera company was derailed and ran some 300 feet on the ties, when it toppled over, broke loose from the train and went down an embankment some five feet high.

The Pullman conductor, Herbert S. Scott, was one of the first to get out of the wrecked car and when he did so no fire was visible, but as soon as windows were broken to liberate those inside flames shot out in a very short time the car was enveloped. Trainsmen soon liberated those who were unable to extricate themselves, but none were able to save their clothes, and the night being the coldest of the season—the thermometer reaching 36 below—their suffering was terrible.

At this time it was discovered that Mrs. Ed Andrews and Tillie Wallace, her maid, were missing, but no human effort could render them assistance, as the car was a mass of flames. The injured were placed in a baggage car and brought to Brainerd.

The list of the dead and injured as far as obtained is as follows: Mrs. Ed Andrews (known as Miss Nannie Wilkinson), burned to death. Tillie Wallace, of Minneapolis, burned to death.

Florence Joy, chorus girl, severely burned on back and head, probably fatally. May Douglass, chorus girl, burned on head and arms.

Letitia Fritsch, prima donna, burned on head and arms. Mrs. L. F. Barker, Miss Fritsch's sister, shoulder dislocated. Marie Roe, soprano, slightly burned and bruised.

George Andrews, barytone, burned on arms. Louise Harris, chorus girl, burned on neck and arms.

Jay A. Taylor, tenor, cut and bruised. Ed Allen, chorus, burned on neck. Fred Allen, chorus, bruised. Josie Shearer, chorus girl, slightly burned.

W. E. Barker, son of Mrs. Barker, burned on hands and arms. W. A. Wilth, chorus, slightly injured. Bert Lincoln, chorus, arm fractured. G. E. Moody, leader of orchestra, slightly burned.

Mrs. A. Wakefield, wife of advance agent, foot frozen. C. W. Andrews, business manager, badly burned and cut. Grace Hale, chorus, slightly burned. Willy Rhye, orchestra, hands slightly injured and burned. Etna Hurning, chorus, feet frozen. Mrs. Eshoare, badly burned. C. A. Parker, comedian, back injured.

The bodies of the two women burned to death were charred beyond all recognition, the heads, legs and arms being entirely gone.

The train was running smoothly and not faster than twenty-five miles an hour, when there came a terrific lurch which suggested at first to the train hands that the engine had plunged through a culvert. Everyone in the baggage car was pitched against its sides and more or less hurt. When the full extent of the wreck became apparent organized efforts were at once made to save the occupants of the sleeper. Twenty were taken out, most of them badly injured. There was no outcry from the end berth occupied by Mrs. Andrews and her maid. It was thought they had escaped and before a second effort could be made in their behalf the car was enveloped in flames. Conductor Hall believes that both were instantly killed when the car capsized.

All the members of the opera company were fast asleep when the crash came. An overturned stove caused the fire.

The accident was an unavoidable one, the rail breaking some five yards from the end, the piece breaking in five pieces. The members of the company lost everything except stage clothes, including musical instruments, watches and money.

Dun's Trade Review.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: It was suggested two weeks ago that the exports in December were likely to be extraordinarily large. The preliminary reports just issued indicate that the exports in that month were probably the largest ever known, for while no increase appears in cotton and exports of provisions, cattle and oil were slightly less than a year ago, a gain of \$20,100,000 appears in breadstuffs, making the net increase in principal items \$17,540,854, or nearly 25 per cent, indicating that the aggregate exports for the month will probably exceed \$116,000,000 against about \$98,000,000 last year, when the amount was greater than it had even been in any month.

The depression at the south is not relieved by the talk at the cotton convention, and probably cannot be in any way except by free sales of cotton which is now held for higher prices.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 330 as compared with 435 last week (eight days). For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 411.

Brass Works.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 16.—The entire rolling mill and wire mill plants of the Waterbury Brass Co., together with the engine room with its mammoth engines and the numerous side buildings, were burned. The loss on buildings and machinery is estimated at \$300,000. The origin is unknown. The total insurance is \$87,000.

Dangerously Drowny.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Jan. 16.—John Roberts, of Beardstown, who is in the county jail in this city charged with burglary, fell asleep last Sunday and every effort to arouse him has proved futile.

EMINENT PRELATES DEAD.

Death of Cardinal Manning in London and Cardinal Simeoni at Rome—Loss to the Roman Catholic Church.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Henry Edward, Cardinal Manning, one of the most distinguished prelates of the Roman Catholic church, died at 8:20 o'clock yesterday morning. His death was caused by bronchitis and congestion of the lungs, by which he was attacked only a few days ago.

The cardinal continued to grow weaker and weaker during last night, until finally his prostration became complete. He was able, however, to join in the prayers which were being offered by his beside. His eminence



CARDINAL MANNING.

continued these supplications for divine mercy until 7:30 o'clock in the morning, when he became unconscious. His death was calm, and he passed away evidently without pain.

Telegrams of regret from all parts of the world are being received.

Like the late Cardinal Newman, Cardinal Manning was first an Episcopalian, but he did not enter the Catholic church until some time after his former friend and companion had embraced the faith of the church of Rome. After his conversion, however, his rise in the church was rapid and in 1875 the pope created him a cardinal. In 1877 the pope invested him with the cardinal's hat.

Cardinal Manning was born July 15, 1808; he was, therefore, at the time of his death, in his 84th year. He was an Englishman by birth and was the son of a London merchant.

Cardinal Manning was the author of a large number of religious books, besides numerous sermons and pamphlets. He was well known not only for his work as a Roman Catholic prelate and divine but also for his exertions in the cause of temperance and social reform.

DEATH OF CARDINAL SIMEONI.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Cardinal Simeoni, formerly papal secretary of state and prefect general of the propaganda, died yesterday. His death was due to influenza, from which he had been suffering for several days.

Giovanni Simeoni was born at Paveni July 3, 1806. After he had been ordained a priest he was, on account of his learning, employed in offices of importance.

In 1847 he was auditor of the nunciature of Madrid. Some years later he filled the position of prefect of studies in the pontifical lyceum of the Roman seminary and was attached to the secretary's office for extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs. In 1857 he was appointed domestic prelate to the pope, and was sent again to Spain as envoy for the affairs of the see, in order to renew the connection with Rome, which had been interrupted by the revolution. The next year he was made promontary apostolic in full. For eight years he acted as secretary of the congregation of the propaganda for the affairs of the Oriental rite and in 1868 became secretary of the Latin rite and adviser to the Roman inquisition and adviser for the affairs of the Oriental rite to the congregation for extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs. When the ecumenical council of the vatican convened Mr. Simeoni was one of the advisers for the commission of Oriental churches and missions from ecclesiastical discipline. In 1870 the diplomatic relations between Rome and the court of Spain having been re-established Pope Pius IX. sent Mr. Simeoni to Madrid as nuncio, having just recognized him archbishop of Chalcedonia. In 1875 the pope created him a cardinal, reserving him *in pectus*, and later in the same year he published him in consistency.

Cardinal Simeoni was an Italian, and was born in the province of Parma. He was educated in the university of Pavia. He was a member of the Italian parliament from 1848 to 1851. He was also a member of the Italian senate from 1851 to 1858. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1858 to 1861. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1861 to 1864. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1864 to 1867. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1867 to 1870. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1870 to 1873. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1873 to 1876. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1876 to 1879. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1879 to 1882. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1882 to 1885. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1885 to 1888. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1888 to 1891. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1891 to 1894. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1894 to 1897. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1897 to 1900. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1900 to 1903. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1903 to 1906. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1906 to 1909. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1909 to 1912. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1912 to 1915. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1915 to 1918. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1918 to 1921. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1921 to 1924. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1924 to 1927. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1927 to 1930. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1930 to 1933. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1933 to 1936. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1936 to 1939. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1939 to 1942. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1942 to 1945. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1945 to 1948. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1948 to 1951. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1951 to 1954. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1954 to 1957. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1957 to 1960. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1960 to 1963. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1963 to 1966. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1966 to 1969. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1969 to 1972. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1972 to 1975. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1975 to 1978. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1978 to 1981. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1981 to 1984. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1984 to 1987. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1987 to 1990. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1990 to 1993. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1993 to 1996. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 1996 to 1999. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 1999 to 2002. 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He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 2665 to 2668. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 2668 to 2671. He was a member of the Italian academy of fine arts from 2671 to 2674. He was a member of the Italian academy of sciences and letters from 2674 to 2