VOL. XVIII.

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

NUMBER 17.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

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. Fellows (N. Y.) introduced a bill increasing the pension of soldiers who have lost the use of eyes or limbs, and the house soon adjourned.

When 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 special 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. Bland offered a resolution of 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 appropriations shall be strictly limited to moneys necessary for carrying on the several departments of government. A motion by Mr. Holman to reconsider the vote of yesterday ordering the purpor question was pending when the house adjourned.

The senate was not in session on the 15th The house files, bounties or land grants and in favor of rigid retrenchment in appropriations were de-

against any appropriations in the nature of sub-sidies, bounties or land grants and in favor of rigid retrenchment in appropriations were de-bated at considerable length and finally adopted. The first resolution declares against granting subsidies or bounties in money, land grants or pledge of public credit to promote special private industries or enterprises, and was adopted by a vote of 227 years to 41 mays, and the second that as extravagant appropriations lead inevitably to venal and corrupt methods in pub-die 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 administerd, was adopted by 163 years to 93 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 cighty-four Adjourned and port assigning eighty-four. Adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A RECEPTION was given at the White ouse on the 19th 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 in-

THE Chilian 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 1,600 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 alloted 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 Washinton navy yard.

Ir 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 En-

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

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a proclamation reserving from entry or ettlement the Pecos 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 bene-

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

THE employes 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 Pattisco, N. J. The loss is about \$75,000.

THE First national bank of Muncy,

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 of 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 \$60,000, with \$45,-

THE WEST.

000 insurance.

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

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 buraed to death. Other members of the company were badly

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

JOHN W. WICKWAM, 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 speed trial, extending through the Santa Barbara channel, to fix their rating under the new mail subside schedule adopted by the postmastergeneral, 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 direct vote of the people and Mr. Cockrell 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 attention of the house. A resolution 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. The hearing of Senato Barnaby would die and leave her some

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 inter-

THE failure is announced of W. H. Chaffee & Co., cotton factors, of New Orleans, with assets of \$700,000 and liabilities of \$300,000. 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 thirtyfive feet above low water mark and rising 1% 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 13th. The shock was followed by a fearful roaring like an approaching tornado. Ar Jackson, Tenn., Robert I. Chester,

the oldest Mason in the United States,

having joined the order in 1848, 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 mer 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 SIMEONI, prefect-general of the propaganda, died on the 14th of influenza. Aged 86.

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 beleagured force surrendered and were placed under arrest. The total number of captives is 107, but the leader, Romiji Sais escaped.

A DISPATCH from Rome said that the coincidence of the deaths of Cardinals Simeoni 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 Namichow, 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 Makangiras 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 re-public 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 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 pulmonitis.

cess 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.

as excellent.

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

Portuguese wines and Brazilian sugar.

Russian agents are distributing throughout Russian Poland manifestory and admorptic congress was impossible. He urged all democrats to use every effort to secure a democratic president by the Northwestern Construction Co. toes accusing Polish land owners of causing distress by exporting corn and declaring that the czar is deing 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 a bill for a national park on the battle field at Lexington, Mo. The world's fair was the first subject to receive the was introduced calling for an itemized account of the money already spent on it, which was referred. Other bilis were

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 steckholders for corporate debts may be inforced in a sequestration proceeding against the corporation and that stockholders are liab e to an account to their subscription. 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 burean is rushed. tary 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 stallion Badger (2:16%) owned by John Rowell, of Beaver Dam, Wis, and valued at \$15,000, is

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

State Board of Agriculture.

At the recent meeting of the Kansas state board of agriculture at Topeks, 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

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 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 ex-hibit; therefore, be it Resolved, That the state board of agriculture,

in its corporate form and also in its individual membership, shall render every possible assist-ance 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 Green wood county. Coulter

In the county stone yard at Topeka the other morning James Fuston, colored, made an assault upon Superintendent Montgomery, who defended go forward to a great end, to true pros-himself by shooting his assailant in the perity by the establishment of justice back. It was at first thought the and the equal rights of all. I believe, wound would prove fatal, but physical feel, we shall not lose patriotism and clans said he would recover. The negro determination will subdue differences, parliament for Hartlepool, Eng., has cians said he would recover. The negro is a regular tough.

Extensive arrangements are being made for the G. A. R. state encamp-ment, which will be held at Atchison origin, sincere in heart and strength, 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 Re-THE princess of Wales and the Prin- lief 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 advancing step by the great republic in that path of human progress where with flashing orbs the queen shall head march, 1890, to the combile or this darch, 1890, to the combile or this darch, 1890, to the combile or this combined or the combined or this combined or this combined or the combined or this combined or the combined or this combined or the co in December were millions beyond the \$7,000, and the other burned the buildrecord. The business situation at ing occupied by the George W. Reed every center is reported by Dun & Co. Publishing Co. The loss to the Reed Publishing company, was \$15,000; no insurance. Several other parties also

> The largest suit ever commenced in Wyandotte county was filed the other tariff by this congress was impossible. against Jay Gould for \$435,000, and a 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,-

The report of the operation of the penitentiary and mines at Lansing for December shows the receipts for the month to have been \$9,887.88. The largest items are: Coal sales, \$5,877.10; convict labor, \$2,957.28; boarding United States civil prisoners, \$683.25. The expenses amounted to \$10,877.80. The largest items are: Salaries, \$5,401.90; boarding, \$3,054.30. The coal mine was quite profitable, and 152,724 bushels were mined. Of this 87,459 bushels were sold and 65,265 furnished to state institutions.

At a late meeting of the western association of wholesale nuserymen 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. Kelsey, of St. Joseph, Mo.; vice-president, R. H. Blair, Kansas Mo.; secretary and treasurer, U. B. Pearsall, 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 discr minated against in rates on sugar, fifth-class rates in and distributing rates out. They asked that the seventyfive mile eastern limit be abolished. The board ordered that on and after February 1, 1892, the following fifthclass rates be established: Wichita and Hutchinson, 29 cents; to Arkansas City, 33 cents; to Salina, 25 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, By 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

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

Chairman Anderson then introduced

William F. Vilas, senator from Wis-

consin. 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 honestly 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 demoeratic party. It was for the democratic party to win if 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 Coulter, in Greenwood county. Coulter a wise policy. The democratic party was called to his door on the night of must lead and win these reforms or 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 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 prosrepress ambition, guide our obvious counsel and we may hope to see the 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 coun-

> 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

ment of justice and equal rights for all

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, presumbly an evidence of profit, by nearly \$130,000,000. Yet the commercial failures for the past twelve months are roundly \$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 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 \$60,000,000 and \$100,000,000 year. Free coinage would cause a startling decrease. "Under the present system," said he "the \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 of annual profit go into the public treasury. Free coinage of silver s 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:

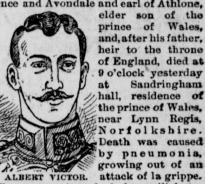
'It is the essential of the tariff tax that it is levied on consumption and not on wealth-that it is paid in the increased price of whatever the citizen finds it necessary to have. We are told that protection and not revenue is the consummate flower of the tariff system. By whom is it directed? Whom does it leave scot free? The great majority of our self-supporting citizens earn their livlihood by selling the one commodity of which they have to disposetheir 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 possi-Protection is merchandise that the labor may be forced to pay more for it. Such is the contrast as invariable as it is famous, that protection constantly offers us.'

Aransas Pass Freight Handled. GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 18.-The International & Great Northern railroad at this point has commenced handling freight for the San Antonio & Aransas the latter road. Railroad men here think this is the end of the strike.

THE PRINCE DEAD.

Death of Albert Victor, Helr Presumptive to the Throne of England-A Break is the Royal Succession.

London, Jan. 15.-Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, duke of Clarence and Avondale and earl of Athlone.



The young prince had been ill but a 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 Westminister abbey were tolled from 12 o'clock until 1. The news of the death of Albert Vic-

tor was early broken to the Princess Teck, to whom he was to have been married in February. She was of course greatly prostrated. Albert Victor was 28 years By the death of

the duke of Clar-

ence and Avondale. the next person to the prince of Wales in direct succession PRINCE GEORGE try's honor and glory by the establish- to the throne is Prince George Frederick Earnest Albert of Wales, brother new gunboat Thrush; while on this

> North American squadron. In August he was promoted to commander of her majesty's fleet. The death of prince Albert Victor liked the thought of ever having to endure him as king. He was born at

vessel he was attached to the British

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 parliament-

ary 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.

THE SIOUX RESTLESS.

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 dissatis faction among the Indians, who, as a rule, spent all their money last summer and fail 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. 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 annuities 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 - Afraid - of - His-Horses was heard to say in regard to Pass which has accumulated since De- the decision: "Not until after I am dead cember 28, when the strike started on can they take the mixed bloods from us." All the other leading chiefs exoress similar views upon the subject



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.'

I should think that might be very likely," said mother, who sat near. "But in broad daylight?" said Ned.

"It might easily be so at night." "Even in daylight," said grandma, laying down her knitting. "Yes, in-

deed. I know, for I have seen it." There was a look in grandma's eyes which told that her thoughts had wandered into a far-away past. Nett and Dorry exchanged glances which plainly

"There's a story!" But they waited until grandma took up the knitting before stealing coaxingly near her.

"Where did you see a woods on fire, grandma?" "And when?"

"And did you 'most get burned?"

"Please, grandma!" "Yes," said grandma, with a smile. "I will tell you all about it. And if Ned is not too old to listen he will more easily be able to believe some of

the stories he may see. "When I was a little girl," she went on as the small company gathered within easy hearing distance, lived among great tracts of wood-land which have since been turned into farms and dotted with villages. My father had taken up some land and was clearing it as fast as he could. But there were many miles of the thick dark timber between us and the open

country, with only occasional patches of cleared ground. "Did you like living there, grandma?"

"Wasn't it fearfully lonely?" "As to liking it, I didn't know of any other life, dears. And there were plenty of pleasant things about it. We went berrying and nutting. We gathered wild flowers and autumn leaves. We ran among the trees, as wild and happy as any squirrel among them. And, best of all, I suppose we were so busy as never to have time to ask whether or not we liked our se-

"We used, I and my little brothers and sisters, to go to a district school not very far from my home. There was always an early fall term to which only the children went, for the big boys and girls of the district were always working hard and could not be spared until winter set in. Then they went at their studies, and I am ready to say," grandma smiled, "that they accomplished as much in their short time as many a one to whom study time comes as a matter of course.

"Well, this season I am telling you of I was about the oldest girl in the fall term. In those days we had not so many studies as you children have, and we did things a little differently. Some of your ways," grandma pinched Nett's cheek, "seem very queer to me, you know. Spelling was made great account of. It was considered a disgrace for a boy or a girl not to be a good speller, and one who was especially good was talked of for miles around.

"All the last year I had been the best speller among the younger set. I was very proud of it, and not only I but my father and mother. I had got to thinking it a matter of course that no one could do as well as I.

"You may think, then, that I was taken down a little when a girl a year younger than I began crowding me very closely for first place in spelling. Her family had lately moved into the district, and Susan Blake soon showed that she had been as well taught as any of us.

The teachers had a different way from yours of keeping account of the standing of pupils. The spellers all stood up in a class and the words were given out to them. When one missed he went lower, the one who spelled it correctly going above him. The best one, of course, soon got to the head. and then went to the foot to work up

'I couldn't tell you how annoyed I felt when I found that I was no longer looked upon as the speller of the class. It made me angry when Miss Parsons, our teacher, looked at Susan, as she. had always before looked only at me, when a hard word was going down the

"You have often heard me speak, dears, of the danger of cherishing evil feelings in the heart. It is fearful to think how little fostering they need to make them grow and increase until they seem to cast out everything else. I speak from my own knowledge, you

"Dear me!" interrupted Nett. "To think of grandmaever being a naughty girl."

"I am sorry to say," grandma laid a gentle hand on Nett's head as she went | said; on, "that my jealousy of Susan grew until it seemed to come like a great back. I shall feel safer when you are black wall between me and everything all at home.' which I used to enjoy. I would not "As she speke she went to the door. Golden Daya

THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT play with her at our playhouse-made I shall never forget the look on her 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. "The day before the end of the term I happened to be in the schoolroom alone and a desire seized me to find out which of us really stood first.

"Miss Parsons' desk, with her report book in it, was always unlocked. 1 knew that it was forbidden to look into it, but I took it out and turned to the spelling page. Some one, you know, left off head every day, and as the class was small Susan and I would, of course, have a good many head marks. I had kept countrof my own, but not Susan's.

"There they were, the rows of next pencil marks to each name. My heart heat as I counted them. Yes-seventeen for Susan, sixteen for me.

"How my face burned with anger and disappointment. In a day or two all the neighbors would know that Polly Carter was no longer head speller. How could I bear it? What right had this other girl to come in and take my place.

"I made up my mind I would not bear it. Miss Parson's pencil lay there in the desk. I took it up and added two marks to my own row.

"But there was something else to be done. Miss Parson's always gave us a ticket when we left off head. I must have enough to match the marks, for we always took them home at the end of the term, and everybody in the district was sure to hear how many I had. "I hunted in Miss Parson's desk until I found her tickets, and took two.

"Then I rushed out of the schoolhouse. Of course some one was always there first, and I had often been there alone before, but my guilty conscience now made me afraid to stay. I ran through the woods to a little spring which we were all fond of, and stayed there until I was sure it was school

"There had been a long hot spell, and the woods were as dry as tinder. To this day I never can walk over crackling twigs and rustling dead leaves without a picture of red tickets before my eyes. I did not dare to feel in my pocket until night, and then the tickets were gone.

"I had never gone to bed before with such a weight of wrong doing on my heart. I had never before lain awake long, but now those pencil marks and those tickets danced before my eyes until I thought I should go wild. In the darkness and in the hush all around of the lonely woods I saw exactly what I had done. I had stolen those tickets, and the marks were a lie. And it had been done to rob a companion of the credit which was justly hers. All growing out of my wicked jealousy

and self-conceit. "How could I undo it? Oh, if the mice would only gnaw Miss Parson's book before morning! (We were always troubled with mice in the old schoolhouse after the corn had been gathered.) If only a tornado would blow it away or if it would burn up!-anything to hide what I had done. My only straight way out of it would be to go and tell Miss Parsons, but that I could

never, never do. "All day long Miss Parsons once in awhile went to the door and gazed knew why, for in our homes we had heard plenty of talk about the great forest fires which it was feared might come too near us. The sky was smoky, and the wind seemed like a blast from a furnace.

"The last thing in the afternoon was the counting of the headmarks.

"'One ahead for Polly," said Miss Parsons, smiling at me. 'Our little girl keeps her place, and we are glad



I HUNTED IN MISS PARSON'S DESK.

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.' I was anxious to hurry away, but my little sister and some others gathered around me, insisting on seeing my many tickets. "'Why, they don't count up,' cried

little Ruth. " 'Is that so, Polly?' asked Miss Par sons. 'Could I have forgott en any day to give you your tickets? Of course

you must have your right number to show to your parents. "'I-think I lost them down at the

spring,' I stammered. " 'We'll go find 'em,' cried two or three little boys.

" 'You may,' said Miss Parsons. 'We will wait here a little while and if you do not find them I will give Polly one "The sky had been getting darker

and we began to hear a far away dull roar as if the wind was rising for a storm. Miss Parsons was setting her desk in order, but before long she "'I wish those children would come

face as she turned to us.
"'Come,' she cried, in a tone that made us jump. 'No-don't wait for bonnets.

"With a few swift steps she had driven us all out. She came last leading the two youngest children. At the door we met the boys who had gone to the spring.

"'Oh, the fire! the fire!' they cried. "We heard it louder, the roar-but it was not the roar of the wind.

"You think, perhaps. Ned, that a fire in the woods is something like one in the city, satisfying itself by feeding on one thing before it goes much further, especially if there are brave men to fight it. You think it quietly melts down a thicket, then leaps up a tree, taking things gradually and then going on to the next. But no one who has not seen it can imagine the awful rush with which a forest fire sweeps over acres upon acres, mile upon mile. Its own heat creats a blast which carries the blazing embers far ahead, to set going a new blaze; while acres will in a few moments be wrapped in a sheet of



RUNNING FROM THE FIRE.

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. It is enough to wear away the brain of bringing the fire up on the other side and down upon us before we had dreamed of its being so near.

"'We must reach Carter's clearing," heard Miss Parsons say. 'Quick-quick!' "She started on a run and we followed her like a flock of frightened sheep. How that hot wind seemed to eatch our throats as we panted on. Sparks and embers began to fall around us. I had my sister Ruthie's hand. She was a solid little thing and hard to drag along. Jimmy Deane, one of the larger boys, took her other hand and we stumbled on, the smoke blinding and choking us. Ruth fell down and would not try to move-only

moaned as we urged her. " 'Polly,' said Jimmy, 'it'll be either she or both of you--it's all we can do to get ourselves on -'

"'I won't,' I said. 'I'll stay if she does. Ruth-get,' I screamed. 'If you don't I'll whip you-I'll tell mother. I'll -

"I stooped and pounded her-till-I think it must have been through sheer astonishment and fright at my treating her so-she struggled to her poor little feet. On we went, at last reaching my father's clearing, where we found half the neighborhood fighting

hands burned and blackened, with panting breath and scorched hair. No one knows how we might have come out of it but for the help of the Great Hand which alone can stay the march of a destroying fiend. At what seemed the moment of our last hope a few rain drops fell upon our smarting hands. With cries of joy and encouragement to each other we fought on, and before long came the blessed shower which saved many a forest home and many a life."

"Was Miss Parson's book burned? said one of grandma's listener's, as

"And all the tickets?" "Did anyone ever know what you

did. grandma?

"Yes indeed, my dears. I had had my lesson. I had felt in my very heart that if it had not been for the delay about the tickets we should not have wasted those last precious minutes in the schoolhouse. If anyone had died I should have been a murderer. You may be sure that I did not hold on to the lie which I had brought through the fire. The first day we were all back in the schoolhouse, which was built by Christmas, for logs were plenty and cheap, I told my ugly story to all who were there to hear. -Sidney Dayre, in N. Y. Examiner.

CANINE CONVERSATION.

From This Story It Would Seem That Dogs Have a Language.

One pleasant summer evening, a gen tleman, accompanied by two fine water spaniels, came to the Newport ferry landing in Cincinnati, and took the boat to cross the river. Somehow, he became separated from the dogs, and when they saw him fast leaving them they set up a vigorous howling. Suddenly the larger dog plunged into the river and began to swim rapidly toward the Kentucky shore. He had gone quite a dis tance, when he seemed to become aware that his companion had not followed him. Turning around, he swam back to where the other dog stood, and then the two began to bark at each other, carrying on a conversation in the dog language, as it were. The largest spaniel, as he floated by the side of the landing, apparently was urging the more timid animal to jump into the water; and, after the barking duet had lasted some minutes, the smaller dog, seemingly convinced by the other's assurance, grew bold and dived into the river. Both then turned their noses toward Newport and began to swim straight across, side by side, and, on arriving on the Kentucky shore, rushed up to their master, barking with delight. The action of the dogs certainly seemed to indicate that they had a language of their ewn.—

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.

[Special Washington Letter.] 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 oftentimes so carefully watched and so grudingly met. In this day and generation throughout the civilized world, woman is the creature of man's passions and whims; is, in fact, the willing slave of the man whom she originally desired to love and honor as well as obey. It is not an exaggeration to state that the condition of woman in civilized life is but a slight improvement over her condition in aboriginal life, so far as her relations to her husband are concerned. True, men, women and children live in better houses and enjoy better food; they wear better clothing and have better education; but these betterments are uniform from the eldest to the youngest, and the woman is as much the slave of her civilized lord and master as her sister upon the prairies yet reserved as happy hunting grounds for the original inhabitants of

In the national capital probably more than any other city in this country an industry has grown up in the past few years which will undoubtedly lengthen the lives of all women and prevent the early coming of wrinkles about the eyes, in the forehead and upon the cheek. The principal labor of keeping house consists in the matter of meal getting. the strongest philosopher in the history of the world to do the marketing for a small family day after day and cater to the tastes and appetites of unappreciative husbands and children who surround the board. It is a matter of constant effort, worry, anxiety and fear to every woman in the world. Therefore, probably the greatest luxury that can be conferred upon any housewife consists in relief from this trouble, so that she may have the meals placed upon her table by a skilled cook at any hour desired, with no effort upon her own

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. It was about ten years ago that this business began to flourish in the west end, and it was by reason of the enterprise and energy of a freedman, whose skin is blacker than charcoal. He was acting as butler for a prominent society family after that branch of her household duties. Although he knew nothing of the experience of people in other cities throughout the world, it dawned upon him as an original thought that he might relieve his mistress of all this trouble, and he asked her permission to do the marketing for her. She at first consented that he should assist her and accompany her to market, which he did and immediately took the initiative, forestalling her in every selection of food for the table, until she recognized his ability to do marketing better and more economically than herself. She turned over the entire culinary department of her large and well kept establishment to the colored man. It then occurred



THE HOUSEHOLD DRUDGE.

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 month's 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 wasbroached it almost immediately met with a favorable reception. He thereupon rented a house in a fashionable northwest neighborhood, hired excellent cooks and waiters, bought wagons and proceeded to prepare breakfasts, lunches, dinners, suppers and midnight repasts for all his patrons.

This business needed no advertising of this enterprise in the northwest | dial

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. The meals are furnished with a liberal hand, so that it is not an uncommon thing for small families to order two meals for two persons, which when



placed upon the table, with the addition of a loaf of bread and a few biscuits from the baker's, furnishes food enough for three and sometimes four persons, thereby reducing the price of

You will say that this is not fair t the caterer, but the caterers understand the matter thoroughly, and know that the meals are being used in that manner, but they offer no objection for the reason that they are making money even in that way. If there was any disposition on their part to object to furnishing meals for three or four persons for the price paid for two meals, they could very readily cut down the supply, so that their patrons might not be benefited by their liberality. Thus you see that when a young couple commence light housekeeping in a flat of from three to five or six rooms, there could be no plan so cheap for them as to order dinners and breakfasts for one at six dollars a week. This is not only half the price they would be required to pay for good board, but is about half the amount they would expend in their regular marketing; or, better still, they are able in this manner to dispense with the services of servants, and thereby in Washington they are relieved of the necessity of supporting all of the

unemployed relatives of servants. One of the most successful of these caterers this morning explained briefly his method of business. He said: "The more people I can serve of course the better I can do it. I buy my provisions a great deal cheaper than any woman could get them, because I buy everything at wholesale and invariably pay cash. I run my business on a weekly basis, by which I mean that I collect from my customers at the close of each week. In this way I am never obliged to ask for credit myself, and in paying "It was a hard battle. Men and boys and women and girls stood with bands burned and like it is mistress concerning the wholesale prices. The average houseeash for my provisions I receive a dis bill at the grocery and at the butcher's, to be paid at the end of the month. Thus they go through their entire lives without being able to realize, no matter how many times you tell them, that by paying ready money they can get their goods cheaper and of better quality. For example, the best sausage, made of select meat from the hams of pork costs thirty cents per pound in the Washington market, and women who buy from their butchers monthly pay from thirtytwo to thirty-five cents per pound for it, or else they purchase inferior sausages, which are usually impure food. I purchase one hundred pounds of this best sausage at a time, and I only pay nineteen cents per pound for it. Other things throughout the entire list prepared for the food of my patrons are purchased at the same ratio of cheapness, and yet I serve them with a better quality of goods than they would be able to secure for themselves.' A great many of my readers do not

reside in the city where it is possible for them to obtain all the comforts of home in this manner, but no matter where, in palace or hamlet, a man may dwell, he can consider and adopt throughout the new year some means and methods of lightening the burdens which fall upon his wife. The most pitiable creature on this earth, because she is the most deserving of pity, is the household drudge in civilized countries. No woman reduced to such a condition of slavery can be well fitted to be the mother of a free and liberty-loving family of American children. No man who makes a drudge of his wife deserves citizenship in such a republic as this. No man who permits his wife to toil as a slave deserves to become the father of children, who will have suffrage in the next generation. men are the ancestors of our Haymarket anarchists, our Guiteaus and SMITH D. FRY. Kemmlers.

An Interesting Old Clock. A jeweler of Marion, O., has an interesting horological relic. It is a wooden clock, with pivots of iron, escape wheel of brass, iron hands, brass weight chains, and tin weights filled with sand and small stones. It was made in Paris, France, in the early part of the seventeenth century by Tiffney. A Frenchman who owned the clock from 1728 to 1788 sold it to a German, whose family owned it until 1840, when in the newspapers. The ladies told it passed into the possession of Henry their friends of their good fortune, and Albright, and in 1861 was sent to Au extolled the service which was rendered them, as well they might, because it was in every sense superior to pairs the clock was started and it kept the service which they had had in their own homes and under their own directions. The weight chains. It is tions. The result was that the founder eight feet high and has a fourteen inch

RUSHING FOR THE LAND.

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. Beyond Minnesota, across the boundary, the Canadian territories of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan are claiming pre-eminence in wheat, in cattle raising, and in mixed farming. Manitoba this year has outstripped the rest of the world in the quantity and



quality of her harvest. Assiniboia. though more sparsely settled, makes a proportionately good showing, and Alberta is not only increasing the number and quality of the beeves shipped to living to almost less than a nominal Europe, but is importing young steers sum. grasses of the country, which ripen early and remain juicy and sustaining throughout the moderate winter of those plateaux. Now a new and extensive area has been thrown open to homesteading. Two railways have been recently opened into the Saskatchewan country, and those who have been farming in the neighborhood of the old Hudson's Bay posts claim, and apparently with some justice, that their country surpasses even Manitoba and eastern Assiniboia; that it is the garden of the Northwest. It is no wonder that Eastern Canadians are selling out to take advantage of the free land to be obtained in these rich districts. The investigating parties that have been sent to spy out the land have reported so favorably upon it, that the desire to obtain a homestead in the Western Canadian Provinces is spreading far beyond the limits of Canada itself. There are a number of delegates in the west preparing the way for companies of intending immigrants who will move in the spring, and it is becoming more and more evident that Canada west of Lake Superior is becoming the heart of the Dominion, and that Winnipeg, though not the official capital, will be the most important city.

IN A COFFEE HOUSE.

The Walter Girl Slings Slang, and Knows-a Thing or Two.

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. "I think he's sore on me ever since I gave him the throw down about him taking me home the other night," she said to the girl with the short hair.

don't put you out in the street before Christmas?" "Oh, I ain't stuck on the job, but

there's nothin' like doing somethin'. You know Sheeny Annie, the new girl with the flat bang?"
"Yes, but I ain't speakin' to her yet.

She wears a fake diamond and puts up to be too good for the earth."

"I think she knocks down on the checks. A regular Motzah came in yesterday and kept his jaw goin' for half an hour and got out with a fifteencent check."

"Didn't she used to work in the Dairy?"

"I don't know. But Katie said she saw her going over the bridge last night with a dude. "Here comes that jay that kicked be-

cause I spilt maple sirup in his whiskers when he ordered a plate of wheats on Monday. Cheese it, the fresh manager is looking." "Let him look, I'm as good as he is."

"Say, sis," said the man with the whiskers, "give me a plate of wheat cakes, well browned, a cup of coffee and a smile." "Don't get gay, see?" "Well, I ain't very gay. But I've got

a couple of front seats for the show tonight, and I thought maybe you'd like to go." "I wouldn't be in the same town with

you it I could help it." "That's all right. I'm pretty smooth people if you are only on to the fact." "Well, I'm a lady. Brown the

wheats, coffee, little milk." And the rush went on .- N. Y. Herald.

Twas Ever Thus.

When a lady on Davenport street opened her side door in answer to a nock she found a shivering specimen of the genus tramp there. "Please, madam," he began with

much suavity, "I am most starved; could you give me a bite to eat?" "My poor fellow," said the lady kindly, "I have nothing in the house but

a very small quantity of rye-" "Oh, madam," exclaimed the de-lighted tramp, "if there is anything I dote on it is clear, genooine old-fash-

ioned rye-"Bread; you shall have the heel of the loaf—here it is," and she handed him a piece of petrified rye bread that

would have taxed the digestion of a brass monkey.

Then she softly closed the door.— Detroit Free Press.

Not Complimentary to the Boy. Mr. Bopeep (at the stock yards, buy-

ing sheep)-Didn't fetch no bell-wether down this trip.

Herder—How yer goin' t' drive 'm?

Mr. Bopeep—My son Ike 'll go on ahead. He looks so much like one 'r th' crowd they'll foller him.—Judge.

HIGH LIFE AND LOW. Mr. Benjamin Brown, Of a far western town

Was the son of a man who made A helpmate to gain, Of immaculate name, This Crown Prince of Pigdom came on to New

Miss Cortlandt Van Gee, Mith a tall pedigree,
And a socketbook very alarmingly short,
In society's swim
Met the wastern Benjim,
The poor chap was struck and commenced
pay court.

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

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 hi

-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

Bladon looked wistfully at the sweet face.
"Would thee mind 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 an' 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 didna like thee, lass. I couldna bear the sight o' 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 co 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-

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

"Was she-" "Nay, nay," Bladon interrupted, hurriedly, "thee mustna ask questions George's mother be nothing to thee, lass, an' never will be. Never tell the young master I even 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 would'na regret the bit of confidence

"And you never shall," she 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 Damiens' 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 reluctantly signed his commitment to the State lunatic asylum, while even James Dolman kept discretely in the back-ground and offered no remonstrance.

It was not long pefore Mrs. Evesham was established in the Dolman houshold. a tender nurse to the sick man, who contrary to expectations, gave rapid signs

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 refusing to recognize his insanity as an excuse for his misconduct. Then, too, he erawled in obsequious humility before the blind man's friends, especially the stout old servitor, who regarded him much as a mastiff might have looked upon a wandering cur. The "gyruls" grumbled at the additional work in the household, but when Martha ventured an objection, his answer was terse and

"You're more'n twenty-one years of ige," he snarled, "an' can earn yer own livin' ef yer want to; but while yer bide in my house you'll du my biddin', an' my orders is thet Mrs. Evesham shell du es her durn please, an' likewise Mr. Bladon, whom the Lord love an'

Thus a week passed. Each day the

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 footstep. "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 unnecessary 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 afternoon'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



THEY STROLLED DOWN THE SANDY LANE ARM IN ARM.

seen the way she allowed the children to "carry on" he would have been disabused 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 closing school. She had waited and panted, 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 telltale, downcast eyes scarce daring to raise their lids.

"Harry!" "Wanda!"

Yet not one word of the burning love . "Good-by, Harry!" With quivering lips she speaks and can scarce repress sham too proud to claim the girl's affection till his prospects were more assured-she, trembling lest she should betray her fondness, for she felt that it. was almost criminal to even love the son of her benefactress in secret. Thus, these too, 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 school house; and, for that very reason the children hurried away to more favored localities, and the road was de-

I do not know that the weather was particularly charming that afternoonin fact I believe a disagreeable east wind was blowing-but to this infatuated 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 "Abroad!" Wanda says, with a foolish trembling.

"Yes, and for your sake."

"For mine-impossible." "It is strange, is it not? But none the ess 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 bighearted, 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. think he saw how interested I was about everything that concerned you,

"Go, on, Harry." "And, well, perhaps partly for my sake, he has determined to ferret out everything; and, with this view, is sending 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 circumstances 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 have physician had a more hopeful report of enough to have impressions, and I have to him. It cut him to the heart to book of psakus and the torn page.

his patient. It was beyond all doubt read in books that the incidents of child-wound the young man's feelings, but he that George Arundel would weather hood, though for years forgotten, will knew the task must not be shirked hood, though for years forgotten, will knew the task must not be shirked suddenly flash on the memory if some "Now, Master George," he began associating circumstance presents it-

> "Ah, that is strange, Harry, and induces 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 descend, 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 littie c'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 appearance was a patch of black silk she wore over her left eve. It was very absurd of me to conjure up such an apparition, but-'

"No, no, I am convinced it was 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 almost 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

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 goodby. She had him for just that minute all to herself, for Mrs. Evesham had bade her boy adieu in her own chamber and had retired 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 immediate 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.

the sobs which almost choke her. With a low ery 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

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 eestacy.

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



MRS. EVESHAM HAD RETIRED TO HER PLACE BESIDE GEORGE ARUNDEL'S COUCH. wrong you have done. That generous heart has long been beating with the

hope that the day might come when

she could truly call you daughter. So Harry Evesham starts on his way exultant, while poor blind George Arundel lies on his bed of pain with no bright hopes before him; verily, "to him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away

even that he hath." Then Wanda shyly and with great effort tells the glorious news to William Bladon, who oddly enough is now inclined to be cross with her because she has not preferred his boy as the idol of son? So he clinched his hesitations by her affections. So it happened that one day, when George Arundel had gained so much strength that he was permitted to sit up awhile, the old servitor resolved to tell the story of Wanda's love

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

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

"Her mother told me yesterday. Oh, dear old friend, don't look so woebegone. 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

thysen?"
"Loved her; of course I did, and shall love her as long as I have sense to appreciate 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 hardly 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." "An' you're not fretting over the loss

of the lass?" "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 unalloyed 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 Arundel was pronounced sufficiently recov-ered to return to his lodgings in Glastonbury. Of course Dolman was munificently 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-

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

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

fect stranger. ITO BE CONTINUED.

TWIXT LOVE AND DUTY. the Dilemma of a Judgo to France That

Drove Him to Suicide. Rather a sad affair in a little provincial town of France ended in the suicide of a clever and seemingly fortunate magistrate recently. He was found dead in his room, holding in his hand fishery law.

the revolver he had just used, and on his table was a bit of paper with the It has been further objected that the single tax could not be adjusted equitwords: "Let no one be accused of my ably, as there are some improvements | neapolis, speaks enthusiastically of the death." No one could understand what could have made a man who was blessed with a charming wife, a healthy child, sufficient of the riches of this earth and a rising, almost completed, reputation, depart from a world in which he seemed to possess more than his share of enjoy-ment. But his story was an old one, says the Chicago Post. When & young magistrate, but already getting to be known, he had made the acquaintance of a widow and her two charming daughters, with who n he seems to have flirted equally. He could not decide which he preferred. The consequence was both cared for him, and when at last his choice fell upon Jeanne, Henriette's looks became lowncast and sad. One day the latter paid a visit to an aunt, and the same day Jeanne fell ill. She lingered for a week, and, after the second day the doctors had recognized the symptoms of poisoning. The police came, examined and discovered, through one of the servants, a leaf of a psalm book in which was wrapped a small quantity of white powder-arsenic, of course. The book to which the leaf belonged was never found, neither was the murderer. Years went by and the whole thing was forgotten-and so many things are. The young man transferred his attentions to the other sister, and eventually married her; they were the happiest of couples; the baby came and they continued to be happy; Henriette was a devoted wife and mother, her husband loving and a perfect father. One day coming in from court, he went to kiss his child, as he always did, and found it sleeping, while the nurse was singing a psalm that seemed to him strangely familiar. He asked its name. The nurse told him, and said she had found it in her mistress' closet, but, unfortunately, the end was missing. Then it flashed upon him—the paper in which the poison had been wrapped was a page of the selfsame psalm! The unfortunate man rushed to his study, found the page in the pigeon-hole reserved for that old, forgotten poisoning case, and realized that his fears were but too true. He waited in the utmost agony till his wife came in, then asked her point-blank if she knew the page and the book. Her look was enough, she confessed her guilt. That night he passed in sleepless torture; putting his wife away from his thoughts he would think only of his child. Truly, no man had ever been in such a horrible position. Should he betray his high mission, which was to deal justice to all and every one or should he act criminally toward his shooting himself; in a letter he left for an old friend were these words: wish to be neither an unworthy father nor a felonious magistrate, so kill my-self." He had previously burned the

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT

THE OLD VAGRANT.

Weary 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 sous 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; "Go beg, 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 straws

I dare not lay my curse on you. I might have robbed-I begged instead; The greatest theft I can rec Was but an apple o'er my head, That overhung some garden wall. Yet, want 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 ow

What country has the poor man? None? 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 pride of France was crushed and low,
I wept! '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 moment to consider, that the tax levy against any persons possessing improvements and personal property, or either of these, of equal values to their land holdings, would not be increased by the adoption of the proposed system, as the abolishment of taxation on one-half their property would compen-sate them for the increase rate on the those who had recently purchased more land than they could adequately improve might not find the increase of business actively due to the absence of taxation on products sufficient to enable 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-

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 import tariff schedule, whether wise or unwise, and every prohibitory game or

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 added more to the land value of the United States than all the cultivation, fertilizers or other unreckonable improvement that the soil has received since its discovery? Do not commercial and industrial centers outlive even their outward form, and their past reputations become the guarantee of new and even more prosperous life, though the buildings and wharves and railroads have been ruined by fire or flood? Under the present system the reckonable improvements are taxed twice, first through the additional value they give the land (the land tax always being paid ultimately 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 increase in the owner's share of the tax levy as follows their creation at present; for although the increase of improvements would add to the accessible land value it would augment not alone that of the land on which they were situated, but all lands in proportion to their public usefulness. A justly eminent social and political critic, Mr. Edward Atkinson, has attempted to demonstrate that the coft 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 exorbitant, provided any adequate benefit accrued from the payment. It is a very different matter, however, when, as is actually the case, this charge is originally mainly levied, as he himself has demonstrated, at industrial or commer cial centers. In other words, it is a toll collected on the interchange of commodities, paid only by those who are industrious and capable enough to have anything to exchange. The more idle or 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 comparatively low cost per capita of the entire population. If it be true that the majority of the "middle men" are Shylocks, why do not outsiders step in and share in their gains, and by the competition 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?

This is a moral as well as a social question, and the favoring by the state of speculative shrewdness rather than productive labor must tell on the character of its inhabitants. - E. F. Hudson.

Obituary.

In the week ending October 31, Rev. Hugh Gilmore, of Adelaide, South Australia, died in that city of cancer of the

Mr. Gilmore was one of the world's great Christian preachers. Born some-where in the underworld of Glasgow, in 1842, he said of his childhood: "My first recollections are of the busy streets of a large city; they were my nome, my school, my playground. lived in them, slept in them, played in them, starved in them, and nearly perished in them. Within a certain area I knew every lane and alley, every hole and corner, where the flagstones were warmest at every hour of the day, and the most sheltered nook when the winds blew piercing at night. I was thrown among the poorest of the poor, with whom were associated many of the offenders of society—the sinning and the sinned against.'

Such a training as Mr. Gilmore's, if undergone by most of our average bishops, would tend to vitalize the human feelings within them, and ward off, to some extent, fatty degeneration of the pulpit. It made Mr. Gilmore the manioving, brave, uncompromising scourge of wrong, and the sturdy apostle of right that he became. "My early contact with the poorest of the poor," he said, "excited in me a belief in the goodness of human nature and a sympathy for men as men, independent of their circumstances." That sympathy was the secret of the great power for

good that he exercised The story of his early years in Scot-land and the north of England was the record of a struggle to live, and to live down the disadvantages of a miserable youth. He became a Wesleyan Methodist preacher, burning with the true apostolic fire, and flung himself into every social movement tending to public good. The Irish tenants knew him, and the Scotch crofters blessed one who dared champion their rights against

deer and land owners. He came to Adelaide in 1889, broken in health, but with a reputation which drew to him audiences of a class often rendered indifferent to the religion of the churches. He showed that he was in earnest always, fighting for the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. And in his denunciation of land monopoly and class robbery of every kind, he did more than is given to most men to do in helping the real-

ization of creed. It is years since any colony has been so profoundly stirred by a man's death as South Australia was by his. In Adelaide, the day of his funeral seemed a day of public calamity. Thousands upon thousands of all classes stood uncovered in the streets, and the procession of mourners included the trade organizations, single tax men and all who. sympathizing with a great life of sleepless endeavor, could show their respect for the dead in this way.

In the brief period of his Adelaide life Mr. Gilmore gave the single tax movement a great impetus.

How They Grow.

Westward Ho! the new illustrated monthly magazine, published at Minfuture of Minneapolis, and incidentally illustrates the truth that land values

are products of community growth. "Col. J. H. Stevens." it says, "is authority for the statement that in the spring of 1856 Minneapolis lots had an average value of five dollars each. Shortly before this date, much of the land on which Minneapolis is built was taken up at a dollar and a quarter per acre, most of it being then considered as simply farming land. The conditions existing in those old days probably did not justify a larger price for real estate. A little town on the prairie hundreds of miles from railroad communication, and in a comparatively unsettled country, was not an attractive place for real estate investment. The water power at this point was of little value while the country was still undeveloped, and it would have taxed even prophetic vision to have foreseen the conditions that would exist here in twenty or thirty years.

We can look back now and wonder why men in those by-gone days, who possessed a little money, did not invest in corner lots and keep them until they became worth a fortune. Thirty-five years from now the people then living in Minneapolis will probably look back to this time and wonder why we ourselves did not pursue this course. It is probable that they will be just as much justified in such a judgment by the changes that will have taken place between now and then, as we are by the changes that have taken place during the past thirty-five or forty years. "

Cause of Increased Land Values.

Robert White, of Buffalo, asks: A piece of ground nets an annual rent of \$100 when the current rate of interest is ten per cent., and its selling price is \$1,000. If interest fell to five per cent. other conditions remaining the same, would not the selling price double? and if so, is not the increased value of land due to a decline in interest rather than to improvement?

In the circumstances supposed, the selling price of the land would double. The annual income would remain at \$100, and if the land still sold for \$1,000. an investor could receive ten per cent. from this investment, while from any other he would only receive five per cent. But this is impossible. All things considered, equal investments yield equal returns. On the face of the statement, the increased selling value of the land is not due to improvement. It is due solely to decline in the rate of interest. But the annual value has not increased at all; rent, the basis of selling value, is exactly what it was be-

fore. - The Standard. THE best and surest subject of taxation is the thing that perforce stays in one place that is land.—N. Y. Sun, Aug.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

IS THERE BOODLE IN IT?

Under the head of "Commissioners matter of letting the contract for the

weekly newspaper published at Cot tonwood Fails, was declared the offi cial paper of the county, for the ensuing year. John C. viebol and Warren Peck voted in the affi mative 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 ac-tion on theirs before bid of Ellis should be opened. This request not being granted, said proposition of Timmens, 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 high-est legal rates were sought to be ob-

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 attempting to freeze it out; when the was written that "separate proposals truth is, Mr. Ellis, publisher of the were handed in, offering to do the Reveille, positively refused to sign the word, excepting tax-sale notices, at reproposition, saying that, "while he duced rates," as if the pay for the tax had not talked with the Commission. sale notices (\$145 25 for the year 1891) ers, he was willing to take his chances | would enter largely into the considerbefore them, on sealed bids, for this ation of the letting of the contract to work;" which action of Mr. Ellis, do the county's advertising, when the coupled with that of the Board, goes | whole amount that would have been far to show, if he did not talk with paid for said advertising, last year, the Commissioners on this subject, he had the pay for the same been full had been kept well posted on what legal rates, would have been \$713.23 they intended to do. The following or \$567.98 more than the pay for taxis the proposition of Messrs. Tim- sale notices amounted to, which, even mons, 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 equaly divided between the papers published in the county, with the exception 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 believing that, as a fertilizer to the soil, if the weather is favorable, will produce 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 respective 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. Lender, 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 Courant for one year for \$350. Try lishers of the Republican, Leuder and the combination for the coming year,

the Chase County Courant, 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 COM-MISSIONERS OF CHASE COUNTY: The undersigned represents to the Board that he is the editor and pro Proceedings," and referring to the prietor of a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the city of Cotton County advertising for the year 1892. last week's Reveile says:

"The question of county pricting designated as the official county paper was then called up and the Revelle, a for the year 1892, and that the under signed he awarded the contract for the county printing, of Chase county. lading the publication of the delinquent fax 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 12½ per cent. of Respectfully, W. A. Morgan, legal rates.

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 COMMISSIONERS OF CHASE COUNTY KANSAS:
GENTLTMEN:—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 to receive the contract for the same, I

Most Respecifully, Yours, W. E. TIMMONS.

W. Y. MORGAN'S BID. TO THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMIS-SIONERS OF CHASE COUNTY, KAN-

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 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 paperhave 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 assisted in electing to the Legislature, re fused 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 of boodle with a

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 1892 for \$1 75 or the daily Times and

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 Super-

intendent?

"Seeing is Believing."

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

ROCHESTER LAMP Co., 42 Park Place, New York City. "The Rochester."



2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

W.H.HOLSINGER,

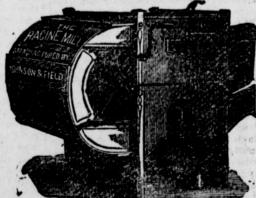
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Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings.

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KANSAS.

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

They do the work more thorough-, have greater capacity, built ronger and heavier and better ushed than any other Mills. Six different sizes, two for Farm se, four for Warehouse, Elevater Use, four for warehouse, Elevator and Millers use.
The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

Write for Circulars and Prises We can vouch for the reliability of the

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS. | 88.

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

David H. Flack, Plaintiff,

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

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

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

at 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 tenements, situate in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:

The north half (%) of the northwest quarter (%) and the southwest quarter (%) of the northwest quarter (%) of the northwest quarter (%) of the northeast quarter (%) also the north half (%) of the southeast quarter (%), also the southeast quarter (%), also the west half (%) of the southwest quarter (%), also the west half (%) of the southwest quarter (%), also the west half (%) of the southwest quarter (%), 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 (%) of the southwest quarter (%) and the southwest quarter (%) of the northwest quarter (%) of the northwest quarter (%) of section twenty-six (26), township number eighteen (18), range eight (8) east, or so much of the latter as it 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 judgment, interest, taxes and costs.

Shoriff's office Content of Passe, Content, Kansas.

sheriff of Chase county Kansas. heriff's office, Cottonwood Falis, Chase county, Kansas, Jan. 18, 1893.

CORPORATION BONDS APPROVED BANK STOCKS CAREFULLY SELECTED, TRIED, SAFE, PAY GOOD INTEREST.

> IN PROSPEROUS CITIES. FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND REFERENCES WRITE

> DESIRABLE INVIGTMENT PROPERTIES

nity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden op-ortunity to each person at some paried of life; embrace the chance, and she pours on their riches; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the Golden opportunity. Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of labering people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The Golden opportunity for many is here. Money to be made rapidly and homorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from \$5\$ to \$10 per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you goon. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how. Free. Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once. H. Hallett & Co., Hox \$800, Portland, Maine.

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INDUSTRIAL STOCKS

BECHBACH, MODONALD & CO. 15 to 25 Whithall St., New York.

PENSIONS. COME

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers disabled since 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.

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40 Page Book Free. Address

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ARE YOU A WOMAN WHO HAS NOT SEEN A COPY OF ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MACAZINE of Philaeelphia? "The best and cheapest ILLUSTRATED monthly ever published in the English language. 1,500 pages for \$1.50.

Six Short Stories and Splend i articles by best writers on all subjects of in-terest to women. Three Months Free if you take it now. Sample copy, 10 dents.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase county Land Agenc

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy o -AND LOANS MONEY .-

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

KATE FIELD'S WASHINGTON.

\$2-00 a year. 5 cents a Copy. It is the brightest Weekly in America.

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

KATE FIELD.

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

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

[ELISHA COOLEY. dingly. ELISHA COOLEY. Administrator

For Brain-workers and Sedentery People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymasium. Takes up but 6 in square floor-room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by sive, cheap. Indorsed by tors and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd. Scientific, Physical and vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York

GENERAL GRANT'S MEMOIRS-ORIGINAL \$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 bave 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 will own them, and will imp at the opportunity to buy them at the low figure here offered. We will send you General Grant's Memoirs, publisher's original edition, bet paper, cloth, green and gold binding, hitherto sold by subscription at \$7.00.

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

The Cosmopolitan is enabled to make this offer because of the purchase of \$600,000 volumes at a price which even publishers would deem impossible, and with the idea of running up its circulation to half a million copies. By contract with the Cosmopolitan we are enabled to offer 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, ONLY 30 CENTS!

takeinstead, GER, SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS, 2 vols, sold by

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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 cent per ounce, must be remitted with the order: Gen. Grant's Memoirs, 96 oz.—48 cents; Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, 92 oz.—46 cents; Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, 92 oz.—46 cents; Gen. McClellan's Memoirs, 48 oz.—24 cents; Gen. McClellan's Memoirs, 48 oz.—24 cents;

Send us at once \$3.00 for year's subscription to the Cosmopolitan, \$1.50 for year's subscription to this journal, and 30 cents for a set of Memoirs.-\$4.80 in all--to which add postage on the particular set of Memoirs selected.



SEE!

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

COME and SEE! COME and SEE!

To See is to Believe.

Our bank is solid; our merchants are prosperous; and our mills are all running. We want more mills, and in fact we need them, A sash, door and blind factory would succeed from the start. Then, a furniture factory, machine shop (needed very much), implement factory, and a dozen other factories are bound to succeed. Cheap iron, timber, labor and freight, with pure air and water.

No use talking this is the healthiest place in America, Come and SEE!

Our talk about COLONY 18 not all wind.

If you have money to build a house and begin life, Come and

see Us! Major George A. Clarke, late of Mankato, Minn., 18 now local manager of the LAW-RENCEBURG LAND & MINERAL CO., and also is getting up the Colony. He is a good and reliable man. COME

AND SEE HIM. We are bound to build up not only a town, but a farming com-

munity. Don't expect to rent a house in Lawrenceburg. Several houses have two families in them already. We need 40 more bouses to day. COMEAND SEE. That is

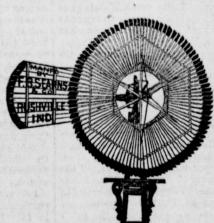
all we ask. The offer to give away a few farms still holds good. Address

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

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NASHVILLE, TENN,

THE :-STEARNS WIND MILL-:



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

We will give Farmers and others wholesale Address

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

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS OFFER.

We would most respectfully call your attention to the 'Farmers' Compendium and Business Record,' a most valuable and handsome book, designed for the use of the farmer. As we are awake 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 complete compendium, including a veterinary department giving the causes, symptoms and treatment of all the diseases of Horses, Cattle, Swine and Poultry, also departments of Agriculture, facts and Figures, 'usiness, and Arithmetical Forms and thousands of practical Points to Farmer's wide, prepared by Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, expressly for this work, and treaties on all the different stock and crops the farmer's wide, prepared by Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, expressly for this work, and treaties 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, new, attractive, simple, convient, which exables 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

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as supplied by FULLER'S ELECTRIC BELT

will cure more diseases than any other agent The current is constant and perfectly regulated and applicable for all chronic aliments. Send \$1, for Trial Belt or write for further particulars.

W.C. Fuller,
feble-5mos.

Kirwin, Kan.

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

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. amd Prop.

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

Terms—pervear. \$1.50 cash in advance; attertures mouses, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. BAST. NY.X. Chi.X MR X. KC. X. W am pm pm pm am p1 Cedar Grove.10 44 12 57 11 54 10 13 11 Clements....10 53 1 05 12 06am 10 23 11 Elmdale....11 07 1 16 12 23 10 36 12

groom, on Rock creek, Mr. Sam J.

EAST.	Pass.		Ftr.	Mixed
Hymer	11 581	m	6 45pm	0
Evans	12 178	m	7 10	
Strong City	12 30		7 80	3 00pm
Cottonwood Falls.				3 10
Gladstone				3 25
Bazaar				4 10
WEST.			Frt.	Mixed
Bazaar				4 20pm
Gladstone				4 50
Cottonwood Falls.				5 15
Strong City	3 50pr	m 8	30am	5 20
Evans	4 00	8	47	
Hymer	4 18	9	20	

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 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

Perforated chair seats 10c at HAGER'S. jly16 George McGovern, Strong City, was quite siek, last week.

Hon. C. I. Maule, of Strong City. was quite sick, last week.

Dennis Madden was at Marion last Friday, on law business. Wit Adare, of Strong City, was at

Emporia. last Thursday. Mrs. S. N. Wood, of Strong City, was at Topeka, last week.

A. Ferlet, mine host of the Union hotel, is suffering with la grippe.

The pension of Jabin Johnson has been increased to \$17 per month. The Sanders Bros. have erected a

barn on their place in this city. Residence property for sale. Apply aug6-if at this office.

Mrs. H. S. Lincoln, of Strong City, was visiting in Kansas City, last week.

36 sheets of note paper 5c at Mrs E. J. Edwards, of Strong City. was down to Emporia, last Thursday. Dan McGinley is visiting his fath-

ers', D. H. McGinley, in Strong City' P. F. Cochran was out to Newton. Friday and Saturday, on law busines ... City, was visiting in Nebraska, last arriving here, Sunday night. Mrs. week.

Mrs. David Biggam, of Strong City, is recovering from a severe spell of

Hugh O'Neill and Jacob Walters have been sent back to the Marion county jail.

The case of J. M. Kerr vs. Pat. Tracy has been reversed by the Su preme Court.

12° below zero, Sunday night, and 19° below, Monday night, and 2° below Tuesday night.

T. H. Grisham went to Ponca, Indian Territory, last Friday, and re-

turned, Sunday. Mrs. Quince Hollingsworth, of Strong City, was quite sick, last week,

with "la grippe." Miss Mira Tuttle, who is attending school at Emporia, was home ever

Saturday and Sunday. We will, next week, publish the bills allowed by the county commissioners, and the road notices.

Born, on Tuesday morning, January 19. 1892, to Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Evans, on South Fork, a daughter.

George Holmes, Sr., and son, Guy. of Kansas City, were the guests of B. Lantry, of Strong City, last week.

Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City. having recovered from her illness, is again at the postoffice in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Carson have returned home, from a visit to Mrs. Carson's parents, at Emporia.

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.

Born, on Friday, January 8, 1892 on the Lee Ranch, on South Fork, to Mr. and Mrs. James Davidson, a

Arch Miller shipped two par loads of cattle to Kansas City. Tuesday night, as did also Ben Arnold and also J. H. Scribner.

Dr. C. L. Conaway and J. M Hamme, of this city, and J. C. Farrington, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, Tuesday,

was visiting parents, in Strong City. has returned home, accompanied by her sister, Miss Ollie Fish.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Neil, of the Pan Handle of Texas, are visiting their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Reilly, of Strong City.

Miss Susie Murty, daughter of Thos. Murty, one of Osage county's pros-perous and influential farmers, is now making her home in Strong City.

If the date to which you have paid your subscription to the COURANT is wrong on your paper or wrapper call in or send word and have it corrected. Happy and contented is a home with

"The Rochester;" a lamp with the light of the morning. For catalogues, write the Rochester Lamp Co., New York. Married, on Wednesday evening, January 20, 1892, at the home of the

Ellis and Miss Ella V. Judd, both of Rock creek. Dan F. Reifsnider, of Strong City, while throwing some car springs out of a car, in that city, last week, got one of his fingers broken by getting it

cought in a spring. Last week, Robert McCrum, moyed the little building from the South of Charles Gill's restaurant, in Strong City, to his lots South of the Commercial Hotel, in that city.

For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. C. N. Sterry, of Emporia, connected with the law department of the A. T. been promoted, and will soon move to Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Charlie White, P. J. Norton and A. O. Shaff, of Strong City, left Sunday for Arizona, where they have secured lucrative employment with B. Lantry & Sons in the construction of the A. & P. R. R.

R. L. Ford, the jeweler, has on hand one of the largest stocks of ladies and Their large house was well filled with gents' gold watches and watch chains ever brought to this market. Go and examine his goods before purchasing elsewherc.

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

Dave Rettiger sent a model of his stone cutting machine to Ottawa, Ontario, Monday, to get a patent on the same in Canada, and he is applying for a patent on it in several different European countries.

While Dr. F. Johnson was attending a sick call at Bazaar, Saturday night, his team broke loose and ran away, coming to town; but, aside from some slight damage to the buggy, no injury was done.

New perfumes at the Corner Drug

Mrs. J. S. Stanley was taken very ill with heart trouble, Sunday morning, and Mr. Stanley was telegraphed Mrs. Isaac Matthews, of Strong to, at Ponca, I. T., and he came home. Stanley is now much better.

B. F. Talkington, the general merchant, at Matfield Green, who carries the largest stock of merchandise of any merchant between Cottonwood Falls and El Dorado, defies competition; and don't you forget it.

Candy ten cents per pound at HAGER'S.

Rettiger Bros. & Co. have the contract to build a stone barn for H.S. F. Davis, on Peyton creek, 102x22 feet, and the rock are now being quarried, and work on the barn will begin as But when it comes down to the office soon as the weather will permit.

A telegram was received at Strong A telegram was received at Strong is not enough in it to pay out.

City, yeaterday, announcing the death is not enough in it to pay out.

J. A. BIELMAN. tion, whose remains will be brought to Strong City, for interment, in the Catholic cemetery, west of that city.

number of the most active members sion, at Newton, on January 8th, inof the Burns Club, as well as the ill- stant, the anniversary of the battle of take part in the annual celebration, they feasted by the citizens of that editors assembled in the big dining-future metropolis of Central Kansas.

As the Topolo Democratic As the Democratic Property of the Clark hotel, to participate the control of t

The following is a list of the officers. elected for this year, by the Modern Woodmen of America: J. W. Mc-Williams, V. C.; A. M. Breese, W. A.; E. A. Kinne, E. B.; L. W. Heck, Clerk; W. A. Morgan. Escort; J. C. Farrington, Delegate to State Camp. One hundred and eighteen acres of headed, hickory cane, used by Presi-first-class land on Buck creek for rent dent McIntire, as a gavel, during the for cash or for sale on easy terms. banquet, is the property of A. W. Farm known as the Oliver farm.

Address the owner, FRANK M. BAKER, 827 Kent street, Denver, Col.

nerchandise 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 turn.

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.

Rorn on Frider January 8, 1892 Comer, local agent of the Santa Fe Route.

We received the follow items from Rock Creek: Ed. Bielman has built a house on his claim. Stock is doing bers at Newton, on January 8th. well in this neighborhood. John Bielman was at Clements, last week, and butchered hogs at Crawford's. Joe Crawford is putting in a new saw mill. B. H. Lipincot is in that city.

The Strong City Baptist church has Emporia, Tuesday,

Mrs. George Ferraer, of Topeka, who
was visiting parents, in Strong City
has returned home, accompanied by All are invited. By order of the Church. J. C. DAVIS,

Church Clerk. The many Marion county friends of Judge Brockett will share with him the great sorrow that has come to him ka, Secretary Kansas Democratic Edin the death of his wife, which sad event occurred at their home in Topeka, last Friday, appoplexy being the cause. Mrs. Brockett was an intelligent and estimable lady, who made many friends during her brief record in Marion .- Marion Record, Jan. 15.

The many Emporia friends of Chas. M. Frye, who formerly resided at Cot-tonwood Falls, will be pained to learn of his revent misfortune. On January 22d he was called to Chetopa by the death of his father. His sister was ill and died on Christmas. Mr. Frye has removed from his late home at Superior, Neb., and hereafter will remain at Chetopa.—[Emporia Republican.

David Rettiger, of Strong City, went to Kansas City, Monday, and will be in attendance at the Missouri Valley Stone Cutters' Association, in that city, this week, and will go from there to St. Louis to attend the Ohio Valley Stone Cutters' Association, and where be will look after a large job of eut stone work.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock p. m., last Saturday, the residence of Gordon McHenry, on Sharp's creek, caught fire, from a defective flue, and was totally consumed, with its contents, the loss being about \$1,500. Al-& S. F. R. R., for many years, has though Mr. and Mrs. McHenry were at home at the time, the whole build- ald, Iola. ing was almost in a blaze before they discovered the fire.

On Tuesday night, January 12th. instant, Mr. and Mrs. B. McCabe, of Bazaar, were given a surprise party, by their friends and neighbors, the occasion being their silver wedding. people by whom a most sumptuous supper was prepared, and a most enjoyable time was had. The presents able and serviceable.

Professor Miller's lecture on astron emy, in Music Hall, this city, last Patiot, sent a telegram to the Conven-Friday night, was listened to by a tion regretting his inability to be large and appreciative audience. The stereoptican views of the sun and moon, in the various stages of eclipse, were very fine, having been taken from one of the largest telescopes in the world. There were twenty-five views ton, B. J. Sheridan, T. W. Morgan. exhibited, all of which were minutely

described by the Professor. Married, at the Catholic church in Emporia, on Monday, January 18 was adopted. 1892, by the pastor thereof, Mr. A. Mary Crakem, of Emporia; and, on Mondny night, they were given an infair at the residence of Mr. John Whalan, in Strong City. The Courther point.

There are but a few topics of gentary topics of gentary topics of gentary the point.

There are but a few topics of gentary topics of gentary topics of gentary topics.

The courther point the Committee on Order of Business. All present participated in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perboundered in the only attraction of this superboundered in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perboundered in the committee on Order of Business. All present participated in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perboundered in the order of this superboundered in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perboundered in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perboundered in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perboundered in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perboundered in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perboundered in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perboundered in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perbound in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perbound in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perbound in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perbound in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perbound in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perbound in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perbound in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perbound in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perbound in the debates, which throughout were exhaustive and to perbound in the debates, which the properties are perbounded in the debates, which the its most hearty congratulations, wishing them a long, happy and prosperous journey down the path of time, and a be blissful entrance into eternity.

MR. EDITOR-I would like to ask a question through your paper. Has anybody who holds office any more rant and try to wrongly get some one in trouble? Now we do not mean a President or a Senator, or a Chief Justice, because we know they take lots of chances; they get big pay.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL CONVEN-

The Democratic Editorial Associa-Owing to "la grippe" among a tion, of Kansas, met in special ses-As the Topeka Democrat contains a most excellent write-up of the gather-Seaton, the jeweler for the Newton Drug Co., of which firm A. Seaton, Oranges. formerly of Elmdale, is a member.

Wanted, to exchange a well im- Dr. Seaton is Chairman of the Demoproved eighty acre farm, in Cowley cratic Central Committee of Harvey county, Kansas, for a stock of general county, and the cane was cut from a hickory tree, by the wife of Dr. Seaton, while he was sick abed, at Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1864, 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 num-There was a two fold object in the meeting—one, the honor to the mem-ory of that grand old hero of Democracy, St. Jackson, and the other, to discuss matters pertaining to the Dem-

ocratic press of Kansas. At 10 o'clock the first meeting of the editors was held, in the parlors of the Clark Hotel, with President Mc-Intire, of the editorial fraternity, in

The report of the Secretary, Mr. Holliday, showed the following editors present:
T. McIntire, Arkansas Valley Demo

crat, Arkansas City, President Kan-sas Editorial fraternity. C. K. Holliday, Jr., Democrat, Tope-

torial fraternity. J. B. Chapman, Tribune, Ft. Scott, Treasurer Kansas Democratic Editorial fraternity. W. F. Petillon, Democrat, Dodge

City.
J. S. Richardson, Beacon, Wichita.
W. A. Eaton, Democrat, Kingman.
Ben F. Hildebrand, Democrat, Hia-J. B. Crouch, Times, Hutchinson. V. J. Lane. Herald, Wyandotte.

R. R. Wells, Woodson Democrat, Lates Center. A. F. Hatton, Times, Westphalia. F. L. Webster, Gazette, Law

Frank W. Fiye, Palladium, Par Thomas W. Morgan, Messenger,

Eureka. B. L. Strother, News, Abilene G. A. Collett, Meseenger, Ells.

T. P. Fulton, Herald, Olathe. Frank B. Smith, Beacon, Wichita. B. J. Sheridan, Western Spirit,

Paola. John E. Watrous, Independent, Burlington.

J. B. Fugate, Journal, Newton. J. T. Highley, Journal, Garnett. N. T. Allison, Star-Courier, Colmbus.

W. A. Bailey, Allen County Her-W. E. Timmons, CHASE COUNTY COURANT, Cottonwood Falls.

W. Knaus. Democrat, McPherson. W. E. Stoke, Democrat, Great Bend. F. N. Cooper, Central Kansas Democrat, Lyons.

W. G. Hoffer, Eagle Optic, Larned. T. E. Leftwich, Eagle Optic. Larned.

A. G. Patrick, Times, Oskaloosa

Leaven worth. Dr. S. F. Neely, Post, Leaven worth. S. F. Stumbaugh, of the Atchison

present. THE MORNING SESSION At the morning session, the follow ing Committee on Order of Business

The entire afternoon was devoted to Bandelin, of Strong City, and Miss the many interesting questions involved in the report of the Committee on

> eral nature discussed by the Convention that can be made public. One of these was a resolution on what should

THE ISSUES OF 1892. As far as national affairs are concerned, the Convention resolved itself in favor of tariff reform, downward declared for free coinage of silver, and was opposed to the extravagance of right than anyone else to go to the the billion dollar Congress. In State County Attorney and swear out a war- affairs the Convention declared itself in favor of the Constitutional Convention, and the Australian system of ballot voting.

THE EDITORS FAVOR KANSAS CITY, MO. The Convention also passed the following resolution:

Resoved, That the Democratic Edi of board of school district or road overseer it looks rotten; slim. There is not enough in it to pay out.

J. A. BIELMAN and pledge our influence in behalf of NEXT MEETING AT KAESAS CITY, KAN.

After the order of business had been completed, the Convention adjourned to meet in Kansas City, Kan., on April 9, 1892, at 10 o'clock, a. m. THE BANQUET.

the citizens of Newton. Covers were laid for about one hundred persons. THE MENU. New York counts. Consomme in cups.
Queen clives. Celery on branches.
Boneless turkey in aspic jelly.
Sliced ham. Cold tongue Sliced corn beef
Mayonaite of chicken. Shrimp salad.
Sandwiches. Tea biscuit.
Democratic editors punch a la Kansas.
Lemon jelly. Cranberry jelly.
Pineapple jelly with whipped cream.
Italian ice cream.
Fancy cake.

Angel food, Fruit cake.
heese Cream cheese

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

and Its Issues," response by J. B. Crouch, Hutchinson Times. "The Young Democracy, the Hope of the Nation," response by Frank L. Webster, Lawrence Gazette.

"A Tariff for Revenue vs. Protection," response by J. B. Chapman, Fort Scott Tribune. "Public Office is a Public Trust," response by B. J. Sheridan, Paola

"The Kansas Democracy," response by T. W. Morgan, Eureka Mes-

senger. "Democracy vs. Plutocracy," respons by T. P. Fulton, Olathe Herald "The Democratic Press of Kansas, response by W. F. Petillon, Dodge

City Democrat. "The Women of the Sunflower State," response by C. K. Holliday, Jr., Topeka Democrat.

"The Press and the Politician," response by Dr. S. F. Neely, Leaven-worth Post.

It was in the wee small hours before the response to the last toast was finished. THE RESULT.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Newton meeting. The boys were out in number. The Convention was a great success. The spirit of harmony and earnestness that prevailed promises much for the future. At the same time there was a thorough discussion on all subjects presented. n short, when the Convention part of the meeting was finished, every-body felt satisfied that something had been accomplished.

THE SPEECHES. Here, again, was a happy surprise. The speeches were all not only good

hey were splendid efforts, chock full

The citizens of the energetic, bright, hustling, prosperous city of Newton are the "salt of the earth." They extended every hospitality, every courtesy to the Democratic editors. While the editors could only reply by extending to them a vote of thanks, they will always hold the citizens of Newton in

fond regard.

Newton is the coming railroad metropolis of the world. If a half dozen trains are not always puffing in or out of that city, Newton people cannot eat or sleep. The hotels are first-class, especially the famous "Clark" hetel and the depot hostelry. The business houses of Newton are as fine as can be found anywhere, and the merchants talk prosperity, and what's more, look prosperous. Newton boasts of two daily papers, and nobody knows how many weeklies, except Fugate, who has the county printing. He says there's only one—

As a matter of fact, Harvey county has eleven weekly newspapers. They Frank T. Lynch, Standard, read down in Harvey county, much to the discomforture of "Brown of Har-Kansas from his feet, or some of it, and gone to Chicago to live. Ever since the "Perkins revival," ex-Kansans have a string "attachment" for the state. Newten has a great future. Ten years from now it will have fifty

thousand inhabitants. PARLEZ-VOUS FRANCAIS?

If you don't, there certai ly have been times when you wished that you could; and if you are anxious to learn Chairman; J. B. Crouch, W. A. Eaton, B. J. Sheridan, T. W. Morgan.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the Convention re-assembled, and the Committee ou Order of Business made its report, which was adopted.

The entire afternoon was devoted to given in it, one cannot fail to acquire an accurate knowledge of French splendid; the stories are of exceptional merit; "At the Home of a Florida 'Cracker," handsomely illustrated, will interest everybody, "The Home of a Specialist," with numerous illustra-tions, furnishes practical and artistic ideas for building and furnishing a home, and "A Small Garden and What It Produced" gives just the in formation needed by those who have ittle ground and yet like fresh vege tables. As usual, there is something in this number for everybody, and everything is of the best; and this number is a sample of what is furnished twelve times a year, for \$2. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York City.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Funston. Broderick, Otis and Davis voted against the resolution that no money ought to be appropriated by Congress from the Public Treasury except such as is manifestly necessary to carry on the several departments, frugally, efficiently and honestly administered. The action of Funston and Broderick causes no sur-prise, but Otis and Davis are Alliance men and "reformers." In their speeches before the people preceding their election they scolded the two old parties for extravagance and corrupt appropriations, but at the first opportunity to place themselves on record, they recant.—Kansas City Star.

The following is the programme of the Epworth League for Jan. 26th Reading-Mr. Hilton. Duet-Rosa and Maude Palmer. Paper-Ida B. Estes. Recitation-Laurence Gustin. Instrumental solo-Miss Kerr. Reading-Sadie Forney.

HERBERT CLARK, Pres. IDA ESTES, Sec'y.

EYERY FARMER AND STOCKMAN Should subscribe for his home paper, to keep up with the local new out 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 hand-

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW JOSEPH C. WATERS.

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

N. Wood.

THOS. H. GRISHAM WOOD & CRISHAM.

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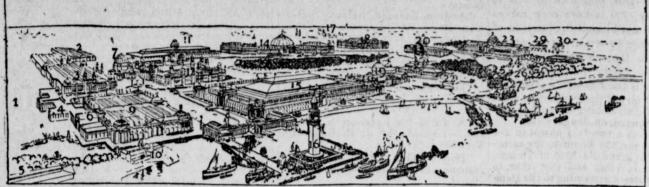
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LOVELL WASHER CO. 203 Huron St. ERIE, PA

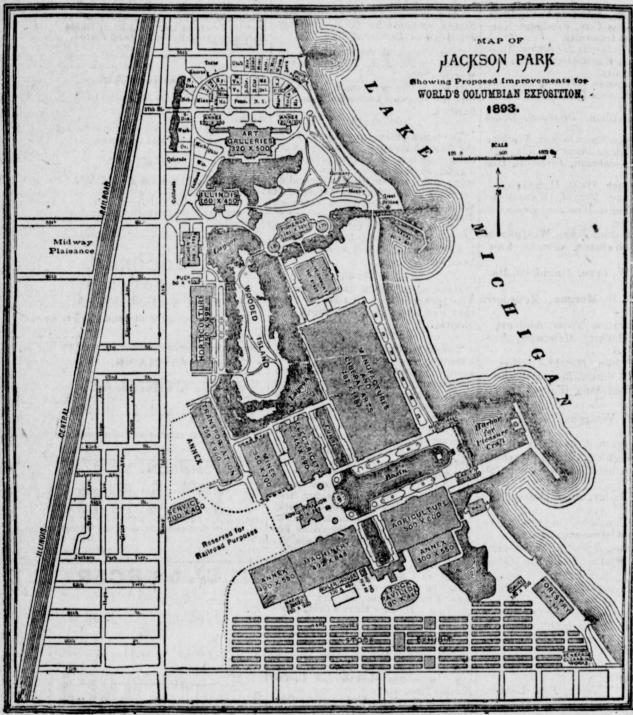
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

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, 17/4 Acres. 4. Assembly Hall, 5. Forestry Building, 2½ Acres. 6, Annex to Agriculture Building, 7. Administration Building, 8 Hall of Mines and Mining, 8 Acres. 9. Agriculture Building, 15 Acres. 10. Reproduction of "La Rabida Convent," where Columbus retired. 11. Transportation Exhibit, 18% Acres. 12. Electrical Building, 94 Acres. 13. The great Peristyle and Music Hall Cafe. 14. Horticulture Hall, 64 Acres. 15. Mahufacturers and Liberal Arts Building, 44 Acres. 16. Casino and Pier. 17. Villages of All Nation 18. Woman's Building, 19. United States Government Building, 20. Illinois State Building, 21. Fisheries Building and Deep-sea Aquaria. 23. Life-saving Station, etc. 23. Galleries of Fine Arts. 24. Apan. 25. France, Mexico and Germany. 26. Foreign Building. 27. England. 28. United States Naval Exhibit. 29. New York. 30. Massachusetts.

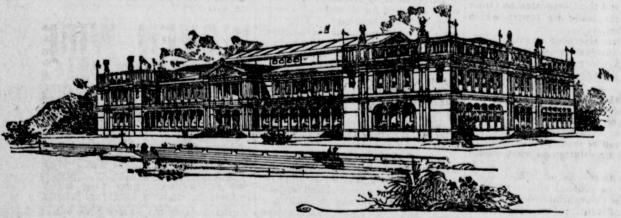


Among a great number of sketches submitted in competition for this building by women from all over the land the president of the board of lady man- | this bay a grand landing and staircase agers quickly discovered in the sketch submitted by Miss Sophia G. Hayden that harmony of grouping and gracefulness 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

lagoon takes the form of a bay, about being half this distance.
400 feet in width. From the center of renaissance is the style select 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 cipal facade has an extreme length of ner pavilions have each an open colon-

Directly in front of the building the | 400 feet, the depth of the building 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 triplearched entrance, with an open colonnade in the second story, is finished with a low pediment enriched with a flower beds and low shrubs. The prin- highly elaborate bas-relief. The cor-



THE WOMAN'S BUILDING

nade added above the main cornice. space. On the first floor are located, In the second story are located 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

on the left hand, a model hospital; on ladies' parlors, committee the right, a model kindergarten; each and dressing rooms, all

occupying 80x60 feet. The whole floor of the south pavilion is devoted to the retrospective exhibit; incloses the great assembly room and 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.

to the open balcony in front. The whole second floor of the north pavilion 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



THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

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 building is one. It is situated at the southern end of the west flank and lies which it is designed on axial lines, and court, the most beautiful

The transportation building is exquisitely refined and simple in archi-

the buildings, and as it stands with its commands a view of the floral island each other, will at once suggest the mellow, decorated walls bathed in the and an extensive branch of the lagoon. methods of composition followed at the ecole des beaux arts. tectural treatment, although very rich and elaborate in detail. In style it the effective southwest accent of the edifices of which the transportation savors much of the Romanesque, quadrangle, while from the cupola

The building is encased with "staff," between the horticultural and the the solicitude shown for fine proporthe same material used on the rest of mines buildings. Facing eastward, it tions, and subtle relation of parts to

> Viewed from the lagoon, the cupola of the transportation building forms

effect of the entire exposition, may be

seen in all its glory. The main entrance to the transporta tion building consists of an immense single-arch enriched to 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 pierced 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 arcaded 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 in-terior of the building may easily be ob-tained. 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 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 exmented 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. 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 kauser's greatuncle, the Emperor William I.'s brother, agent in securing arms for the Itata, acted queer long before his sickness Mr. Grace materially aiding him. became what official language called "alarming." 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. 'Tis 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 -have nice neighbors?" 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."-Clothier and Furnisher

HIGH TIMES IN OHIO.

Complications That Will Result in a Dem ocratic Boom.

The monkey and the parrot time now agitating the public household promises to prove among the greatest oons 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 cheers 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 admin-istration machinery has antagonized not only Foraker, but that decent element of republicanism which clings hibits the architectural impression to the old-fashioned belief that the given by a long vista of richly orna- president and his cabinet should take no part in local political contests. Democrats in Ohio and the country over may well enjoy the Kilkenny cat fight raging in that state. But there are still further premoni-

tions of an impending smash up. Maj.

McKinley was quoted as saying that the secretary of state favored the reimposition of the duty on hides. Mr. Blaine could not quietly accept this blow at his New England chances, and rote 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. It 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, him or not.—Louisville Courier-Jourwhile Mr. Trumbull was the active nal. 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. 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 after Mr. Quay in Pennsylvania, and the corruptionists 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 Blocks-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 con-

nection 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 in-formed 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. deed is the politician whom Mr. Elkins is the private and confidential Blaine will shun. Yet Foraker has

agent on ground-floor terms. Like his friend in the state department, the secretary of war finds it per-lectly natural to make all he fairly can in —Detroit Free Press.

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 polities. 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 statement from Washington that "the belief to-night is that the under-standing 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

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. Cullom, 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 renomination.-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 renomination. whether a majority of his party wants

-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 failing 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 1885 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 "oiling" 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 shuns all manner of contact with him in his campaign. How significant that word "even" makes the closing sentence. It simply means that bad insaid: "I am a republican from the top of my head to the soles of my feet,



Ward off renews the whole system. Through the blood it cures. For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lungasperfule) in 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 Rem-



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

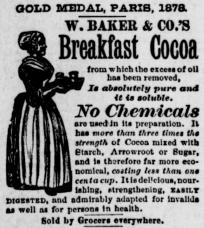
There is nothing that may not happen to a man who is. losing his healthy weight.

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

plumpness told in a way to commend to you CAREFUL LIV-ING-and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil if you need it.

A book on it free. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue,

Wour druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver



W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



Common Soap

Rots Clothes and Chaps Hands.

IVORY SOAP

DOES NOT.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THATCHED SOD BARN. Cheap, Easily Constructed, Warm, Roomy

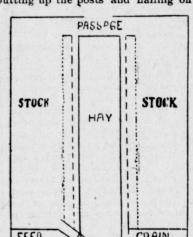
Farmers in a new country, while often having a wealth of energy, are usually not possessed of overabundant means, and the necessary land imlittle capital as possible be invested in the unproductive part of the farm plant, viz., the buildings, etc., which, however pages are the farm that a possible be invested in the unproductive part of the farm plant, viz., the buildings, etc., which, handful of core of core, bit of apple, handful of core. however necessary they may be, condisease by removing the cause of it. stantly deteriorate and return no direct It's with the liver or the blood, nine interest on the investment. Thus, if times out of ten. A sluggish liver the same warmth and the same protecmakes bad blood—and bad blood
makes trouble. Dr. Pierce's Gold—
en 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



A MODEL THATCHED AND SOD BARN.

To illustrate the principle we give a drawing of a combination frame, sod and thatched barn, which combines edy. They promise to pay you the is 60x48 feet and 27 feet high to the farmers possess but very little of this esmoney, if you have an incurable ridge point, but its size can of course be varied to meet different require-They don't believe that you have ments. 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.

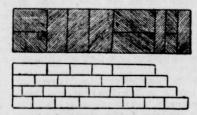
frame was first erected, supports 6x6 it back and turns it out in the same inches, 7 feet high being set along the field, after having slightly repaired the sides at intervals of 10 feet, as shown fence. But it has now become breachy in the ground plan herewith. After and has but little respect for fences. putting up the posts and nailing on a It gets out again and again, and



GROUND PLAN OF SOD BARN.

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 Do you want almost all wide, so as to reach through the sodthat is known of the value of ding. 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 shing-ling. After the thatch has settled for one year, the danger from fire is quite as 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 ex- then be obliged to feed up again in the

HINTS TO HORSEMEN.

How to Develop Good and Eradicate Bad

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 likes, and, as a consequence, never have the slightest trouble in catching

In turning a horse out to pasture never frighten him and make him run away from you, by striking him with the halter or bridle and yelling at 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 sential 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 In building this barn a light timber farmer goes after it again and brings thenceforward goes whithersoever it pleases, regardless of fences and

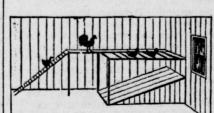
> When you buy a horse and take him home don't turn him out for a few days unless you can provide him with a very well-fenced lot or field. And in weaning a colt exercise some judgment. Don't take it away from its dam and put it into a poorly-fenced field. It will be sure to jump if you do. Never force 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 othe 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 jump ing, in reaching over after grass and weeds within their reach. If such weeds and grass were cut with scythe, and the fence corners kep 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 be come breachy .- Frank Leslie, in Ohio

REGARDING ROOSTS.

Their Proper Arrangement a Matter

The highest roost is invariable th 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 cramp 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 In nearly all cases where sheep are

kept the land continually increases in NEGLECTING to feed properly is one cause of failing to secure a good growth

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 spring .- Live Stock Indicator.

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

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. 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 their firm

ont any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., Walding, Kinnan & 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 allke except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

"What a red head that fellow has."
"Yep! I guess melancholy must have marked him for her roan."—Puck.

A Big Regular Army.

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 through 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. Malaria la grippe, dyspepsia, and a tendency to inactivity of the kidneys, are conquered by the Bitters.

WOOL—"Is your mother-in-law still with you?" Van Pelt—"No; still agin me."—N. Y. Herald.

The Best medical writers claim that the successful remedy for nasal cataerh must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will, by its own actioh, reach all the remote sores 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. This safe and pleasant remedy, 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.

KEEF it in the house. The American Browing Co.'s St. Louis "A. B. C. Bohe-mian Bottled Beer." Pure, sparkling.

GENIUS may be swift, but patience has the surest feet.—Ram's Horn. Give your children Dr. Bull's Worm De-

stroyers. These nice candies will never do them harm and may do them much good.

MARKET REPORTS

••					
e	KANSAS C				
k	CATTLE-Shipping steers 8				
-	Butchers' steers				
ıt	Native cows	2	00	@ 3	
of	HOGS-Good to choice heavy				
	WHEAT-No. 2 red No. 2 hard		81;	160	82
r	No. 2 hard		76	0	761/8
_	CORN-No. 2		34	0	341/2
i,	OATS-No. 2		29	@	291/2
e	RYE-No. 2		75	0	75%
it	RYE-No. 2	2	10	@ 2	
)-	Fancy	1	90	@ 1	95
	HAY-Baled	5	50	@ 7	50
d	BUTTER-Choice creamery		26	0	27
h	BUTTER—Choice creamery CHEESE—Full cream EGGS—Choice		9	0	10
a	EGGS Choice		1909	(cr.	23
t	BACON—Hams Shoulders Sides LARD POTATOES		9	0	11
	Shoulders		7	0	71/2
t	Sides		9	0	10
1.	LARD		7	1200	814
S	POTATOES		40	. @	50
	ST. LOUIS.				
0	CATTLE-Shipping steers	3	50	@ 4	00
0	Butchers' steers	3	00	@ 4	05
	HCGS-Packing				10
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	2	75	@ 5	
10	FLOUR-Choice				40
	WHEAT-No. 2 red				8716
of	CODY N. O		00	10	962/
	OATS-No. 2		29	1600	30
e	CARS—No. 2. RYE—No. 2. BUTTER—Creamery		82	0	821/6
t.	BUTTER-Creamery		28	0	30
	PORK	9	50	@11	3736

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers..... 3 50 @ 4 75 HOGS—Packing and shipping... 3 75 @ 4 10 CORN-No. 2.....

OATS—No.2 82 @ 82% BUTTER—Creamery 27 @ 29 PORK 8 124@ 8 25 CATTLE—Common to prime... 3 00 @ 4 75 HOGS—Good to choice...... 3 90 @ 4 30 FLOUR—Good to choice..... 3 50 @ 4 90

FLOUR—Good to choice

WHEAT—No. 2 red 994@ 1

CORN—No. 2. 50%@

OATS—Western mixed. 38 @

OATS—Western mixed. 29 @ BUTTER-Creamery 20 @ 30 FORK. 9 00 @10 75

421/4

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 Consumptionhis stomach. When-

ever 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

ASTHMA CURED

in the market."

PENSIONS Due All Soldiers 14 disabled. 82 fee for inL W. Recordick & Sons, Washington, D. C.; Ciscinnati, O.

CPNAME THIS PAPER 1187 time you write.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid 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 really good things, they are imitated. 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.—Fliegende Blaetter.

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



DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENFLEMEN

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY? GENTLEMEN and LADIES, save yourdollars 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 being just as good, and be sure you have W. L. Douglas Shoes, with name and price stamped on bottom. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

127 TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. 21

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 puss. I was induced by friends to give her 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. Wieners Stationson Page 1919.

I had three little girls who were attacked with obstinate ECZEMA or Blood I had three little girls who were attacked with obstinate ECERIM A 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, Marthaville, 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.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill # Success DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



ITH AND BROADWAY.

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 rendered 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.

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 Polson that makes all Humor.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, Sept. 9th, 1891.

Donald Rennedy—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 your 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 cataract. 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 it 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, as I lost my left eye, and about six months ago my right eye became affected with black spots ever the sight as did the left eye—perhaps some twenty of them—but since I have 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 astonished at it, and thank God and your Medical

shed at it, and thank God and your Medica Discovery. Yours truly, HANK WHITE. SOUTH MISSOURI The Missouri Land and Live Stock of are offering for sale at low prices and on favorable terms 80,000 ACKES of Fine Timber and Minero Lands in MeDonaid County, Mo. These lands are iclose proximity to the rich mineral belt of Newto and Jasper Counties and in close connection by rail road with Kansas City and St. Louis. Good minero prospects are being discovered in the county. The timber on the land will more then pay for it. Grail of all kinds and truits do finely. The county is finel watered. Good railroad facilities and others in process of construction. The best opportunity for investment being offered. For maps and circulars addres J.M. PURDY, Manager, NEOSHO, NEWTON CO., MC TANNE THIS PAPER every time 500 write.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

COCOA

L. A. HAMILTON, LAND COMMISSIONER, OF NAME THIS PAPER COST INC. WINNIPEG.

\$500 REWARD 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.

DONALD KENNEDY Den't Buy COAL

and PRICE LIST of OSCOOD & THOMPSON,

NEEDLES, STANDARD GOODS ONLY. SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. STANDARD GOODS ONLY. The Trade Supplied. Send for wholesale price list. BLELOCK M'F'G CO., 300 LOCUST St. St. Louis, MO

Patents! Pensions

A FAT FOLKS REDUCED

ABEAUTIFUE CRAZY quilt of 50) sq. pkg. of 60 splendid Silk nes., asstd. bright colors, 25c., 5 pks. 81. Lemarie's Silk Mills, Little Ferry, N. J. ar-Name Thils paper, every time you write.

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTRMALENB address, we will mail trial CURED never fails; send us your THEDR. TAFT 980S. M. CO., ROCHESTER, M.Y. FREE NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

FINE ST. BERNARDS Write for NEW R. J. SAWYER, Menominee, Mich.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives 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 bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION.

A. N. K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

NOT A VESTIGE OF THE PLANT LEFT

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

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—Specials from the cities near Ceredo, W. Va., bring the news of a terrific explosion of the Phœnix powder mills destructive of life. The Phœnix mill is situated at Central City, near Ceredo, and about 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 acrush 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

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 hurling in flery fragments through the air. Not a ves tige 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 mu-

John Bentor, a workman, body hor ribly 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 night. Reece Estep and John Justice. Sides and more or less hurt. When the appened to be in the vicinity when the application of the wreck bewhen 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 Un-

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.

Sr. 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 re-

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 Kruleman, 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

The Deadly Electric Light Wire. WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 19.-John Reynolds was in-tantly killed by an electric light wire. He was leaving a house when he noticed a loose wire harging on the wall and took hold of The shock threw the body about six feet.

The Iowa Prohibitory Law. DUBUQUE, 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 susTHE FATAL RAIL

Northern Pacific Road and Disaster to an Opera Troupe.

BRAINERD, Minn., Jan. 16.-The econd 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 and in a very short time half way between Huntington, W. Va., the car was enveloped. Trainmen soon and Catlettsburgh, Ky. This is the liberated those who were unable to exthird explosion at this mill within three tricate themselves, but none were able to save their clothes, and the night being the coldest of the season-the there mometer reaching 36 below-their suf-

fering 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 a 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 siser, 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. Al Wakefield, wife of advance

agent, foot frozen. C. W. Andrews, business manager, badly burned and cut. Grace Hale, chorus, slightly burned.

Willy Rhys, orchestra, hands slightly injured and burned. Etna Hurning. chorus, feet frozen. Mrs. Enhoare, badly burned.

C. A. Parker, comedian, back iniured. 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 pants 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 Hall believes that both were instantly killed when the car cansized.

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

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 Drowsy. 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 yes-

terday morning. His death was caused stories in height and has a frontage of by bronchitis and congestion of the lungs, by which he was attacked only occupied by the Benjamin Jewelry Co., 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



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.

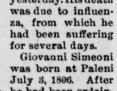
Telegrams of regret from all parts of the world are being received.

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, 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 SIMEO'A.

ROME, Jan. 15.-Cardinal Simeoni. formerly papal secretary of state and prefect general of the propaganda, died yesterday. His death



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

G. SIMEONI. nunciature of Madrid. Some years ship Yorktown, now at Valparaiso the secretary's office for extraordiwere at once made to save the occu- nary ecclesiastical affairs. In 1857 he was appointed domestic prelate to the pope, and was sent again to Spain agairs has changed his mind about refugeer now on the Yorktown and that they may be order to renew the connection with Rome, which had been interrupted by the revolution. The next year he was the revolution. The next year he was could be made in their behalf the car made pronotary apostolic in full. For the made in their behalf the car made pronotary apostolic in full. For the made in their behalf the car made pronotary apostolic in full. For the made in their behalf the car made pronotary apostolic in full. For the made in their behalf the car made pronotary apostolic in full. For the made in their behalf the car made pronotary apostolic in full. For the made in the car made pronotary apostolic in full. For the made pronotary apostolic in full this ename to the made pronotary apostolic in full this ename to the made pronotary apostolic in full this ename to the made pronotary apostolic in full this ename to the made pronotary apostolic in full this ename to the made pronotary apostolic in full this ename to the made in the made pronotary apostolic in full this ename to the made in the made pronotary apostolic in full the made pronotary ap 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 of the counsel for the revision of the provincial counsels and to the congregation for extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs. When the ecumenical council of the vatican convened Mgr. 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 Mgr. Simeoni to Madrid as nuncio, having just recognized him archbishop of Chalcedonia In 1875 the pope created him a cardinal, reserving him in petto, and later in the same year he published him in consist-

POISON IN HIS DINNER.

A Plot to End Prince Ferdinand of Bul garia Nipped in Time. PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Eclaire publishes a dispatch from Sofia stating that fifty army officers have been arrested in that city on a charge of being implicated in a plot against the lives of Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria, and M. Stambuloff, the Bulgarian prime minister. The dispatch adds that a report is current in Sofia that Prince Ferdinand had a narrow escape from being poisoned by strychnine at the hands of the palace cook. Fortunately the man was observed acting in a suspicious manner. He was watched and detected in the very act of placing strychnine in some dish he had prepared for the prince and was immediately placed under arrest. Judge Ruger Dead.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Waillim Crawford Ruger, chief judge of the New York state court of appeals, died at his home here at 12 o'clock yesterday, Mr. Ruger was born in Bridgewater, Oneida county, N. Y., sixty-eight years ago, January 30 next. He was educated at Bridgewater academy, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1845 and practiced in Bridgewater and Syracuse. He was counsel for the defendants in the "canal ring" prosecutions instituted by the late Samuel J. Tilden. In 1882 he was elected chief justice of the court of appeals, which position he held to the time of his death.

night and all trains were closely watched. It was thought that he met his death in this way.

FIRE AT KANSAS CITY.

The Most Destructive Conflagation That Has Visited the City For several Years. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.—A de structive fire occurred last night in the Deardorff building, which is located at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Main streets. The building is four in the second story of that part of the building that is at No. 1105 Main street. It rapidly spread to 1107, the last of the four numbers occupied by the building.

The value of the property involved was nearly \$225,000. The aggregate loss will, according to members of the fire department, amount to almost \$170,000. The insurance carried by the owners of the building and the contents is said to amount to \$128,400, making the net loss about \$41,000.

None of the contents of the building, except the valuables contained in the safes of the occupants, escaped the ravages of the fire. All the floors of the building were burned out, causing the safes to fall into the basement.

The intense cold interfered with the work of the firemen. Several of the hose burst, causing streams of spray to rise in the air and fall upon the firemen. Soon they were a mass of ice. The bursting of the hose reduced the size of some of the streams that were thrown from them, and thereby made the efforts of the department to extinguish the blaze less effective. The water thrown from the hose nozzles froze as fast as it struck an object that was outside the building. Soon the telegraph wires and the poles upon which they were strung in front of the

building were coated with ice. About two-thirds of the entire loss was covered by insurance. The building, which was owned by the Deardorff estate and valued at \$60,000, is covered by \$30,000 insurance, while the loss of rent is covered by \$10,000 insurance.

The Irwin & Eaton Crockery Co.'s stock was valued at \$40,000. Insurance not given.

The insurance on the Browning King Co.'s stock of clothing amounts to \$60,-000. The value of the stock is roughly estimated at from \$75,000 to \$80,000. About one-half of the entire stock owned by the firm had been removed 1808; he was, therefore, at the time of to the new Deardorff building on Walhis death, in his 84th year. He was an nut street, while their own store rooms were being repaired, making its loss just that much lighter.

The S. D. Mills Jewelry Co. has its loss, which amounts to about \$10,000, fairly well covered by insurance.

The Boston dry goods store suffered a loss of about \$1,500 on account of water. It carried \$60,000 insurance.

Considerable loss was sustained on personal effects of people who had offices in the building. There is insurance held on the property in some of the principal offices, but the flames made an absolute loss to the owners of most of the personal and private effects.

Irwin & Eaton have been peculiarly unfortunate. Something less than three years ago their store on Delaware street burned, involving a loss of about \$15,000.

PROVOKING TROUBLE.

Chili Seems Determined to Bring on War With This Country, and She May Yet Be Accommodated.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Secretary

Tracy last night made public the following dispatch he had received from was auditor of the Commander Evans, of the United States

Spanish minister VALPARISO, Chili, Jan. 6 .- Secretary of the navy, Washington: The American minister in but this change of base on the part of the Chil I land them at Callao, Peru, or Molendo, Peru

No steamers from here go direct to neutral territory. This unexpected act of the Chilian minister of foreign affairs is due, he states, in part to my saluting the Spanish minister when he came on board to deliver two refugees. I have requested the American minister to say to the minister of foreign affairs that I am responsible to my own government and not to that of Chill in such matters, and that P consider, his criticism offensive ters, and that P consider his criticism offensive and will not accept it. His action seems un-worthy of the representative of a serious gov-

EVANS. The action of Senor Pereira, the Chilian minister of foreign affairs, in deciding that the refugees might be taken out of any merchant vessel touching at a Chilian port by local authority was a great surprise to the officials in Washington. Secretary Tracy said that he would send a reply to Commander Evans this morning instructing him what to do in the matter. There was no ground for offense for the Chilian government in the action of Commander Evans saluting the Spanish minister when the latter went on board to deliver the two refugees who had been under his care. The naval regulations require commanders of vessels to ex tend the courtesy to a visiting digni-

The latest move of the Chilian government as voiced by its minister of foreign affairs in the present case is very unsatisfactory to such of those officials in Washington as were willing to express themselves with respect to the matter. Secretary Tracy evidently regretted what had occurred and seemed to think it an affront to the nation.

A Norfolk (Va.) dispatch says that over 1,600 men are now employed in is being made with the work on the Texas, Raleigh and the double turreted monitor, Amphririto.

PUEBLO, Col., Jan. 18.—The body of the Granaras station agent, E. E. Shafer, is reported to have been found on the plains about six miles from the station. By his neglect in delivering a train order two Union Pacific passenger trains collided on the afternoon of December 31. Shafer, discovering his error after the train had passed his station, departed hastily, and was frozen to death on the plains that night. Nothing was learned of him after that

DISCOUNTS FOR EXPORTS.

How the "Saw Trust" Charges Home Con-sumers High Prices and Sells Its Surplus Abroad at Low Prices.

For many years the leading saw manufacturer in the United States has

been the firm of Henry Disston & Sons, whose offices were located in Philadelphia and factories across the Delaware in New Jersey. This company has now absolute control of all the saw works in the United States but two. These are the works of the Montague Woodrough Saw Co., of Chicago, and C. E. Jennings & Co. The Disstons first secured control of the Richardson Saw Co. - their strongest competitor-of Newark, N. J., and afterwards the works of the Harry W. Pease Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y. About the same time the National Saw Co. was formed by the consolidation of the following concerns: The Wheeler, Madden & Clemson Manufacturing Co., the Montague Steel Co., both located at Middletown, N. Y.; the Woodrough & McParlin Co., of Cincinnati, and the Woodrough & Climson Co., of Boston. For a time the National Saw Co., though it made fast agreements with the Disstons on prices and territory, was independent. The Disstons, however, rapidly absorbed the independent factories, and when this was done, proceeded to get possession of the National Saw Co. also. This was accomplished a short time ago and now their control of the manufacture of all kinds of saws is absolusely complete. The "saw trust," therefore, is the most complete trust in existence. It is even stronger than the steel rail or the steel beam trust, in that all the factories have been brought under the control of a single company.

The names of the old concerns have been retained; they issue price lists, solicit orders and ship goods as though perfectly independent. In this respect wisdom is shown, for by so doing the trust fails to attract attention as such.

All this was accomplished in 1890. Having gained absolute control, the trust proceeded at once to raise prices. Hand saws were advanced 10 to 40 per cent. and circular saws 4 to 8 cents per foot. The duties on all kinds of saws have long been prohibitive, and the trust was powerful enough with Mc-Kinley to keep them so in his tariff bill. The duties levied by the McKinley

tariff and the imports of saws in 1890 are as follows: 23,019 Mill, pit and drag

saws.....10 cents per foot Total imports\$33,471 This shows that the saw trust has abolute control of the home market.

The saw trust employs the same method as that adopted by the ax trust, the glass, lead, cartridge and other trusts to keep up prices here. It present; catalogues and price lists in Spanish, Portuguese and other foreign languages, which are distributed abroad. In these lists it offers to sell saws at prices ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. below the price which it charges the carpenters, lumbermen and farmers of the United States.

A comparison of these prices with those charged American consumers will show the extent to which foreigners are favored. The following are the prices on circular saws:

Sizes.	Home price	Export price
1-inen	\$ 1.20	\$.92
4-inch	2.3	1.80
4- inch	3.68	2.50
0-inch	4.46	8.40
0-inch	9.47	7.21
0-inch	17 48	14.00
0-inch	42 00	32 00
0-inch	76.12	58,00
0-inch	133 8	102.00

port at more than 23 per cent, below the home price.

On crosscut saws a greater discrimination is made, as the following shows: Thin back, champion tooth, crosscut saws, home price, per foot, 26 and 28 cents. Export price, per foot, 20 cents. Extra thin back champion crosscut saws, home price, per foot, 29 and 31 cents. Foreigners get these saws 25 to 26

Hand saws are offered for export at

per cent. cheaper than they cost, Ameri-

still better prices than circular and crosscut saws. This can be shown by the prices

charged for the saw made at the factories in Middletown, N. Y. The prices per dozen for the various saws are as follows. The saw is what is known as No. 28, of spring steel and carved and apple handle:

Home price per doz.... Length. \$15 29 17.95 This saw is sold for export at over 25

per cent. below the price charged the American consumer. These are facts and can be verified by any one who will take the trouble to compare the discount sheets and price lists sent out by the saw trust. How should the farmers and workingmen look upon such a policy of high protection whose chief effect is to create trusts and monopolies to rob the people at the same time that they favor foreign buyers?

-One of the leading spirits in the pocket knife trust is Thomas W. Bradley, of the New York Knife Co., Walden, N. Y. In a letter to the New York trade journal, Hardware, he writes in a merry way about the good things that the McKinley law is doing for the pocket knife monopoly. He says: 'American manufacturers of pocket cutlery have, under the McKinley tariff, are all agreed, however, that a certain an opportunity to sell their product in amount of revenue necessary for the an American market such as they have not had in years. * * * American makers are extending their works, increasing their output, and getting have a tendency to interfere with a slightly better prices. * * * Life is free exchange of products the consea sight more worth living since Maj.
McKinley and his colleagues framed a
protective tariff to protect."

AN EXAMPLE.

Mercantilism and McKinleyism Compared
—An Example That America Might Profit

By. E. Benjamin Andrews, president of Brown university, defines mercantilism in his excellent book, "Institutes of Economics," as follows: "This (the mercantile system) neglecting agriculture magnified other businesses, and commerce in particular, yet, regarding money as the real form of wealth, insisted that in order to profit by trading a nation must have a "balance of trade" in its favor, work mines, tax imports, subsidize exportation, and conduct its whole policy with the view of amassing the greatest possible hoard of the precious metals. To this end ubiquitous governmental regulation of industries was necessary, with privi-leges and monopolies to all inland business deemed important, also encouragement to domestic shipping, discouragement to foreign. notions, while more explicit in France, were common to all Europe, and determined the character of economic and international politics for centuries.'

Were one asked to write a definition of McKinleyism one could not do better than to substitute for mercantilism the word McKinleyism in the above defini-

It was not until about 1775 that the statesmen of England saw where the blind worship of mercantilism was leading them. Adam Smith did more to open their eyes than any other person. At the dawn of the present century England began those reforms of her fiscal system which have made her the greatest manufacturing and commercial nation in the world. The abolition of her absurd and narrow navigation laws was the first step, the second being the free importation of raw materials for her manufacturers. The last great measure of reform was the removal of such import duties as favored the few to the detriment of the many.

On the other hand, the French carried mercantilism to its logical conclusion, and refused to discard it when its disastrous effects were becoming apparent. The result was the French revolution. The masses in France had been so robbed and plundered on all sides that they rose in their power and swept the royalty and aristocracy out of existence.

With these examples before the people of the United States, will they longer tolerate McKinleyism-the chief results of which are tariff-protected monopolies and trusts, which, unless checked, will bring about the same re-

INCREASING PRICES.

What Enabled the Tin Plate Men to In-

Those who strenuously advocated the increase in the duty on tin plate from one cent to two and two-tenth cents per pound, hal two objects in view:

First-To make tin and terne plate so high that the consumers of these articles for roofing and other purposes would be forced into the use of galvanized and other sheet iron and steel instead, and

Second-To compel the large consumers of tin plate to establish terneing plants and become the customers of the sheet iron and steel manufacturers. Every one conversant with the iron interest knows that this is true. The Iron Age admits it, and Senators Aldrich and Allison in their report on the senate substitute for the Mills bill, in which they fixed the duty on tin plate at an average of 2 2-10 cents per pound, declared: The free ad sheets of all thicknesses, coated with tin or lead, would cause a substitution of imported tin plates or sheets in wood cases for roofing and other building purposes, and for domestic uses where galvanized or other sheet iron or steel is now used."

The duty was increased at the demands of the galvanized sheet iron manufacturers. As a consequence the prices of tin and terne plate went up. This is just what they wanted, for it has enabled them to raise the price of galvanized sheet iron. The combination at its last meeting adopted a new price list, making considerable increases, as the following shows:

28 to 38 17 to 19 15 to 16 \$4.29 4.62 4.95 5.28 5.61

The combination of the manufacturers of galvanized sheet iron never intended to engage in tin plate production. Their only object was to prevent tin plate from interfering with their markets for galvanized iron.

-The manufacture of rope, cordage and binding twine is controlled in this country by "The National Cordage Co.," a monopoly trust corporation which embraces a score or more of separate corporations, and includes all in this line of business except two or three. A late telegram says that it now seems as if the National Cordage Co. would virtually control the sale of binding twine in the northwest. The principal object of the combine is to shut out all alliance dealers who buy in large quantities and sell to their members at cost. In commenting the St. Louis Republic remarks: "Under a tariff which excludes outside competition, these corporations have combined and cornered the market. The way to break their corner is to stop imposing tariff fines on those who try to buy outside and bring in competing goods.'

-In a speech in the house of representatives when a member of that body Hon. John G. Carlisle said: "Every restriction on trade has, to a greater or less extent, a tendency to diminish the distribution of the comforts and necessaries of life among the people. We support of the government must be raised by the imposition of duties upon imports, and so far as such duties may have a tendency to interfere with quences are unavoidable. But the interference should not exceed beyond the actual necessities of the case.