W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1891.

VOL. XVII.

MARK LABKIN, a young Irishman who eloped with Minnie Coffman, THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Chase

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

It is positively stated that Associate Justices Field and Bradley, both of whom have passed the age which entitles them to retire on full pay, will resign in October, when the supreme court will resume the hearing of arguments. Mr. Edmunds, it is believed, will succeed Justice Bradley and some western jurist will be chosen to succeed Justice Field.

THE United States government has instructed Mr. Egan, minister to Chili, to offer to mediate between the combatents in that country in the interest of peace and good order. THE United States minister at Berlin

has been instructed to bring to the attention of the German government the case of Nicholas Bader, a convict sent to this country by the authorities of Stanzack, Germany.

SECRETARY FOSTER has signed a warrant for \$1,654,711 in favor of the gov ernor of the state of Pennsylvania, this being that state's share of the direct tax fund.

Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, president; Dr. Millard, of St. Paul, secretary and treasurer; A. McLean Tiffany, of Balti-more, first vice-president; J. O. Herper, second vice-president.

THE EAST.

THE bell boys in the Quincy house Boston, have struck because their wages were not increased with an addition to their hours of labor.

NOEL Sousi, Theodore Forbes and John Forbes, of Charlotte, N. Y., were drowned in Braddock's bay, Lake Ontario, by the capsizing of a boat.

THE remains of Dr. Joseph Leidy, the famous scientist, and those of his brother, Dr. Philip Leidy, were cre-mated at the crematory of the Phila-delphia crematory society. This was done according to the expressed desire of the two eminent physicians.

THE second annual convention of the Catholic press association of America began in New York on the 6th.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire ravaged property at Long Island City on the night of the 6th, starting in Doncaster's iron foundry and burning thirteen blocks. The loss was put at \$1,000,000.

A CRANK named Charles J. Dickson has been arrested at New York for an-nouncing his intention to kill Jay Gould unless he was paid \$60,000 and Gould made arrangements to distribute the rest of his wealth around.

THE senate committee on finance met behind closed doors at New York on the 6th to consider the workings of the new tariff act. The inquiry would be

daughter of a wealthy farmer living near Columbus, Ind., has disappeared and it is feared he has been murdered. PRESIDENT HARRISON was given a huge reception in Portland, Ore., after

which he left for Tacoma, where he was given a notable reception. THE only thing known at Pueblo,

Col., of Charles Dickson, who wanted to kill Jay Gould, is that at one time he was in the grocery business and after-ward a real estate dealer. He left Pueblo about a year ago, and was not then considered insane. He is a native of Kentucky. It is reported that ex-Senator John J.

Ingalls, of Kansas, has been engaged by Major Pond to deliver fifty lectures in the principal cities of the United States, to begin early next October.

A CARLOAD of provisions for the Pennsylvania coke strikers has been raised at Chicago. Four thousand foreigners are now working in the region. THE safe of the iron works at Marinette, Wis., was blown open by burg-lars and \$7,000 secured.

DURING April there were 3,430 deaths in Chicago-more than double the number in April, 1890.

THE Moline Plow, the Deere & Man-THE American Medical association sur Implement and the Deere & Co. in convention at Washington, elected Harvester Cos., of Moline, Ill., are to be consolidated, with \$3,500,000 capital.

T. E. TARSNEY, ex-congressman and one of the most prominent lawyers of Saginaw, Mich., has been taken by his friends to a retreat for the intemperate. Arc.

In a collision between the limited mail westbound and a passenger train on the Panhandle road near Denison, O., Baggagemaster Daniel Longenecker was killed, several persons were in-jured, both engines were wrecked and four cars demolished.

A FREIGHT train went through trestle in a Chicago suburb recently, and the engine, several cars and the trestle were burned.

FIRE at Winona, Minn., destroyed the entire plant of Schroth & Ahrens' Mill Co. The loss was \$100,000; insurance between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

BECAUSE her father was recently sent to prison Minnie Whittaker, of Indianapolis, Ind., a girl of 15 years, committed suicide by taking morphine. THE strike of stonecutters of Milwau-

kee has been settled by mutual concessions. Other settlements are expected to follow. Ex-CONGRESSMAN LAWLER, of Chicago,

is figuring on starting a morning paper to boom Harrison and represent his cause.

NEWTON KLINE, a prominent mer-chant of Cleveland, O., committed suicide by shooting himself. FIFTEEN two story dwellings in the

southwestern part of Chicago were destroyed by fire, boys having set a barn on fire. THE next international Y. M. C. A.

GENERAL. KANSAS STATE NEWS. EIGHT of the leaders of the late troubles at Fortune bay, N. F., have been arrested.

THE authorities have suddenly suspended the expulsion of Jews from Moscow.

THE general tenor of the press comments on the report of the grand jury at New Orleans was condemnatory. The report was considered apologetic of lawlessness in general.

County

In an explosion in a mine near Saarbrucken, Prussia, eight persons were killed and seven injured.

NORTHWESTERN railroad officials are figuring on a huge wheat crop this sum-

THE British house of commons will take up the case of Capt. Edmund Ver-

MUCH excitement was caused at Valparaiso, Chili, by an attempt to assassinate the leading members of the cabinet by means of a bomb thrown at them in the street. No one was hurt.

THE queen regent of Spain having been appointed umpire in the dispute between Colombia and Venezuela over the boundary lines between those two republics, has rendered her decision, which is in favor of Colombia. She establishes the boundary lines along the rivers Orinoco, Atabapo and Rio Janeiro, which gives Colombia the whole of the Faustino and Aurico ter-

ritory. ORLEANS. France, on the 7th celebrated the 462d anniversary of the raising of the siege of that city by Joan of

S. L. CLEMENS (Mark Twain) and family will sail for Europe on June 6 and will probably reside abroad for

several years. BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended May 7 numbered 242, compared with 255 the previous week and 209 the corresponding week of last year.

THE Newfoundland assembly met and discussed the Lord Knutsford coercion bill at length, and amid much excitement finally adopted resolutions denunciatory of the action proposed to be taken by the British parliament.

THE Portuguese government has au-thorized the Bank of Portugal to coin and issue \$2,500,000 in silver and to exchange notes for three months owing to the scarcity of gold.

THE supposed assault on an American in Florence, Italy, has been explained. Mr. Jacques was out driving and happened to get in a turbulent mob where arrests were being made and received a portion of the missiles being thrown. THE state bonded warehouse at Rotterdam, Holland, and the greater part of its contents was destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at \$1,250,000.

THE expulsion of Jews from Russia continues. Harsher measures are expected. Neither baptism nor appeal to foreign consuls avails to secure escape. High Court of Impeachment.

WHEN the court of impeachment met on the 2d no quorum was present and an ad-journment was taken until Monday. In the court of impeachment on the 4th

only 22 senators were present. The rule re-quiring 27 senators to constitute a quorum was debated at some length and referred. The court decided that testimony showing that respondent drank to excess outside of his district was inadmissible. But little progress was made. The court of impeachment on the 4th

The court of impeachment on the 4th adopted a rule to enforce the presence of senators, and requiring the presence of at least 30 senators to excuse a member More evidence was offered as to Judge Botkin's drinking habits, and one witness testified as to being illegally and arbitrarily arrested by order of the judge. Is the court of impeachment on the 6th a resolution was adopted for night sessions. All the testimony given was as to Judge

resolution was adopted for night sessions. All the testimony given was as to Judge Botkin's intemperate habits. Several wit-nesses who testified as to the judge's drunk-enness, upon cross-examination said they could not tell whether he was drunk or sick. If the Botkin impeachment on the 7th one witness testified to finding empty bottles in the respondent's room, and Col. S. N. Wood testified to the tyranny of the judge on the bench. The prosecution closed and Judge Botkin addressed the court in his own de-fense. Several witnesses then testified for the defense, all stating that they had at-tended his court and never saw the respond-dent incapacitated for work on the bench from excessive drinking.

from excessive drinking. The dull routine of hearing testimony for the detense occupied the attention of the court of impeachment on the 8th. Adjourned until Monday, the 11th.

Miscellaneous.

Elijah Watt, a printer, attempted to kill Miss Kate Hatloran at Topeka the other evening, but was prevented from doing so by persons who happened to be present. He was desperately smitten with the girl, who refused to receive his attentions.

The costly and handsome residence of Thomas Payne, at Argentine, was recently destroyed by fire, said to be undoubtedly incendiary. The building was valued at \$21,000, and the fnrniture at \$5,000. Nothing was saved. The total insurance was \$20,000.

A jury in the United States court at Topeka found Frank Woodruff, deputy postmaster at Lawrence from 1885 to 1889. guilty of embezzling \$1,600. Woodruff's shortage was \$4,200, but \$2,600 was afterward paid in. Woodruff was deputy under Osbun Shannon.

The other night three men entered the house of J. A. Wickline, nine miles east of Arkansas City, while Mr. Wick-line was at church. They demanded of Mrs. Wickline the money her husband had received for cattle the day before. On her refusal to surrender it they beat her over the head with revolvers, kicked her and left her for dead. The State Dental Association, recent-

ly in session at Wichita, chose the following officers: J. O. Hebrick, of Ottawa, president; J. A. Roberts, of Lawrence, first vice-president; R. A. Mathews, of Wichita, second vice-pres-

WORLD'S FAIR ADDRESS. The Bureau of Promotion Appeals to the

Courant.

People of Kansas. TOPEKA, Kan., May 7.-The bureau of promotion for the Kansas exhibit at

the world's fair has issued an address: To the People of Kansas: To the People of Kansas: The bureau of promotion organized by the convention held on the 23d and 24th days of April, 1891, to propose a plan by which the state of Kansas can make an exhibit at the world's Columbian exposition, herewith presents a statement of the methods adopt-ed and the measures suggested to secure such exhibit. The convention wisely deter-mined that the sum of \$100,000 was necessary to make such a display of our resources and mined that the sum of \$190,000 was necessary to make such a display of our resources and production as will be creditable to our state. To raise this sum of money it was deter-mined that each county and each railroad company operating a line within this state, should be called upon to pay such portion of the sum of \$10,000 as the assessed value of the present of each county or reilroad

 the following table:

 Allen
 574/Lincoln.

 Anderson
 500 Linn

 Atchison
 1636 Logan

 Barber
 806 Lyon

 Barbon
 701 Marien

 Bourbon
 1,476 Merson

 Brown
 1,476 Merson

 Butter
 1,512 Merson

 Butter
 719 Miami

 Chage
 719 Miami

 Cherokee
 914 Montgomerry

 \$ 422 Rice..... 545 Riley... 1,224 Rooks... 91 Bush.... 572 Russell... 301 Saline... 393 Scott... 393 Scott.....
143 Sedgwick...
247 Seward...
234 Shawnee...
1,219 Sheridan...
264 Sherman...
843 Smith.....
1,046 Stafford....
128 Stafford.... 135 Stanton 246 Stevens 883 Summer 944 Thomas. 948 Trego. 994 Wabaunsee..... 231 Walace. 745 Washington.... Jefferson... Jewell..... Kingman... Kingman... 332 Wichita . 1,034 Wilson. 227 Woodson..... 2.408 Wyandotte.... Labette... Lane Leavenworth.

To promptly raise the allotted sum we suggest the organization of county Colum-bian exposition associations. This bureau will, through its proper officers, deal di-rectly with such associations, and offers its services in their work. Each association is requested to notify our secretary, Hon. William Sims, Topeka, of action taken and

progress made. By correspondence with the secretary of this bureau parties can procure all necessary blanks and information as to forms of pro-

To the people of such a state we confi-dently appeal for the co-operation neces-sary to make an exhibit at Chicago such as will once more attract the attention of the world, and confirm our position as one of

NUMBER 33.

A Satisfactory Report From Secretary Mohler For the Month of April. TOPEKA, Kan., May 6.-Secretary

KANSAS CROPS.

Mohler issued his crop report for April last evening, as follows: Correspondents of this board number-

ing about 600 and representing 103 of the 106 counties of the state, indicate very clearly by their reports to this office that the agricultural condition in a general way is very satisfactory throughout all parts of the state. Rainfall generally throughout the state was abundant-in some places excessive-during the first half of April, retarding greatly all kinds of farm operations, especially the sowing of oats and the preparation of corn ground for planting, etc. The weather being warm during a large portion of the month, the growth of wheat and all kinds of grasses was unusually strong and vigorous and fruit of every kind reached the first day of May without

The condition of winter wheat in the eastern half of the state is above the average at this date. In some counties correspondents report the presence of chinch bug and Hessian fly. Bugs are reported numerous in Butler, Chautauqua and Labette counties, also in Summer county. The eggs and larvæ of the Hessian fly are found in the early sown wheat and are doing some damage, the extent of which is not great as yet. Further developments alone can determine the ultimate damage to the crop from this source. In the western half of the state there is but little complaint of Hessian fly, the reason being that wheat for the most part in that section was sown late last fall in consequence of dry weather in the early part of the season. In some central and many western counties, however, a consider able percentage of area was planted to wheat without plowing or cultivation of any kind whatever (be-ing wheat stubble) and wheat sown in this way is, as a rule, in bad condition. The heavy snows in March and subsequent rains furnished too much water for the capacity of the soil in its hardened and compact condition to absorb at a sufficiently rapid rate. This extreme moisture or surplus water forced to remain on the surface with the hot suns which followed in the opinion of many of our correspondents is the real cause of the damaged condition of wheat in many sections of the state which has been attributed to other causes.

The area sown to spring wheat this year, as reported by our correspondents is 2 per cent. less than that of a year ago, making the total area of the present year, 137,500 acres, which added to the area in winter wheat-2,894,487 acres, as estimated a month ago-makes the aggregate wheat area (winter and spring) for the state 3,056,994 acres. The area sown to oats this spring, our

of the property of each county or railroad company bears to the total assessed value of the property of the state. The sum al-lotted to each county, based on county valuations less railroad property, is shown by the following table:

Chautauqua..... Chautauqua..... Cherokee..... lark lay..... offee..... Cowley..... Crawford.... Decatur oniphan ... wards.... Ellsworth.... Finney Ford Franklin..... Garfield..... Hodgeman Jackson....

the least damage from frost. 291 1,753 1,050 1,158 1,2/8 227 1,149 837 1,018 783 135 1,076 754 387 49) 4,062 181

extended to many other cities.

JOHN STEPHENSON, the veteran car and carriage builder, was confined to his home at New Rochelle, N. Y., suffering with an attack of grippe, combined with a weakening of the action of the heart. Mr. Stephenson is now

in his 83d year. THE iron molders and foundrymen decided to strike in all the shops in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City unless certain demands are complied with. The strike involves 7,000 men.

JOSEPH BARONDES, the cloakmakers' union leader of New York, has been sentenced to one year in prison for extortion.

THE national association of machinists in session in Pittsburgh, Pa., has voted, 85 to 29, to exclude colored men.

MR. WILLIAM JACQUES, of Newton, Mass., and his daughter were assaulted recently by a mob while out driving in Florence, Italy. The daughter was se-verely hurt in defending her father. THE long strike in the New Jersey

potteries has ended.

THE houses of French residents of Topsham, Me., have been stoned by masked men and one woman was frightened into miscarriage. The rioters are of the best families.

THE journeymen plumbers of Pittsburgh, Pa., have struck against obnoxious rules. The carpenters' strike is unchanged.

THE Spring Garden and Penn Trust banks at Philadelphia have been forced to suspend.

ACTING GOVERNOR BULKLEY, of Connecticut, has promised to supply the funds for the state insane asylum until the legislature makes an appropriation.

THE Massachusetts state board of health reports that there were seventeen deaths from hydrophobia during the past year. This is the highest number of deaths from this disease that has ever been recorded in that state.

HUNGARIANS and Italians made a combined raid on the ruins of the recent fire in Pittsburgh, Pa., and boldly carried away large quantities of lard, hams, condiments and coffee.

THE WEST.

THE twenty-ninth international Y. M. C. A. convention assembled at Kansas City, Mo., on the 6th.

THE body of David Cook, of Boston, who was lost last fall near Silver Plume, Cal., was found under six feet of snow partly eaten by wolves.

MRS. JOHN CRUSEN, living near Danville, Ill., was burned to death while

fighting a forest fire. Five seamen of the schooner Atlanta

were lost in upper Lake Michigan off Sable Bank. ANALYSIS at Cincinnati indicates that

the fatal poisoning of six persons at the Snooks-Herr wedding at Louisville, Ky., was accidental-due to cooking food in a copper kettle.

9

to be held at Indianapolis, Ind. SPECIAL dispatches from Sherman, Evart, Lakeview, Wheeler and a dozen other towns in Michigan report heavy damage to pine and hard wood timber by forest fires.

NINETEEN horses perished in the burning of August Hunzman's barn in Mason, Ia., the other night.

THE SOUTH.

JUDGE M. H. OWSTRY, the prominent lawyer of Kentucky, died of pneumonia at Lancaster, Ky. He was a candidate for the nomination for governor in 1883 and was barely defeated by Knott. He leaves a widow and four children. MISS BELLE MCCUNE, the adopted

daughter of J. B. McCune of Mound City, Ill., was arrested at Paducah, Ky., as she was boarding a steamboat for Dyersburg, Tenn. She left home a day or two ago and did not return. Miss McCune was arrested at the request of her father, who claims that she is stage struck.

GREAT forest fires are reported to be raging in the vicinity of Davis, Tucker county, W. Va., and threaten to consume the sawmills of the Beaver Creek Lumber Co., together with the powder magazine of Wilson & Co.

THE grand jury investigating the lynching of Italians at New Orleans issued a voluminous report on the 5th, virtually exonerating the lynchers and declaring that the people were compelled to act because of the existence of the Mafia and its corrupting influence in the administration of regular justice.

THE Lake Concordia levee at Farraday's, near Natchez, Miss., gave away and the water is rushing through with the greatest velocity. From 3 o'clock to 9 the break had attained a width of about ninety feet when the caving ceased.

CASHIER BRANTLEY, of the land de partment of the Iron Mountain road, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark. is alleged to be \$20,000 short in his accounts.

THE Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. has declined the English offer of \$2,500,000 for the property. GREAT damage to fruit, gardens and

grain was done in Kentucky by the recent frost. In an explosion in a mine near Clarks

burg, W. Va., four men were killed and several injured.

MRS. GEORGE CARTER, living near Louisa, Ky., tried to poison her family. All were saved by the physicians.

THE street railway stables of Austin, Tex., and twenty-two cars and thirtyfour mules were destroyed by fire.

Loss, \$20,000. LOCKE EZELL, a United States deputy marshal, was waylaid and killed south Milton. Fla. Chatham and three of his upon each side. of Russellville, Ky., recently.

ALL the printers of Vienna are on a strike for nine hours as a work day and no overtime. MME. BLAVATSEY, the well known

theosophist, is dead.

THE LATEST.

THE forest fires in Pennsylvania caused the loss of seven lives at least near Moore's Run, a relief train running into a furnace almost unaware. The seventy-five men on board had a terrible experience in escaping, a number of them being missing and thought to have perished.

A DASTARDLY attempt was made to wreck an excursion train near Benton, Tenn. The engine was fortunately stopped just as it reached a pile of ties placed on the track.

As explosion of coal oil gas in the hold of the British steamer Tancarville at Newport, England, damaged the vessel to a considerable extent and killed three stevedores.

THE strike in the Charleroi district of Belgium is spreading. The foundry men are out. Thirty-five thousand men have struck. Several iron works have closed owing to lack of fuel.

THE United States supreme court has disposed of the cases of four of the murderers under sentence of death in New York state by means of electricity, viz.: Shibuya Jugiero, Joseph Wood, Ilarris A. Smiler and James J. Slocum. Chief Justice Fuller directed the clerk to affirm judgment of the lower court. SECRETARY BLAINE was reported in-

disposed as a result of attending his daughter llarriet on her departure from New York on a trip to Europe.

In a runaway accident at Peoria, Ill., John J. Friller was seriously and a man named J. Fritz fatally injured.

THERE was a desperate fight between strikers and working brickmakers at Denver, Col., on the 11th. One man was killed and several seriously injured.

THREE men were killed and thirteen injured by a collision of log cars at Shepherd, Mich.

A WIDESPREAD financial panic is reported in Portugal.

THE United States supreme court has affirmed a judgment that taxes on Pullman cars are legal.

THE striking eigarmakers of Chicago have decided to boycott all employers who refuse to come to their terms. PROF. BROOKS, director of the Smith observatory at Geneva, N Y., observed the transit of Mercury on the 9th. The sky was clear and the observations were successful, considering the low altitude

of the sun. The governor of Alabama has re-

ceived a telegram from Detective Chatham, stating that John Penton, the noted Covington county desperado, was

ident; R. M. Wasson, of Ottawa, treas urer; A. Dowd, of Fort Scott, secretary. The next annual meeting will be held at Fort Scott.

At the recent annual meeting of the Kansas commandry Loyal Legion at Leavenworth, the following officers were chosen: Col. E. F. Townsend, commander; E. N. Morrill, senior vice-Henley, Douglas county. Third congressional district—C. M. Turner, Chautauqua county; L. M. Pickering, Chero-kee county; E. H. Brown, Crawford county, commander; Dr. T. J. Weed, junior vice-commander; Capt. Forest H. bauld, Lyon county: A. E. Chase, Marion county; H. C. Speer, Shawnee county. Fifth congressional district-Sydney G. Hawthaway, recorder; Capt. P. Geraughty, treasurer; Homer Pond, register; Dr. Wolverton, chancellor.

Cook, Dickinson county; W. W. Caldwell, Cloud county; John K. Wright, Geary The wife of B. Cohn, a prominent business man of Wichita, took a heavy ounty. Sixth congressional district-A. B. Montdose of morphine late the other night Sixth congressional district A. B. and gomery, Goodland; J. W. Epperson, Burr Oak; James H. Reeder, Ellis county. Seventh congressional district A. W. Smith, McPherson county; A. J. Abbott, Fin-ney county; T. A Hubbard, Sumner county. and there was no hope of her recovery. A note left by her making a few bequests of her personal belongings showed that the drug was taken with IMMIGRATION INSPECTION. suicidal intent. Money troubles were the cause of the suicide. She and her Steamship Lines Giving Trouble-Italians husband are quite old and had been Swarming In. NEW YORK, May 7.—The Inman line

quite wealthy, but of late have met with reverses. s liable to get into trouble on account The Social Science club of Kansas of its employes permitting immigrants to leave the City of Chicago at her dock and Missouri, at its recent semi-annual session held at Kansas City, Kan., on Sunday previous to their registraelected the following officers: Presition. Five young women in all left the vessel. There is a penalty of \$300 for dent, Mrs. J. H. Scammon, Kansas City, Mo. Vice-presidents, Mrs. L. B. Keleach immigrant allowed to land before logg, Emporia; Mrs. James Humphrey, being registered. Superintendent of Junction City; Mrs. M. L. Ward, Otta-Immigration Weber has assumed a firm

wa; Mrs. S. Grubb, Lawrence; Mrs. attitude in regard to the strict enforce-Kichart, Kansas City, Kan.; Mrs. H. ment in all its details of the new immi-D. Cushing, Leavenworth. Secretaries, gration law. This morning he gave Mrs. C. F. Wilder, Manhattan; Mrs orders that 675 immigrants on the James Turner, Paola; Mrs. Kingsley, Anchor line steamer Devonia should Paola.

not be taken to the barge office, but should be registered on board the ves-The board of railroad commissioners have completed the work of distributsel. The Anchor line people refused to ing seed grain among the destitute give indemnity bonds. It will take two days for the registry clerk to comfarmers of western Kansas. For two months past all other business in the plete his work, and the immigrants railroad commissioners' office has been must in the meantime be maintained by the company. The steamer Chan-dernayor, from Naples, landed 1,077 laid aside and the attention of the commissioners given entirely to the distribution. The appropriation was \$60,000. Italian immigrants. Nearly \$5,000 of this is unexpended and will be returned to the state treasury. The Ogden University Loses the Valuable Phillips county received the largest amount of aid, \$5,216.55, and Meade the

OGDEN, Utah, May I.-President Samuel W. Small, of Utah university smallest amount, \$\$79.08. The Kansas bureau of promotion of of the M. E. church, has resigned. For the world's fair has decided to ask the state superintendent of public instruction to issue a proclamation setting aside a day to be devoted to exercises by each school in the state, at which the world's fair and historical events which it is intended to celebrate should be discussed. There are in Kansas 12,-000 school districts, and if an average of only \$3 is raised in each a fund of \$36,-000 will be realized. This will be sufficient to erect a building which will be a credit to the state. The credit for the building will be given to the school children, and it will be duly advertised

the most progressive common wealths in the correspondents report, is 13 per cent. union.

Fourth congressional district-Levi Dum

less than that of a year ago-a decrease MEMBERSHIP. First congressional district—Capt. William of 159,559 acres and making the oat area for the state this year, 1,067,812 Fortscongressional district—Capt. with an Fortescue, Leavenworth; Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville; R. H. Crosby, Valley Falls. Second congressional district—C. F. Drake, Fort Scott; R. W. Hilliker, Kansas City; A. acres.

In some of the southern counties from 80 to 90 per cent. of the corn was planted by May 1 and its cultivation commenced, while in some of the northern counties only 3 per cent. is reported as having been planted at that date.

The following is the summary of crop conditions for the state as furnished by our correspondents: Winter wheat, come pared with full average, 99 per cent; spring wheat, compared with full average, 98 per cent ; rye, compared with full average, 97 per cent.; tame grasses, compared with full average, 103 per cent.; fruit, compared with full average, 105 per cent.

EUROPEAN COMMERCE.

The Treaties Pending Likely to Affect the United States.

ROME, May 6.-The commercial treaty between Germany and Austro-Hungary has become a topic of comment by the press generally. In its ulterior consequences it bids fair to become a matter of the greatest concern to the people of the United States. It is announced that Germany and Austro-Hungary have invited Italy, Switzerland and Belgium to join in a convention at Vienna for the avowed purpose of forming a coalition of the central European states against protectionist countries. But why states whose customs tariffs are constructed so uniformly for the purpose of protecting their interests as those of Germany. Austro-Hungary and Italy can give out as the reason for the proposed coalition the protectionism of other countries, is a puzzle to those who have carefully studied the situation.

It is not yet known that Italy has consented to join the convention at Vienna, for the parpose of considering the subject. If she should, it would seem that the political ties of the triple alliance are stronger than her commercial necessities, for among her best friends, commercially considered, are France and the United States, though since the commercial treaty with France expired in 1887 Italy's exports to France have fallen off largely. Italy exports to Austria and Germany have fallen from: 197,000,000 francs in 1885 to 181,000,000 francs in 1889. In 1890 the United States bought \$130,000,000 worth of goods.

Disagreement Probable.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 6.-The committee appointed by the legislature to in-vestigate the Coffeyville explosion in 1888 held a meeting and adjourned until evening. The indications are that the committee will not be able agree DD & report.

several weeks there have been active hostilities in progress between the president and the board of directors over the management of the financial interests of the institution. The directors, with Rev. John Wesley Hill as

SANS SAM SMALL.

Services of the Georgia Evangelist.

spokesman, declare that the ex-Georgia evangelist is extravagant in the use of university moneys and does not hesitate to make himself a reveler in the luxuries of life at the expense of the funds. They also claim that as a subscription raiser he is a successful failure. No small amount of mud slinging has been indulged in by both sides. Rev. Small finally became disgusted and threw up his job. THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA IN 1849.

The Rough State of Society at That Early Day.

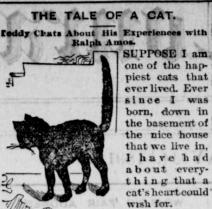
Life in California was at that time wild romance. No words of mine can describe the scenes that were enacted during that chaotic period. Thousands of men, organized in bands or wholly disorganized, were constantly arriving N from every part of the world and leaving for the diggings. Outlaws and professional gamblers opened saloons by the score at every point where men congregated. Money was scattered to be taken up into the library everywhere as if by the wind. Miners and placed on that nice soft sofa came down to Stockton, Sacramento and San Francisco to squander them in a night at the gambling-tables. Scarcely a woman was anywhere to be seen. All restraining influences of society were: absent, and I can not find an expression better suited to the case than 'pandemonium on a frolic."

As there were no wives, there could be no homes or families. A few stores had been hastily put up along the shore, made of rough boards or canvas, and all of them were doing an enormous business. The rest of the village consisted of shanties or tents used for restaurants he has and leads the procession. He and saloons. Human life was a moving panorama. The whole place was alive with a mass of unkempt men clad in flannel shirts and heavy boots, who were inspired with the one desire to hurry on to the mines.

This rough life was not without its touches of sentiment. One day the town was electrified by the rumor that an invoice of women's bonnets had arrived and could be seen at one of the stores. The excitement was intense and there was a rush from every direction to get a realistic view of even so insignificant a substitute for female society. I do not overstate the truth in saying that the thoughts of home that were awakened in the breasts of the rude-looking men at the sight of those bonnets started tears from eyes which the worst forms of privation and hardship had failed to moisten.

The Christian missionary was already on the ground, and good Parson Williams had managed to find a place where he could preach on Sunday. One of the first men who arrived with his very much. family came to one of these meetings attended by his wife and baby. During the sermon it chanced that the baby cried and the mother was about to withdraw, when the preacher addressed her thus: "My good woman, I beg you to remain; the innocent sound of that infant's voice is more eloquent than any words I can command. It speaks to the hearts of men whose wives and children are far away, looking and praying for a safe return to their own loved ones at home." Never shall I forget the sobs and tears which those words evoked throughout that rough assembly. That infant's cry seemed to era, and he brought in the funniest lookthem the music of angels.

With those who made San Francisco their temporary abode gambling appeared to be their chief occupation and Spanish monte the favorite game. One house fronting on the plaza, a two-story frame building called the Parker house, for \$120,0 he ren al being paid mostly by gamblers. A single store of small dimensions and made of rough boards rented for \$3,000 a month. A canvas tent used as a gam bling-saloon rented for \$40,000 per a num. Money was loaned on good se curity at fifteen per cent. a month, and out of the loan the borrowers made fortunes in real estate operations.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, in Century.



They say that I am very pretty, and before my eyes were fairly open I could hear children telling how cunning

and sweet I was, and when I used who had realized fortunes in a few days pillow every one that came in said that I was a little beauty. I suppose if everybody said so it must have been true. I had the nicest blue ribbon tied around my neck all the time, and my younger days were very happy.

We have some very good times at our house now. There is Ralph, a nice little boy about four years old, and Hector, one of the nicest great dogs you ever saw, and we three have lots of fun. Sometimes Ralph plays circus and puts me on Hector's back, and then he makes Hector walk around the yard while he plays on a little trumpet that



makes believe that he is the band at Barnum's circus, and we all enjoy it

Sometimes when Hector is taking a nap in front of the library fire I go softly up and crawl up on his back and United States." Another morsel from curl down to a nap myself. Hector is nice and soft and warm and seems to like it. One day when I was sleeping on Hector's back Ralph came in and laid down upon the mat, put his head on Hector, and he went to sleep, too; so there we were, all three of us, asleep together, and when my mistress came in and found us there. I heard her say she would like very much to have our pictures taken. My master said he would get his cam-

ing box with long yellow legs and then put his head under a cloth. When he did that I felt a little nervous and moved a little, and then Hector woke up and he moved, and that woke Ralph from under the cloth there was nothing been "sold at auction and realized to pretty to take a picture of. About the funniest thing that ever happened to me was last fall, when the house was being painted. Ralph got a brush somewhere and before I knew it he had his arm around my neck and white paint, and on my black fur it didn't look pretty at all. I got away, and for two or three days I was too ashamed of myself to go upstairs, so I stayed in the basement with cook.

CUTLERS WITH CHEEK. Little Tale of the Protection Banquet-Kuives Furnished By "Cuilers to the American People"-Table Knife Duties and How They Were Gotten-"Export Discounts" and Senator Carlisle's Ex-

posure. At the recent protection banquet in New York there was one little matter which deserves to be mentioned as an illustration of high tarriff cheek. At this "thoroughly American dinner" it American labor, from American mathing that a terial made in American shops obtained from American fields, streams and forests, and from American vine-

yards." The table knives used at this feast of the protective lords of industry were made by a firm of Connecticut Yankees. The story of these table knives is thus

told in the New York Press, Robert P. Porter's high tariff paper: A neat conceit was exhibited upon the table knives, manufactured by Landers, Frary & Clark, of New Britain, Conn. Upon Frary & Clark, of New Britain, Conn. Upon the polished steel blades appeared the name of the firm and the thoroughly sincere sen-tence: "Cutlers to the American people." Under the beneficent McKinley tariff law these five words mean a great deal more to the people of the country than the empty words, "Cutlers to Her Majesty," which is stamped upon the cutlery which has hereto-fore been so largety used here. The former words are full of patriotism, the latter but an empty honor.

n empty honor. Now, while these enterprising Yan-

kees are using the protection banquet to advertise their knives, some people may recall the fact that this firm was heard of last year in the senate tariff debate in a way which does no great credit to their character as "cutlers to the American people."

In the list of banqueters at this feast of the high tariff lords appears the name of "Charles S. Landers, New Britain, Conn.," he being the senior nember of the cutlery firm of Landers, Frary & Clark. Last summer when the hardware sections of the McKinley bill were under discussion this Mr. Landers was used by Senator Carlisle as an example for exposing the falsity of the claims often made before the ways and means committee by men who pretend to be on the verge of ruin and yet sell their wares to foreigners at greatly reduced rates. Mr. Carlisle stated that Mr. Charles S. Landers had come before the ways and means committee to ask for increased duties; and the senator read extracts from the testimony of this manufacturer showing what gloomy talk he then indulged in.

Before the committee Mr. Landers had said: "I am a manufacturer of table cutlery at New Britain, Conn., and represent before this committee what is left of that industry in the the testimony of Mr. Landers was this: "As stated here last night by Col. Bradley, in this Solingen district the Germans manufacture very cheaply, and unless we are protected they will drive To which he added: "We us out." have got to have this protection. I have given the facts and do not propose to argue the question."

The protective duty on table knives under the old law was 35 per cent. on all sizes and qualities, and McKinley raised it to a point averaging from 50 to 55 per cent.

Notwithstanding the existing high protection Mr. Landers had nothing but tales of ruin to tell before McKinley's committee about the table knife indusup. So when master got his head out try in this country. One company had the creditors 20 cents on the dollar."

if these manufacturers require it that he shall produce to them the certificate of the custom house to show that he has exported them for sale abroad." In the latest export edition of the New York Engineering and Mining Journal is a list of American manufactures with the special discount trade to

foreign buyers. This list covers fortytwo columns of closely printed matter, and gives the discount on table cutlery for export at 25 per cent. In the Rewas a kind of school-boy fad to have everything American, "the product of counts, issued last year, the following statement is made: On knives, forks, spoons and other

flat ware listed at \$10, the price to the dealer in the "home market" is \$4.36; but a buyer for export, regardless of the quantity he may take, pays only \$3.73 for the same articles. The largest manufacturers of these goods have consolidated their interests, and in this way control prices as well as though a trust had been formed. That the publie generally may not become aware of this, the goods are sold with the stamps of the old companies, as though no

change had taken place. And such are the protected "cutlers to the American people!"

WOOL DUTIES COMPARED.

The Tariff on Wool and Woolens in Europe -The McKinley Daties Compared With These-Even Turkey's Tariff Far Lower Than Ours.

A table has been prepared by the French tariff commission showing the duties on wool and woolens in the various nations of Europe. In the follow-ing list nearly all European countries are given, Russia being omitted owing to the changing and shifting character of its customs laws. The duties are for weights of 100 kilos (220 pounds) in the equivalent of American money: Great Britain-Free, both raw wool

and manufactures of. Germany-Raw wool, free; combed

wool, 50 cents per 100 kilos; yarns, divided in 8 classes, from 75 cents to \$6 per 100 kilos; tissues, divided in 12 classes, from \$6 to \$115.40. Austria-Raw wool, free; yarns, di

vided in 12 classes, from 75 cents to \$10; tissues, \$6 to \$100. Belgium-Raw wool, free; yarns, \$4

to \$6; tissues 5 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. Denmark-Raw wool, free; yarns,

\$4.80 to \$16; tissues, \$36.20 to \$37.40. Spain-Raw wool, 20 cents per 100 kilos; grease wool, \$2.40; washed wool, \$4.80; combed, \$6.60; yarn, \$20 to \$72; tissues, \$150 to \$170.

Greece-Raw wool, free; dyed yarn, \$\$4.20; tissues, divided in 18 classes, \$6.20 to \$187.20.

Italy-Raw wool, free; yarns, 15 classes, \$2 to \$15; tissues, 12 classes, \$6 to \$150. Norway-Raw wool, free: virn. \$5.60: tissues, \$7.60 to \$69.20.

Netherlands-Raw wool, free; yarn, 3 per cent. ad valorem; tissues, 5 per cent. ad valorem. Portugal-Raw wool,2 per cent ; varn

\$57 to \$237.20; tissues, \$32 to \$242. Roumania-Raw wool free; yarn, \$19 \$30; tissues, 15 classes, \$15 to \$120. Servia-Raw wool, free; wool, dyed,

\$12; yarn, \$4 to \$32; tissues, \$8 to \$72. Sweden-Raw wool, free; yarn, \$4.10 o \$8.18; tissues, \$5.60 to \$65.20. Switzerland-Raw wool, 6 to 12 cents

per 100 kilos; yarn 17½ cents to \$6; tisues, 80 cents to \$20. Turkey-Eight per cent. ad valorem.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD. -Electric cabs run on the streets of

Stuttgart. -Many of the explosions in flour mills have been traced to electricity generated by belts.

-An are lamp with four carbons arranged radially in a nearly horizontal plane, but having their centrally meeting points slightly depressed, has lately appeared in Paris.

-As a result of a war between rival electric light companies at Waco, Tex., one of the companies has agreed to furnish the city with 50 arc lights at the ruinous-to the company-rate of 90 cents per month each

-In India a novel application of electricity has recently been made in elephant catching. At a recent capture of forty of these animals, when the last one had passed the entrance into the enclosure, the signal for barring the exit was given by means of an electric current.

-An interesting and useful application of electricity has recently appeared in a device attached to a steering compass for giving an alarm when a vessel is off her course. When the circuit is completed a bell is rung which warns the steersman or the captain that the ship's direction has been changed.

-Mr. Edison made no claims to being an electrician, it is said. He says that the experts in electrical science who are associated with him discover a certain force, or need of a certain force or property, and he tries to make a machine or instrument to utilize or produce such a force. "I am a machanician, not an electrician," he said, "and I have no wish to claim the credit due to the gentlemen associated with me. I am an inventor, not an electrician."

-A servicable fire alarm has been patented which consists of a small machine somewhat resembling a clock. It can be fastened to the ceiling of any room and in case a fire breaks out the alarm is instantly started by the heightened temperature of the room. In a recent test a match was applied to some inflammable material in a building with a view to reproducing the actual conditions of a fire and within fifteen seconds from the time of ignition the automatic danger signal sounded the alarm.

-Prof. Elihu Thompson. according to Engineering, has recently completed some very remarkable experiments on the physiological effects of alternate currents. He finds that the danger of the current diminishes as the number of alternations per second is increased. Thus it took twenty times as strong a current to kill a dog when the alternations were 4,500 per second as when they were 120 per second. When the alternations were 300 per second, the current was only half as dangerous to life as when the alternations were 120.

-An electrical toy has been introduced at Paris to subserve an educational use. It consists of a map with metalic plugs inserted to make the chief towns. Questions at the sides of the map ask what are the chief towns of the different departments; and also have a metalic plug for each. A small electric bell and a dry pile are provided. The child puts one end of the conducting wire over any question plug, and moves the other end over the town plugs until the bell rings, when the town is correctly idicated.

-Electrolysis of water-that is, the France-Raw wool, free; dyed and division of water into oxygen and hyombed wool, \$5; yarns, 88 classes, \$3.70 drogen by means of an electric current \$41.60; tissues, 50 classes, \$15 to \$130. - has heretofore been of interest chiefly as a laboratory experiment and for analytical purposes, but a French chemist, named Renaud, has applied the principle in the manufacture of oxygen and hydrogen upon a commercial scale. By the use of water rendered alkaline by the addition of 13 per cent. of caustic soda he has been able to substitute cheap cast iron electrodes for the expensive platinum poles generally used in experiments. A large cylinder of common sheet iron serves at the same time as the containing vessel for the electrolyte and as the negative electrode. The positive electrode is a perforated iron tube, fixed on an insulated lid, which fits hermetically upon the top of the containing vessel. The electrode is surrounded by a large asbettos bag. The gases given off are said to be pure, and there is no ozone. COULDN'T FOOL HIM.

ummer Tourists.

Summer Tourists. Take the Chicago, St. Panl & Kansas. City Railway, the popular route to all points. of interest in the scenic Northwest and the Puget Sound region. Connects with trans-continental trains for all resorts dear to the hearts of pleasure seekers. F. H. Loro, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Phoenix Building, Chicago, III.

THE tramp is like a railroad sleeper-he s readily adapted to a roadbed.-Bostan courier.

Dox'r wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills, but get a vial at once. You can't take them without benefit.

In your supposition, Marathon, that den-tists take out teeth with toothpicks, you are severely wrong.-St. Joseph News.

THE Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

I'm So Hungry Says nearly everybody After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla



There is a gentleman at Malden-on-Dyspepsia. the-Hudson, N. Y.,

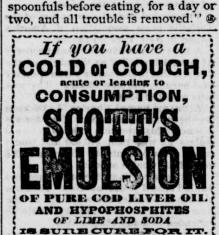
named Captain A. G. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:

"I have used your preparation called August Flower in my family for seven or eight years. It is constantly in my house, and we consider it the best remedy for Indigestion, and Constipation we

Indigestion. have ever used or known. My wife is

troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife frequently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out Constipation of August Flower,

and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I am, I take one or two tea-



EXPENSIVE FOOT BATHS.

They Are Made of Gold and Silver Now and Cost About \$100.

While looking over the latest arrivals in rubies, sapphires and diamonds in an up-town jewelry store the other day, a customer was somewhat startled to notice a stylish blonde woman ask the clerk at the counter for a silver foot bath. The loiterer watched interestedly the proceedings which followed, and saw the clerk emerge from the farther end of the store with a silver bowl. rather oblong and perhaps ten inches in depth. He placed it on the counter, and proceeded to explain the beauties and comforts of it. "Of course," said he, "they are quite new as yet, but all the ladies who have purchased them speak highly of their convenient uses. There, you see, the hot water faucet is here on the right, and the cold on the left, and this little parasol arrangement is the shower bath, which can be made as forcible as desired."

'Did you say you had sold many?' inquired the customer.

We only received them a week or two ago, but we have sold a goodly number for that short space of time." "Have you any other kind?" "Yes; the golden baths."

"Well, I don't like gold plate for bath purposes. I will take this one.'

While her back was turned the observer took a peep at the miniature tub. It was a beauty, and no mistake; all carved with lilies, ferns and leaves, and frosted all over. The handles of the faucets were of pearl, and it was not surprising to hear the clerk name the price at \$100.-N. Y. Continent.

-One of the properties sold by Philadelphia auctioneers is of considerable historic interest. It is the house on Seventh street, below Market. This has been known for many years as "The Jefferson House," and is said to be about one hundred years old, having been built by Jacob Hiltzheimer, who owned the corner house where the bank now stands and in which Jefferson drafted the declaration of independence during the revolution. The present Jefferson House occupies the site of a part of the garden of the corner house and was built after the English soldiers departed from the city.

Q

I had a funny thing happen one day when cook was out. I was hungry and thought I would just help myself tc milk, so into the pantry and onto the shelf 1 went, and what do you think! Just as I looked over the side of the pan



there was a mouse in the milk swim

ming away as fast as he could, but he couldn't get out. I thought I would let him stay there a little while, and after I had drank the milk I would eat him. too. So I began to drink the milk, and it grew lower and lower in the pan, and the first thing I knew jump went the little mouse out of the pan, across the shelf into his hole! I jumped after him,

but he was too smart for me. I don't like boys—that is, big boys. Big boys are always throwing stones and things and always saying "scat!" until you almost jump out of your skin when you see one coming.

I wish I had time to tell you more of the good times that I have, but to tell the truth I have an invitation to a cat party to-night over in Tommy Watkins house, and I must get on a new Egyptian red ribbon and wax my mustache. Some day I'll tell you about the party-that is, if we have a good time, and I guess we will. Good-by .- Ralph Amos' Cat Teddy, in N. Y. World.

Why Children Are Bad.

Mrs. Yerger-You are the worst child ever saw.

Fannie Yerger-1 guess, ma. you must have been pretty tough yourself, otherwise heaven would have besto ved a better child on you. - Texas Siftings.

"In regard to the corcerns which have existed he went on," there is not one single case where any concern, even supported by auxiliary business, has paid an average of 6 per cent. on the was daubing my face all over with that capital. The average interest paid probably does not exceed 3 per cent.' And then Mr. Landers rang the charges on the old story of ruinous competition with foreign labor; yet he

had to confess that wages were higher in free trade England than in protected Germany. The extent of this ruinous competition may be seen from the fact that our imports of all kinds of table knives for the year 1889, the figures of which were used in framing the tariff bill were only \$680,000. The duties collected on this amounted to \$238,000. Mr. Landers stated that there were

about 2,000 men engaged as laborers in the table cutlery business. If these figures are correct, the people of the country pay a tax of \$119 to protect each one of their laborers-reckoning the tax only on imported knives, and taking no account whatever of the increased cost of domestic made knives by reason of the tariff.

During the senate debate last August Senator Carlisle took up the testimony of Mr. Landers and let in some light upon the transactions of this "cutler to the American people," which showed clearly that he was using extra inducements to become a cutler to foreign people. The senator read a news paragraph from the Hardware, a trade journal, as follows: "Landers, Frary & Co. are now kept very busy supplying their western consumers with their superb cutlery. They were compelled during the spring to employ about two undred new hands to be able to keep up with the demand for their well famed goods." And it was just this man who said he would have to go out of business unless he got higher protection!

But Senator Carlisle added a still more crushing blow to the foregoing. Holding up a sheet of paper he said: "I hold in my hand a bill, and I call the attention of the senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich) to this sentence, conspicuously printed in red ink upon the face of it. This is a bill of goods sold by these same parties. 'For immediate cash, with an agreement on the part of the purchaser that the goods shall not be sold in the United States. Custom house certificate to be furnished if required.'

"So that they sell these goods for ex-portation," Mr. Carlisle continued, "at a lower price than they sell them to American citizens for home consumption, and compel their purchaser enter into a stipulation, to spread out conspicuously upon the face of the receipt which he gets for the

Extra duty is added to this when goods are not directly imported, which is known as surtaxe d'entrepot, to which raw wool is also subject. A comparison of our own duties on

wool and woolens with those of Europen countries will show what a radical difference exists in tariff matters on the two sides of the Atlantic. While all the principal nations of Europe admit wool free, we charge rates ranging in ad valorem equivalents from 26 to 120 per cent. To make the comparison more effective our wool and woolen duties must be stated, as Furopean duties are, at so much per 100 kilos, or 220 pounds. Our duty of 32 per cent. ad valorem on carpet wools is equal to about 31/4 cents per pound on the importations of last year; and 31/2 cents per pound is equal to \$7.70 per 100 kilos. The McKinley duty on clothing wool is 11 cents per pound, and this is equal to \$24.20 per 100 kilos. Our duty on washed wool is 22 cents, equal to \$48.40 per 100 kilos, and on scoured wool the duty is 33 cents, equal to \$72.60 per 100 kilos. With these enormous duties compare the highest wool duty in Europe, that

of Spain, on washed wool \$4.80 per 100 kilos. The contrast between our duties on woolen yarns and cloths and those of Europe is also very striking. On the grade of woolen yarns valued at 30 cents pound the McKinley duty (271/2 cents a pound and 35 per cent.) is equal to \$83.60 per 100 kilos. Compare with this the highest duty on yarn in Germany,

\$6 per 100 kilos, in Austria \$10, in France \$41.60, in Spain \$72. The highest Mc Kinley duty on yarns (on the grade worth above 80 cents a pound) is more than \$155 per 100 kilos.

Woolen cloth is taxed by McKinley from \$99 to \$184 per kilos. The highest duties levied by leading nations of Eu-rope are those of France, \$130 per 100 cilos; Italy, \$150; Austria, \$100, and Germany, \$115. The lowest duties on woolen cloth show us in a much less favorable light. While the lowest Mc-Kinley duty is \$99, the lowest duty in Germany, Austria and Italy is \$6, and in France \$15. Only such unprogressive countries as Portugal and Greece have duties higher than ours. Even half-barbarous Turkey is content with only 8 per cent. ad valorem, while some of McKinley's duties on woolen goods

range above 150 per cent. In the important matter of taxation upon the clothing of the people McKinley places us in a most unenviable light among the civilized nations of the world.

-A meeting of the Bright Wire Goods association or wire trust was recently held in New York. It is said that "a distinct understanding was reached" and prices were advanced. The association is reported to be on a money paid for the goods, that he will firm basis and prices, it is said, will be not sell them in the United States, and maintained. 3751

He Had Been Around Enough to Know What a Circus Was.

He was standing in front of the Detroit opera house and surveying the buildings with seeming interest when a pedestrian halted to inquire if he was looking for the box office. "Well, I dunno," was the reply. "What's going on in there?"

"It's the regular drama." "Anything like a circus?"

"Oh, no. You've been to the theater, haven't you?"

"Mebbe. I've bin around a heap." "Well, then, you know what it is." "Any bare-back riding?" "No.

"Anybody jump through hoops of fire? "No."

"Offer anybody ten dollars to ride a bucking mule?'

"I think not. You'd better go in and see. There's a matinee this afternoon."

"What's that--side-show or museum?" The other laughed and made no reply, and the stranger bristled up and exclaimed:

"I'm on to you, old fellow, bigger'n a horse! You're a bunko-steerer, and you thought you'd run up agin a hayseed, but you just walk on or I'll lay you out colder'n a barn-door hinge in January!"-Detroit Free Press.

Obliged to Decline.

Sappy-I'll give you ten cents, Tommy, if you'll tell me what your sister said about me after my last call. Tommy-No, I can't do it! I promised my Sunday-school teacher I wouldn't use any strong language this week .- Munsey's Weekly.

Extravagance.

"My husband is a very extravagant man," she said. "He doesn't look it."

"Perhaps not; but he's had an accident policy in the house for six months and he hasn't used it yet."-Judge.

This preparation contains the stimula-ting properties of the Hypophosphites and fine Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, Used by physicians all the world over. It is as palatable as mille. Three times as effica-cions as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis,

CONSUMPTION. Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

NRIGKLY ASH BITTERS

One of the most important organs of the human body is the LIVER. When it fails to properly perform its functions the entire system becomes deranged. The BRAIN, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, all refuse to perform their work. BYSPEPSIA, CON-STIPATION, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DIS-EASE, etc., are the results, unless something is done to assist Nature in throwing off the impurities caused by the inaction of a TORPID LIVER. This assistance so necessary will be found in

Prickly Ash Bitters !

It acts directly on the LIVER. STOMACH and KIDNEYS, and by its mild and cathartic effect and general tonic qualities restores these organs to a sound, healthy condition, and cures all diseases arising from these causes. It PURIFIES THE BLOOD, tones. up the system, and restores perfect health. If your druggist does not keep it ask him to erder it for you. Send 2c stamp for copy of "THE HORSE TRAINER," published by us.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., ST. LOUIS. MO. Solo Proprietors,

Habitual Costiveness

Habitual Costiveness esuses derangement of the entire system, and begets diseases that are hazardous to life. Persons of costive habit are subject to Headache. Defective Memory, Gloomy Forebodings, Nervousness, Fevers, Drowsi-ness, Irritable Temper and other symptoms, which unfits the sufferer for business or agreeable associations. Regular habit of body alone can correct these evils, and noth-ing succeds so well in a schieving this condi-tion as Tatt's Pills. By their use not only is the system renovated, but in consequence of the harmonious changes thus created, there pervades a feeling of satisfaction; the men-tal faculties perform their functions with vivaelty, and there is an exhilaration of mind and body, and perfect heart's ease that bespeaks the full enjoyment of health. Tu++'s Timor Dills

Tutt's Liver Pills REGULATE THE BOWELS.



THE CCURSE OF TRUE LOVE. spent most of it sitting close together

She a winsome village maiden With a heart of sunny glee, Loving with complete devotion,

True as true could be. He a lad of higher breeding, Born to rank and wealth; Often had they met together, Met and loved by stealth.

Quoth the father: "You shall marry Rank and riches. blood and birth. Quoth the lover: "I will marry Only one on earth!"

"Then the sire, in sudden anger, Drove him from his door "If thou choosest thus to scorn me, Be my son no more !"

So the twodn love were wedded, Poor in all save peace and health; While the father, bitter-hearted, Sickened mid his wealth—

Sat and wearied in his chambers, Dreaming he could see One who in the days of boyhood

Frattled on his knee. Till at last, in lonely sorrow, Sighing for his absent son.

"Tenderly he called them to him Saying: "Love has won!"

So they brought their babe and laid him On the old man's breast, And the glad, forgiving father Sobbed and smiled and bless'd.

-Arthur L. Salmon, in Once a Week. LITTLE PRINCE DUSTY

By Kirk Munroe. [COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

CHAPTER IIL-CONTINUED. Cynthia was a loving and lovable little soul, and though she had a freckled face, it was lighted by a pair of glorious brown eyes. Her hair was of a rich brown, flecked with specks of red gold where the sunlight shone through it. It was just such hair as the sun loved to kiss, and the merry wind delighted to toss it into the most bewitching tangles whenever it was not closely imprisoned under its little pink sun-bonnet. It reminded Arthur of his own dear mother's hair, and often when they were playing together he would snatch off the pink sun-bonnet just for the pleasure of seeing it ripple down over her shoulders. His own used to be long, almost as long as Cynthia's, but his Aunt Nancy had cut it all off when he first came to live there, and it had been clipped short ever since, greatly to Uncle Phin's sorrow.

While Arthur and Cynthia were feeding the chickens, and the former was almos. forgetting his recent loneliness, Mr. Dustin came into the barn. He greeted both the children pleasantly, and even kissed them, a thing that Arthur wondered at, for he could not remember that it had ever happened before. When he asked: "Do you know where Uncle Phin is, Arthur?"

"I think he has gone away," replied the boy, flushing and looking down, for it seemed somehow as though he were not exactly telling the truth.

"Do you know where he has gone?" "No sir. I do not." was the honest reply, and the boy looked his questioner squarely in the face as he made it.

"Well, I believe you, of course," said his uncle, "and I suppose he must have taken it into his head to leave us, though it seems very strange that he



under the roots of the great over-turned tree, that was their special retreat, absorbed in the book, and discussing, in their wise, childish way, several of its charming stories that Arthur read aloud to his little cousin. The boy was beginning to think that

life in this place was not so very cheerless after all, and was becoming more than ever doubtful of the expediency of running away, when an incident took place that restored all his previous resolves. Cynthia had been called in by her mother to sew on her hated patchwork, and Arthur was sitting alone, when suddenly a great, squirming halfdead snake was dropped on him from above. With a cry of horror the little fellow sprang up, just in time to see his cousin Dick's grinning face, and hear him say: "That's only part of what you'll get before long, you little sneak, you." That night, as he slept with his precious book clasped tightly in his arms, he was again awakened by a hand laid lightly on his forehead. As he sprang to a sitting posture, Uncle Phin bent

lovingly over him, saving: "Sh-h-h, honey! Ebbery ting's ready, an' it's high time fer us to be gittin' away frum hyar.

CHAPTER IV. ON BOARD THE ARK.

There was no need for Arthur to ask any questions, when he was roused in the middle of the second night after Uncle Phin's departure. He realized at once what was required of him, and the heaviness of sleep instantly vanished, leaving him keenly wide-awake. Stepping softly from his bed, he quickly dressed, while the old negro gathered together every thing belonging to his "lil marse," and placed the things in a corn sack that he had brought for that purpose

"Is that yo' book, honey?" he whispered, noticing the volume of fairy tales lying on the bed.

"Yes, that is my own precious book, that the beautiful lady gave me; but don't put it in the bag, Uncle Phin; I want to carry it myself."

Then the thoughtful little fellow, since he could not bid Cynthia good-bye. and feared she might feel hurt if he went away without a word, begged his companion to wait just a minute, while he wrote her a note. He wrote it by the bright moonlight, on a bit of brown paper, with the stump of a lead pencil, so that it was not a very elegant production, but it answered its purpose, and was tenderly cherished for many a day by the little girl who received it the next morning. In it, in a big, scrawling, boyish hand, was written:

"Dear Cynthia: I have been so much trouble here, specially to Aunt Nancy and Dick, that I am going away with Uncle Fin, to find another home. I love you dearly, and sometimes I hope I shall come back and see you. Good-bye, from

"Your loving cousin, Arthur." Although the old negro was in a hurry to be off, he waited patiently while Arthur slowly wrote this note. To him writing was one of the most mysterious and difficult of arts; and, gazing admiringly at the young penman, he murmured to himself:

"What a fine iilly gen'l'man him be, to be shuah. Him only ten year ole; but settin' dar an er writin' like he was a hundred."

When the note was finished it was pinned to the pillow of the cot bed; and, with a lingering look at the place that had sheltered him for a year, the child the sleeping boy were now slowly stepped out and softly closed the door. Then, clasping his precious book tightly under his arm, and trustingly following the old negro, Arthur started on the wonderful journey that was to change the whole course of his life, though he was still ignorant of their destination. When they were safely behind the barn, out of sight and hearing of the house, Uncle Phin stopped and said: "Dere's only one t'ing trubblin' dis yeah ole woolly head. Will you tell, honey, fer shuah, what way de ribber ober vander is a runnin'?"

charge was leading, and how much he | ter that he could occupy when working suffered at the hands of Mrs. Dustin and her children. Then he told Brace of Dalecourt, and gave him to understand idea of running away, and he made up that Colonel Dale was ready to receive he should go to him.

The kind-hearted young fellow, entertaining a sincero regard for the little chap who had recently rendered him so great a service, readily agreed to a plan that promised so much of good to the boy, and willingly consented to assist him and Uncle Phin to make a start on their journey. He devoted two whole days to the task of preparing for it, and did so much more than Uncle Phin had dared ask or hope for, as to win the old man's everlasting gratitude and render the first stage of their journey comparatively easy.

For some time Arthur enjoyed the exciting night ride over the steep mountain roads, across deep valleys, and through forests, all bathed in the glorious, unclouded moonlight. He did not ask whither he was being taken. Nestled warmly between his two best friends, he felt perfectly safe and happy. He knew that they would do what was best for him, and the very mystery and uncertainty attending this part of the journey had lent it a fascination. At length his weary head nodded, the heavy eyelids closed, and, sound asleep, he was unconscious of his surroundings until the horses stopped and he awoke to find himself being

lifted from the wagon. There was a gleam of moonlit water in his eyes, and as he dimly realized that he was on the bank of a river, strong arms bore him into the cabin of a queer-looking craft that lay moored to the forest trees. Here the boy was gently laid down and was vaguely conscious that Brace Barlow was bidding him good-bye, when the sleepy eyelids again closed and the child passed on into dreamland.

The young man stood looking at the sleeping boy for a full minute. As he did so he said, softly: "Dear little chap! I hate to have you go away and to think l may never see you again. But I sup-pose it's the best thing to be done or I wouldn't have lifted a hand to help it along. I only hope it will come out all right, and that you'll have a happier life in the place you're going to than you ever could have had here. God bless

It was a benediction as we'l as the farewell of one brave soul to another. As he uttered it the young man slipped a bank bill between two pages of the book the boy had clasped so closely, but which had now fallen from his hands.

After this they had the sweeps to make, "It's little enough," he said to himand, as they had no stove, Uncle Phin self, as he turned away, "but it's all I've built a rude fire-place in the middle of got, and may be it will help him out of a fix some time." Then he went out to the floor, near one end of the cabin. Th s he did by forming a square of large assist Uncle Phin, who was casting off rocks, filling it with small stones and the fastenings of the boat and preparcovering the whole with a thick layer of ing to push it from the shore.

In another minute the clumsy little craft had swung clear of the bank and was moving slowly down stream, in the shadow of the great trees that grew to the water's edge. Brace Barlow drawn from his own slender stock of watched it until it became a part of the shadows, and he could no longer distinguish the white-headed figure bending over the long sweep, that was made to do duty as a steering oar, or rudder. only piece of valuable property that he Then he again mounted the seat of his light wagon, and started on his long homeward drive, feeling more lonely

than he had ever felt in all his life. The craft on which the old man and

Qualities and Education He Must Hav

SHAPING LEGISLATION. in that distant and lonely place. When, & Strange Revelation of Republican Statesmanship

In many ways the people have withis mind that if they did, it must be to nessed wonderful displays of agility on his grandson with open arms, whenever travel in the direction of Dalecourt, a the part of republican statesmen in vision of the little old house-boat shaping legislation "on a pinch." It has been a peculiarity of latter-day If it could only be got into the water, republicanism to frame laws which and should prove to be tight and sound, would necessitate expensive avoidance how easy and pleasant it would be to of calamity by the adoption of expedifloat down the river on it. Whenever ents calculated to tide the people "over they had gone as far as they saw fit by a pinch." It was republican financierwater, they could probably sell the boat ing that made large amounts of governfor enough money to meet their ex-penses on the rest of the journey. It seemed a fine scheme, and Uncle Phin ment faith" was to be preserved, the hastened to lay it before Brace Barlow people were told that there was danger of "a pinch" and it was necessary to The young man listened to it with refund these bonds in others on which great interest, and then they drove they would have no option as to payover to take a look at the stranded craft. ment for a long term of years. It has After a careful examination Bruce said thus happened that as a result of this that, with a little calking of its seams peculiar legislation the people have the boat could be made tight and riverbeen taxed to pay a premium of \$37,worthy, and that Uncle Phin's plan 155,981 on bonds purchased by the presseemed to him a first-class one. He ent administration in the open market furthermore offered his own labor, and because the option of payment had been the use of his team, to help prepare the

surrendered. But there has been brought a disturbing element into the house of republican financiering. Mr. Secretary Foster was assumed to be a skilled exponent of republican doctrine. He had demonstrated his fitness to associate with great men by his ability to make gains in business. He was a financier and a statesman because he had wealth. But with his advent has come a strange revelation of the fundamental ideas of re publican statesmanship. He finds the people were taxed long years ago for the purpose of having a fund of coin wherewith to redeem their paper money when desired. A law had been bassed authorizing the secretary of the reasury to sell certain bonds of the United States for the purpose of providing the necessary redemption fund. It was determined by the secretary of the treasury under the discretion allowed him by law that he would hold \$100,000,000 of coin for this purpose. With this understanding the people have accepted the greenbacks, relying upon the good faith of the government to maintain at all times the redemption fund sacredly for the purposes stated.

And now comes the dealer in calico, and tells the people that all this was mere pretense, and that "on a pinch" the coin held as a reserve fund for the redemption of the greenbacks is to be used, and the "basis" of which republican orators have prated so eloquently is to be swept away. It happens then that plain citizens who have not been so fortunate in their dealings in cotton goods are driven to exercise what little talents they may possess to discover what is the net result of this form of republican financiering. They are forced to the conclusion that for the last sixteen years they have been taxed for the maintenance of this fund. They know it has been in the strong box of the government awaiting their fresh straw and made pillows of two pleasure. On this fact has rested their faith in the government's ability to redeem its paper money. But because one billion dollars have been appropriated by an extravagant congress it now becomes necessary for the government to despoil the treasury of the reserve fund. From this state of facts they are forced to another conclusion that is not calculated to exalt their opinion of this kind of financial ability. Although they cannot find in any statute a provision demanding the maintenance of any specific sum as a reserve, and al-

though the law of 1875 leaves this mat-

The fiscal year of 1893 will begin on tip 1st of July. The appropriations for it were made at the last session of congress. Expenditures on their account will not begin for more than a month to come, but in the meantime, and for the first time in thirty years, the United States government straitened circumstances. Secretary Foster does not know how he is to pay

the next quarter's pension bills, that fall due on June 4. He has some \$21,000,000 of small change in the treasury, but that will not be sufficient by \$9,000,000. If he succeeds in getting together enough money to meet this extraordinary obligation and to pay the current expenses of the government, the treasury will begin the next fiscal year without any reserve or surplus. The government will have only its future income to meet the extraordinary charges, with which the billion-dollar congress has burdened it.

The regular annual and permanent appropriations demand about \$560,000,-This extraordinary sum must be 000. paid out of the revenues of the current year or the public debt must be increased, unless the general government proposes to follow the example of some of the states and repudiate its obligations. What are the chances that the government will be able to pay its expensive way with its income? According to Secretary Windom the receipts for the year will be \$378,000,000. Comment upon these figures is unnecessary. They speak for themselves. The estimate, of course, is not correct. It is simply a conservative surmise, but in view of the new tariff law, the full effect of which is not yet ascertained, the revenues are quite as likely to fall below as to go above the amount stated by Mr. Windom. If we assume, however, that they will amount to \$400,000,000 the outlook is not much brighter. There must be an enormous deficiency. In consequence of the absolute control by the republican party of all branches of the government the United States are not able to pay their way through the coming fiscal year, and a new debt of from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 must be created to meet the emergency.

To the extraordinary expenses of the year there must be added about \$50,-000,000 of 41/2 per cent. bonds that fall due on the 1st of September. Secretary Foster has practically admitted that he cannot pay this debt, which will not be much if any larger than the contribution required by the statute for the annual payment to the sinking fund.

The government is going backward. Republican extravagance has destroyed the surplus. The treasury is slipping back into debt. We are no longer meeting our obligations. The billiondollar congress has made ducks and drakes of the public money, and although we are not at war nor seriously menaced, and although our income is abundant, we are forced to face the necessity of increasing our debt in order to bestow largesse upon the favorites of the republican party, pension agents and other enemies of honest soldiers, politicians who seek votes with public buildings and rivor and harber improvements, subsidy hunters and a swarm of henchmen for whom new offices have been created. The country has been robbed by Mr. Reed's truly business congress of all that it has, and of more.

The wiping out of the debt has been stopped for a time, and it becomes the duty of the new democratic house to face the situation without flinching. Economies must be inaugurated, no matter who may be hurt. The government must be brought back to the honest paths of thrift and prudence. Tariff taxation must be reduced that revenues may be increased. Mr. Harrison and his senate may do as they will, but the democratic party must exert all its power to the healing of the financial ills with which the country has been afflicted through the brief ascendancy of the party of monopolies and trusts .--N. Y. World.



craft for its voyage, and get it once more

This offer was most gladly accepted.

and the two succeeding days had been

busy ones for both men and horses. It

however, he and Arthur conceived the

and ask his advice concerning it.

crossed his mind.

afloat.

THERE CAME A CRASH AND A SHOCK THAT FLUNG HIM VIOLENTLY TO THE FLOOR.

was found necessary to make several

trips back and forth between Brace Bar-

low's house and the "Ark." as he called

the boat. There they calked her open

seams, and smeared them thickly with

pitch. They constructed a rude track,

of straight, young tree trunks, from the

boat to the water into which, aided by

rollers, long levers and the horses, they

finally succeeded in launching her.

earth. They filled the bunks with sweet

flour sacks stuffed with the same materi-

al. Brace Barlow covered one of these

bunks with a coarse sheet and a blanket

household goods. Uncle Phin had his

own bedding, that consisted of a thin

old army blanket and a tattered comfort-

er. He also had an axe, that was the

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A GOOD REPORTER.

statesmen and the like, a weather re-

get an interview or work up a "story"

least, the reporter must read news-

Suspicious

Mrs. Saggs (married eight years)-

tionately when he went away this

Cheap Charity.

Nearly Correct.

Jawkins-That is n't onions. It's

of shoes you have on, my friend.

ayconomical!- Puck.

ionsl

gone wrong?



WITH A CRY OF HORROR THE LUTTLE FEL-LOW SPRANG UP.

should have done so without bidding you good-bye, or telling you where he was going."

This was too much for Arthur's sense of honor, and, speaking up manfully, he "He did tell me he was going said: away, Uncle John, and bid me good-bye; but he didn't tell me where he was going and he didn't want me to say any thing about it unless I had to."

"I am glad you have told me this," said Mr. Dustin: "and since he has gone I must say I am not very sorry. Now, come in to breakfast."

That morning Mr. Dustin took Arthur and Cynthia with him to the well he was drilling, and, to their great delight, allowed them to stay there all day. When they reached home that evening Arthur was so emboldened by his uncle's unusual kindness that he ventured, in his presence, to make mention of the book of fairy tales that his Aunt Nancy had taken from him. He said:

"Isn't the book the beautiful lady gave me my very own, Aunt Nancy?" "I suppose it is," answered Mrs. Dus-

tin, shortly. "Well, then, don't you think I might have it just to look at?"

"I said you might have it when I got ready to give it to you." When Mr. Dustin inquired what book

they referred to, and when it was explained to him, he said:

"Well, I guess your aunt is ready to let you have it this minute, aren't you,

There was no mistaking his meaning; and, very ungraciously, Aunt Nancy took the precious book down from its high shelf and tossed it on the table.

Arthur seized it eagerly, and until the children were sent to bed they and Mr. Dustin enjoyed looking at its many beautiful illustrations. That night Arthur slept with it under his pillow, and it must have influenced his dreams, for they were very pleasant ones.

"Which, the Allegheny? Why south, of course," answered Arthur, wondering at the question.

"Dat's what I 'lowed it done!" exclaimed the old man. "I knowed it oar, as has been stated. It hung didn' run yeast, kase dat ar' way de sun on a swivel and its long handle rise, an' I knowed it didn' run wes', kase dat ar' way him a settin'; but I wasn' rightly shuah him didn' run to de

norf. I was figgerin' all de time dough on him runnin' to de souf, an' now we'll git back to ole Virginny easy an' sartin.'

"To Virginial" cried Arthur, in dismay. "Are we going to try and go way to Virginia, Uncle Phin?"

"Ob cose we is, honey. We's er gwine to Virginny, an' Dalecourt, an' yo gran'paw, an' de 11'l ole cabin by de magnole tree. We is gwine to go 'ome shuah 'nough, honey."

"But how are we ever going to travel so far?"

"You'll see, honey. You'll see d'reckly," chuckled the other. "I'se got a great s'prise in sto' fer you. Hyar's de kerridge a waitin' on us now, an' Mista Bailas is gwine dribe us to de kyars." They were now on the road, at some distance from the house, and as Uncle Phin spoke, Arthur saw

drawn up to one side in the shadow of a clump of trees Brace Barlow's team and leaning against the

light wagon the young man himself. "Oh, Brace!" he cried, springing forward the moment he saw who it was. 'I'm so glad! I didn't want to go away

without seeing you again. Are you really going with us?" "I wish I could go with you all the way,

my boy, and see you safe to your journey's end, but you know I can't leave my old mother. So I am only going to give you a lift for a little way and see that you get a good start. Jump in quick now, for we've got a long drive

ahead of us and I must be back by daylight." As the spirited horses dashed away

over the moonlit road with Arthur nestled between Brace and Uncle Phin on the single seat of the wagon, the boy learned how it happened that his friend had been induced to aid them in their flight. Uncle Phin had gone directly to him two nights be-

The following day was also a happy fore, and roused his indignation by de-one for Arthur and Cynthia, for they scribing the unhappy life his young

drifting down the broad, moonlit stream. was a tiny house-boat, such as are common on all American rivers. It had floated down, empty and ownerless, with the high waters of the preceding spring, and had stranded, and had been left by the receding flood, at the point where Uncle Phin discovered it some weeks before. It was a small, flat-bottomed scow, on which was built a low house, ten feet long and six wide. This house contained but a single room; and beyond it, at either end, the deck of the scow projected about four feet. At each end of the house was a door, and on each side a square hole or window that closed with a wooden shutter.

At the stern was a steering projected up over the end of the roof, on



THE SPIRITED HORSES DASHED AWAY OVER THE MOOTLIT ROAD.

which the steersman : ood. From each side of the roof hung a long, heavy sweep, by means of which the craft might be slowly propelled, or turned in any desired direction. When not in use, the lower ends of these could be lifted from the water by ropes attached to their blades, and fastened to the sides morning (sob) that I can't help being of the house. A rude ladder reached afraid he is going to do something from each of the little end decks to the wrong .- Somerville Journal. top of the roof. The whole affair was strong and in good condition; but rough and unpainted.

When it came down with the flood and stranded on the river bank, it contained nothing in the shape of furniture save a couple of rude bunks built against the sides, the same number of rough benches, and several shelves put up here and there in convenient corners. Uncle Phin had not thought of making use of this stranded craft, when he first found it among the trees that he gas leak. was marking to be cut down for fire wood. He slept in it one night, and merely regarded it as a convenient shel- sort of a leeky smell .- Light.

to Succeed.

possessed.

ter entirely at the discretion of the A good reporter, then, must first be a secretary of the treasury, still they man of quick intelligence, great perseassert that the constant policy of the verance, good manners, courtesy and government in the past and the fact tact. In the second place, he must be that the people have been taxed for this able to write good English, and to do it express purpose have been full warrant anywhere, at any time and at a high for the faith that the sum so held should speed. Then he must have a good local never be squandered or touched except knowledge of the city in which he for the purposes for which it was gathworks. He must be able to "look up" a ered. subject quickly and at a moment's notice. A good general reporter should

Against this peculiar policy the busi ness men of the country have not been know something about every thing, but slow to protest. They understand that being out of the question, should what is meant by the law and practice. come as near to it as possible. He may and contend that the government paper be sent, without any preliminary premoney is no more a legal tender than paration, to interview an Irish member when the law was passed in 1875 for the of Parliament, an astronomer just repurchase of coin for its redemption. turned from an eclipse expedition, a They see in the determination of Mr. ward politician, a doctor of divinity or Foster a strange leaning to the ideas of a pawnbroker. He may be called to rethe fiatists who inveigled so many Ohio port a Methodist conference or a politistatesmen into the profession of princal convention, or to trace a murderer ciples of finance long since discarded. whom the police are slow about finding. If it be true that the greenbacks may It is true that newspaper work is now stand as acceptable to the people be so specialized that men are detailed to cause of their legal-tender quality what many departments permanently. There defense is Mr. Foster to make for the is a "horse" reporter, a base-ball reexpensive plan of a large coin reserve porter, a boating reporter, a reporter which is to be used for other purposes for local politics, (generally called the

at the first "pinch?" It will be well for "city hall reporter"), a reporter for genthe people to look into this matter and eral politics,' to interview visiting let Mr. Foster understand their views, to the end that the country shall not porter, and so on; but nevertheless a again be brought to the old condition good general reporter needs to be well wherein there was no other basis for enough acquainted with these and other their paper money than the faith of departments of human knowledge to the people. It is not true, as has been stated by Mr. Upton, that the use of in any of them. Last, and by no means any part of this fund will place Mr. Foster in danger of impeachment. Mr. papers and know what is going on. In Upton has overlooked the main feature his own department, if he has one, he of republican financiering. These are should be a walking cyclopedia with a not centlemen who have placed safeguards against their own dishonest acts. Their discretion has been deemed sufficient guarantee of their proper action. That this has proved defective does not Why, Mrs. Saggs, what in the world are change the law. Mr. Foster may do as you sobbing so about? Has any thing he pleases under the statute, but the people are not without recourse. They still have the ballot, and when the next Oh, Mrs. Baggs (sob), I can't help it congress meets their representatives (sob), but my heart is almost broken will find a way to force secretaries of (sob). My husband kissed me so affec-

THE TREASURY DEFICIENCY.

the treasury to respect the unwritten

law.-Chicago Times.

The Disastrous Results of Republican Mismanagement.

N. E. Bodey-That's a prety bad pair The treasury is depleted. The revenues of the current year have been Inpecunious Reilley - Yis, sor; the spent, and in addition the surplus that gintleman who give 'em to me yisterday was left by the democratic administrais charitable, sor; but he's mighty tion and the trust funds for the protec-Tangle-What a strong smell of onat the end of the current fiscal year. the 30th of June, because the treasury had stored-up funds when the repub-Tangle-Oh, well; I knew it was some government in December, 1889.

POLITICAL NOTES.

-In the west the republicans are trying to organize a Farmers' Alliance of their own. Western Americans are sometimes most humorous when they are serious.-Atlanta Constitution.

-President Harrison's admissions that we must trade with other pations make him appear very much like a disguised democrat. It is to be hoped that Benjamin does not really contemplate the betrayal of the men who furnish the campaign fund.-Louisville Courier.

-----The republican party lacks an influential and widely-read press, and young men and the sons and founders of republicanism are either acting with the democratic party or at least they are not actively supporting the republican party. This is both a warning and an indictment. A party which lacks an influential press and young, progressive men has a fatal cause of dissolution and is threatened with quick destruction .---St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

----For a year past Mr. J. S. Clarkson has been deploring the decline in influence and circulation of the republican newspapers, and it is evident from his eagerness to get control of one or more of them that he regards their decline and fall as due to the fact of their not having him for editor. The trouble. however, is one that not even Mr. Clarkson can assuage. The republican dry rot is sapping the life of republican journalism, precisely as it is eating out the heart of the country's industries .- St. Louis Republic.

---When the government undertakes to perpetuate its debt in the interest of the bondholders by refunding in long time bonds, or to meet its obligations by borrowing, or to increase its revenue by adding to the already too heavy burden of taxation, the people will begin to realize the extent of the conspiracy entered into against the peotion of the holders of national bank ple by the republican servants of the notes have disappeared. The public taxeaters fattening upon the public. debt will not be materially increased The purpose of the waste of the surplus by a "billion congress," which freferred to put up the taxes and vote subsidies to reducing the taxation, is growlicans resumed the full control of the ing more and more apparent. - Chicago Times.

daily automatic supplement.-Epoch. Mrs. Baggs (married five years)-

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher PROCRAMME OF THE FIFTH W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

The price of this paper is not in-creased by the McKinley bill, but we wish to correct the misapprehension of some subscribers who seem to think it was placed on the free list.

Every groceryman who sells sugar, these days, is making a good Demo-cratic argument to his customers. If taking the tariff off reduces the cost of sugar, why won't it do the same on other things? and the answer is that it will, just as it did with quinine.

We entered upon the the eleventh hour of prohibition, May 1. Is any so bold as to say there is less drink-ing and drunkedness, and less whiskey and beer sold, in Kansas than ten years ago? As a temperance measure prohibition is given by the back prohibition is a gigantic failure .-- Atchison Patriot.

The tariff parrot that talks for a penny says that the average daily wa-ges of tailors are sixty cents in Ger-many. \$1.25 in England and \$2.50 in New York, and cites this as a reason why clothing is taxed here. The argu ment proves nothing or it proves too much; for it shows that tailors' wages in protectionist Germany are nearly as much less as in free trade England as the wages in England are less than those in this country. If protection makes wages high in the United States why does it keen them on helf the why does it keep them at half the English scale in Germany? - New York World.

An important law was passed by the last Legislature, relating to the manufacture and sale of vinegar. The law provides that every person who law provides that every person who manufactures for sale, or exposes for sale, as cider vinegar, any vinegar not the legitimate product of pure apple juice known as apple cider, or vinegar not made exclusively of apple cider, or vinegar into which foreign substances, vinegar into them introduced. drugs or acids have been introduced. or may appear by proper test, shall for each offense be punishable by fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. The law further declares that all vinegar shall be with-

proud, and one in which every one should take hearty interest. The stu-dents of this school are preparing to issue a 235-page book, a "College Sym-posium," as they term it, which will be filled with interesting matter con-cerning this seat of learning. They plan to devote a liberal amount of space to an authentic history of the partments, an outline of the work of its various societies. with extracts from their papers, students' orations, and sketches of all graduats. The book is to be illustrated with about 25 pages of superior cuts, and is to be rages of superior cuts, and is to be handsomely bound in cloth. Those

Saturday evening, May 23d, 1891, he Commencement exercises of the High School will take place in Music Hall, beginning at 8 o'clock. The fol-

Hall, beginning at 80 clock. The following is the programme: Music, by Orchestra. Invocation, by Rev. W. C. Somers. "The March," by Male Qurtette—E.
D. Replogle, E. F. Holmes, Geo. W.
Somers and J. H. Mercer. Oration — "Preparation for Lifework,"—by Frank B. Hackett. Sole and Chorne—"Pilgrims of the

Solo and Chorus-"Pilgrims of the Night.'

Oration, with Valedictory,—"Patri-otism,"—by Miss Nellie Howard, Duet — "Under the Roses," — by Misses Stella Kerr and Mattie A.

Sheehan. Recitation — "The Gypsy Flower Girl,"—by Representative of Alumni —Miss Anna K. Rockwood.

Good Bye!" by Male Quartette.

Mucic, by Orchestra. Address—"The Object of Educa-tion,"—by Judge F. Doster. Duet—Instrumental, -by Dr. J. M. Hamme and H. L. Hunt.

Hamme and H. L. Hunt. Presentation of Diplomas. "Good Night," by Ladies' Double Quartette-Misses Mira Tuttle, Mat-tie A. Sheehan, Anna K. Rockwood, Estella Breese, Rena Massey, Grace Hays, Mrs. S. F. Perrigo and Mrs. Hattie E. Dart

Hattie E. Dart. Benediction, by Rev. John Maclean. Music, by Orchestra.

HE WORKED HARD.

Old gentleman-"Aren't you sorry now that you didn't work for your now that you didn't work for your money like other people?" Druggist—"I've worked hard for all the money I ever made, sir." Old gentleman—"I thought you made your money on soda water." Druggist—"So I did. I made \$2000 in one year. I have one of Chapman & Co'r Ecurcians made, at Madico

"INCERSOLL ON CALIFORNIA.

Grugs or acids have been introduced, or may appear by proper test, shall for each offense be punishable by fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. The law further declares that all vinegar shall be without artficial coloring matter; and every person making or manufacturing cider vinegar shall brand on one head of the cask, harrel or keg containing such vinegar the name and residence of the manufacturer and the words cider vinegar, failing in which a similar fine is imposed.
 The State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, is an institution of which every citizen of Kansas may well feel proud, and one in which every one

PERSONAL NOTE BY EDITOR.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. A MAGNIFICENT OFFER.

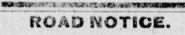
The great "World's Fair Word Contest" is exciting universal interest and is one of the absorbing topics of the day A free trip to Europe and \$800.00 for expenses is offered to whoever con-structs the largest number of English words from letters contained in the text, "The World's Fair." Additional prizes, consisting of an Upright Grand Piano. valued at \$400.00, Silver Tea-sets. Sewing Machines, and many othsets. Sewing Machines, and many oth-er useful and valuable articles, will also be awarded in order of merit. A special prize of a 14 kt. Gold Watch, valued at \$50.00 will be awarded to the girl or boy, under 16 years of age, sending in in the largest list. Everyone sending a list of not less than 20 words will receeive a prize. As the winner of the first prize may not care to make the extensive trip offered the option of \$1,000.00 is given. Send seven 2c. stamps for Completo Rules. Premium, Catalogue and a sample copy of the beautifully illustrated pa-per "The Home Fassingtor" The conper. "The Home Fascinator." The con-test is open to any person in the Uni-ted States or Canada. In case of ties on the largest list the first prize will be awarded to one bearing the earliest post mark, distance, etc., considered. Address "The Home Fascinator," Montreal, Canada.

Montreal, Canada. Montreal, Canada. IMPORTANT CHANCES IN EQUIP-MENT AND SERVICES. The following changes have been made in the equipment and through service of trains on the Santa Feroute: Trains 1 and 3, between Chicago and Kansas City, have been re-numbered aud are now known as 3 and 4. Trains 1 and 2, between Kansas City and La Junta have been discontinued. Nos. 3 and 4 now do all the Ualifornia and Mexico business, betweeu Chicago and La Junta nave been discontinued. Nos. 3 and 4 now do all the Ualifornia and Mexico business, betweeu Chicago and La Junta are carried on Nos. 1 and 2; while passengers to and from Southern Califor-nia are carried on Nos. 3 and 4. Trains 3 and 4 bave the following equip-ment bei ween Chicago and La Junta; (a) Chair car between Chicago and Dodge City: (blourist and Puliman sleepers be-t seen Chicago and San Fra cisco; (c) Tulinun sleepers between Chicago and Sandiego; (d) turist sleepers between Konsta City and Los Angelos; (-) palace sie pers between st. Louis and City o Mexico, vii Burton and El Paso. No change in equipment of Nos 5 and 6, except that a vestibule coach is added be tween Kansas City and Newton, and a Fullman place sleeper from Texas is habled on No 6 from Newton to Kansas City, instead of on No. 2 as formerly Several new Pullman sleepers (vestibul-p lace) elegantly finished throuhout, have insta been placed on this Chicago-Denver run. No change is made in the equipment of

run. No change is made in the equipment of

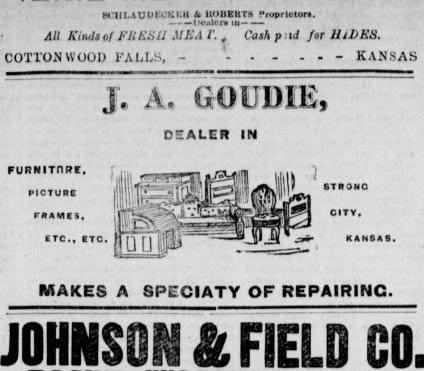
No change is made in the equipment of Nos 7 and 8. Frain 113 carries Pullman palace sleep er for Gaive ton and intermediate Fexa-points, as the as Newton, where it is picked up b. N., 403. No. 113 also ell ries chair car karsas Gity to Frait, by 408 Newton in Wichita and 415 Wichitato Pratt. No 113 connects at Strong City 10. abitene Salva, Minnespolas and Concor-dia, and at Florence for McPherson branch polnis.

Train No. 114 carries chuir car from-Pratt to Kansas City, and is in direct (on nection for east bound trains from Strong City and eastern branches.



STATE OF KANSAS, 1 85 County of Chase, 1 85

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, April 15th, 1891. Notice is hereby given that on the 15th bay of April, 1891, a petition, signed by Fred Gurney and 13 others, was presented to the Board of County Commission-ers of the county and state aforesaid. praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:



B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,



\$35

\$80

PORTABLE SODA

FOUNTAINS

Complete

Ready For

Use.

LAWRENCEBURG, ROLAND ROBERTS. ERIE MEAT MARKET. TENNESSEE. Possesses the following unparalleled advantages: 1. Location -80 miles south

of Nashville, in the heart of unlim. ited natural resources. No competing town within forty miles. 2. Healthfulness.-1300 feet above tide-water; clean, dry; abso-lute adsence of fever, meiaria epidemics. A health resort for 50 yrs 3. Climate.-Elevation makes it delightful in summer; and it is far enough South to be pleasant in winter. Finest springs and falls on this continent.

4. Iron Ore. - Inexhaustible supplies of finest brown hematite iron ore, easy to mine and of uself plenty to make the whole country rich. 5 Timber .- More than one million acres of virgin forest tributary to Lawrenceburg. Oak, hickory, poplar, gum predominating. 6. Water.-The grandest water supply imaginable. Springs ev-erywhere, of purest freestone water.

Water power at the town unlimited. 7. Coking Coal -- It is only about sixty miles to the best Tennessee Coking Coal. 8. Fuel.-Good coal for manu-

facturing is near at hand and very cheap. House fuel of wood is very cheap.

Charcoal Iron. - The 9. abundance of wood and cheapness of iron ore make Lawrence county desirable for the manufacture of this excellent iron.

10. Transportation.-The L. & N. R. R. gives excellent rates on freight.

11. Limestone -Mountains of the best grade of limestone right in and adjoining town, make No. 1 lime. 12. Brick and Tile Clay -1s found on every hand. Our large brick factory can show some beatiful work. 13. Building Stone,-Ot the best quality and greatest abundance. 14. Farming Lands-Some fertile, others moderately so, all cheap.

Great place for peanuts, vegetables, tobacco, grass and grain. 15. Fruits — The poorest lands grow the finest fruit trees, vines and bushes. This is the banner fruit

16. Townsite -High, dry, naturally drained, 100 feet above creek, level enough. Delightful place to live.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, 3 NEWSPAPERS, 2 COTTON FACTORIES. BANK, TELE-GRAPH. 2 FLOURING MILLS, CANNING ESTABLISHMENTS, COLLEGE, OPERA HOUSE, 2 HOTELS, WOOD WORKING PLANTS COMING, AND EVERYTHING PROSPEROUS.

PROSPEROUS. FARMS FGR SALE near the town. We want mor good farmers. Address W. R. Kiag, Lawrenceburg, for farm 1st. SUMM R A02%Al, this coming summer. For particulars of Normal, address Prof Brown-lee. Lawrenceburg Other factories wanted, especially sush, door and blind. Everything in Lawrenceburg is lively, not an idle man there. Lewrenceburg Heights will be made into an elegant summer and winter resort. High, well set in lawn timber; boating, fishing and fine spring water the advantages. Now is a good time to move to Lawrence-burg, 80 miles south of Nasbville, 40 miles north of Florence, Ala., on the L. & N. R. R.



little one should be taken TO-NIGHT with Membran p, what would you do? What physician could say

THE DR. BELDIN PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAICA.

Notice to Contractors.

who wish to secure copies of this unique publication can do so by send-ing one dollar to Mr. H. E. Moore, Manhatten, Kansas, prior to May 15.

How many really graceful people do you know? Are you graceful yourself? Do you know the proper and most graceful way to go up and and most graceful way to go up and down stairs, to walk, to stand, to sit, to bow, etc.? If not, be wise, and im-mediately read the article on "Health, Grace. Be auty: Delsarte Philosophy made Practical." published (with 33 il-Instrationa) in the June number of that Something new, neat, and nobby. thoroughly wide-awake periodical, Demorest's Family Magazine; and you will want to begin practicing and you will want to begin practicing the exer-cises almost before you finish the reading; and that is not all you will lears from this especially bright num-ber; all (ladies included) may learn "How to Harness and Unharness a Horse." even children con child Horse;" even children can learn from "Foce Afield" how to know poisonous plants when they see them: "Signs of Character in the Face" (very fully il-Instrated) will teach you how to read Instrated) will teach you how to read your friends' character by their noses; and "China Painting for Beginners" will give you all the points necessary to do that artistic work, and without a master. But it would be necessary to give the whole "Contents" in order to tell the interesting things contained in the June number, and every number is quite up to the present high standtell the interesting things contained in the June number, and every number is quite up to the present high stand-ard; and this valuable Family Maga-zine is published for only \$2 a year, by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York.

RHODE ISLAND.

1887.... 18.905

15,111 20,768 16,870

I want farm loans badly. Come and see me at once. I will give you good rates, and privilege to pay part o

J. W. McWILLIAMS.

For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. Can you remember dates? See ad. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans

See advertisement in another col-umn, of Ritner's Comercial College St. Josep, Mo., Write for full particulars.

Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid

Kansas.

Young men can learn Telegraphy, Shorthand, and Type-writing, and re-ceive a course of Actual Business Training at Ritner's Comercial Col-lege St. Joseph Mo. Send for full information

information. For Sale-A four-room residenc and two lots in the southwest part of town; also, a milk cow and a yearling heifer. Apply to N. W. FRISBY. 13 Apply to REPORT OF COTTONWOOD FALLS LHOOLS, For the month ending April 24 1891. FIRST PRIMARY. Total enrollment

1.336

crats have maintained a staady in-crease, the last vote, 22,249 being the highest ever cast by any party in the SECOND INTERMEDIATE -- Total en-

LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice It Cottons wood Falls, Kansas, May Leth, 1891: Childers, Robert P. S.:

at Cottonerood Falls, Kansas, May 14th, 1891: Childers, Robert B. Spiller, sallie. Sanders, s. All the above remaining uncalled for, May 23, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. S. A. Rupper, P. M. S. A. Rupper, P. M. Childers, Robert B. Spiller, sallie. S. Taylor, J. Dead Letter office. S. A. Rupper, P. M. Childers, Robert B. Spiller, sallie. S. A. Spiller, sallie. S. A. Spiller, sallie. S. May 23, will be sent to the S. A. Rupper, P. M. Childers, Robert B. Spiller, sallie. S. A. Spiller, sallie. S. A. Spiller, sallie. Childers, Robert B. Spiller, sallie. S. A. Spiller, sallie. Childers, S. Spiller, sallie. S. A. Spiller, sallie. Childers, S. Spiller, sallie. S. A. Spiller, sallie. Childers, S. Spiller, sallie. S. A. Spiller, sallie. S. A. Spiller, sallie. S. A. Spiller, sallie. Childers, S. Spiller, sallie. S. A. Spiller, sallie. Sp

Commencing eighty (S0) rods north of the half (β_2) mile sione between sections five and six (5 and 6), in township twenty-two (22), range seven (7), on the J. J. Harbour road: then run west along the south half (β_2) of the north half (β_2) of section six (6), town-ship twenty-two (22), range seven (7), to the J. C. Taibot road:

The first half $(\frac{1}{2})$ on J. Harbour's land as far as his land gives room on the south side of the hedge, which is forty-three (43) feet from the line, according to U. S. Sanford's survey, at the west end, and twenty-three (23) feet from the east end;

The last half (14) to be laid on the land owned by Fred Gurney. The said J. J. Harbour and Fred Gurney agree to give their land as far as the road can be laid out on their land.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: G T Nicholson, Levi Halderman & Fred Baker as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surreyor, at the point of commencements of said proposed road. in Ceder township, on; Wednesday, the loth day of June, A D 1891, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Com missioners. J. S. STANLEY, [L S] County Clerk.

CLOSING OUT SALE

Fine Poultry ai one-half Price;

Rose & Single Comb Black Leghorns,

Silver Laced Wyandottes;

All of First-class Stock;

Warranted Pure Bred;

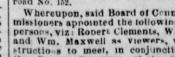
Eggs-One sitting, To cents: two sittings or more, 50 cents per sitting. Stock. Pairs, \$1 50; frios, \$2

LEVI JARVIS, INWOOD, IOWA. may14-2mos





County of Chase U. S. LAND OFFICE, SALINA, KANSAS, May 2, 1891 Complaint having been entered at this Office by Alexander Yenzer against Clara A. Reese, for failure to comply with 1sw as to Timber Culture Entry No. 3543, dated Septem-ber 24, 1883, upon the swig of swig of section 31, township 20 south, range 8 cast, in Chase County, Kgnsas, with a view to cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Clara A. Reese has telen her clain m a sec-tion of land that has living and grawing tim-ber thereon, and has at the time entry was made, and that she has failed to plant more than two accres of trees, and has wholly aban-doned said claim, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office, on the line between Coltonwood and Diam nd Creek townships, on the time between Coltonwood and Diam nd Creek townships, on the line between Coltonwood and Diam nd Creek townships, on the Ibo between Coltonwood and Diam nd Creek townships, on the Source of the Board of County Com-spond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. C. W. Baxks, Receiver.



ROAD NOTICE.

D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER For Brain-workers and Schenery People : Gentlemon, Ladies, Youths: Athlete or Invalid. A complete sym-assium. Takes up but 6 in. Square floor-room: new sel-stifte, durable, comprehen-sive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, ed-tors and others now using it. Send for il-lustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientifte, Physical and Yocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of April, 1891, a petition, signed by W M Tomiloson and 15 others, was present ed to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aloresaid praying

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK.] April 13th, 1891.

STATE OF KANSAS, 85.

of the county and State aloresaid praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as tollows, viz: Commencing at a polit of the north line of section five (5), township twenty (20), range seven (7) east, where said line intersects road No 152; thence, west on said north line of section dive (5), to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter (\$) of said section five (5); thence, south, on the half (\$5) eccion line, to the point of intersection with the said road No. 152.

E. C. ALLE 5 3 16

S. A. BREESE, P. M. | Grisham, teachers.

II. Hallett & Co., H

\$3000

FORTLAND, MAINE.

Ohe Bause County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS.. THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1891.

W. E TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

No fear shall awe, ao favor sway ; few to the line, let' he chips fall where they may.

Terms-var \$1.50 cash in advance; at-ter tures houses, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

lin. |Sin. |Sin. |Sin. |Kcol |leol. 11n. 31n. 81n. 81n. 800 1 eol. 1 week. \$1.00 \$1 50 \$2.00 \$5.00 \$5.50 \$10.00 3 weeks. 1.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 7 00 18.0 3 weeks. 200 3.00 3.50 4.00 9 50 17.00 2 months 3.00 4.50 5.25 8.50 14 00 25.06 3 months 4.00 5.00 15.01 10 0.20 08 25 1 year... 10.00 18.00 12 00 32.50 1 year... 10.00 18.00 12 00 32.50 1 year... 10.00 18.00 12 00 35.00 55.00 1 year... 10.00 18.00 12 00 35.00 55.00 1 year... 10.00 18.00 12 00 13.50 55.00 1 year... 10.00 18.00 12 00 13.50 55.00 1 year... 10.00 18.00 12 00 13.50 15.00 85.00 1 year... 10.00 18.00 12 00 13.50 155.00 1 year... 10.00 18.00 12 00 13.50 150 100 1 year... 10.00 18.00 12 00 13.50 150 100 1 year... 10.00 18.00 12 00 13.50 100 1 year... 10.00 18.00 100 10 100 1 year... 10.00



IME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.
BAST. NY.X. ChI.X MR X. KC. X. WEL.
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WEST. Past. Frt. Mixed
Baz 157
Gladstone 4 30
Cottonwood Falls. 4 48
Strong City 2 20pm 7 30am 5 00
Exana
Hymer

LOCAL SHORT STOPS. Mr. D. A. Ellsworth, of Nortonville, was in town, from Thursday till Sun-Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a time, first losertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. day evening, visiting friends and rela-

and Brown.

ent darts in it.

ville, Colorado.

spencer was driving.

Be sure to go to the Operetta, as it

Mr. B. McCabe, of Bazaar. is again Mr. B. McCabe, of Bazaar. is again

well. last week Mrs. Katie Hinote is visiting at Topeka.

May 30.

Miss Lena Fritze, of Strong City, is quite sick. is not only home talent, but the child-Mr. J. H. Mercer has had his house is not only home talent, but the child-ren of our sity who will take the differ-

re-painted. Mr. A. D. Rilea is painting the roof

f Music Hall. Mr. Geo. Smith, of Strong City, has and millinery notion store at Leadof Music Hall. gone to Colorado.

Mrs. Catherine Reifsnider, of Strong

City, is very sick. Read the Tuberose advertisement

in another column. Thorough bred cockerels for sale. Apply at this office. Mr. J. F. Cooper, of Elmdale, has Mr. J. F. Cooper, of F. Cooper, has Mr. J. F. Cooper, of F. Co Thorough bred cockerels for sale. Apply at this office.

been granted a pension. Mrs. Albert Matti intends to soon nake a visit in Oklahoma. The fence around Sanders Bros.' Mr. Ed. R. Allen, formerly of Saf-fordville, has been appointed Beef In-spector at Kansas City, under the new United States law.

make a visit in Oklahoma. The fence around Sanders Bros.' property has been painted.

Mr. M. R. Dinan, of Strong City, was at Rich Hill, Mo., last week.

Mr. W. L. B. Newby, of North Toeka, was in town, Saturday.

Mr. Nick A. Dobbins is at Pueblo, Colorado, on the police force.

Mrs. Judge S. P. Young has returned nome from her visit in the east. Misses Rosie Mann and Ruth Gruwell are visiting in Kansas City.

Mrs. Dave Landes, of Strong City, was visiting at Abilene, last week. Mr. D. M. Reifsnider is night, ticket

agent at the depot in Strong City. Mr.L. A. Loomis, of Bentonvill, Arkansas, arrived here, Tuesday.

A good way out of a dilemma-an elevator. No charges for this hint. Mr. Stephen M. Perrigo returned home, Saturday night, from Chicago. Pythias will meet at Wichita, May 18 Mr. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, was at Pittsburgh, Kansas, last week, this city and Strong expect to attend.

It has been three weeks since a good, soaking rain visited these parts. Mr. Barney Lantry, Jr., of Strong

City, has gone to Albuquergue, N. M. Mr. Geo. O. Hildebrand, of Strong City, has returned from Lincoln, Neb. City, has returned from Lincoln, Neb Miss Sallie P. Ackley was visiting t Marion. a couple of days last week go to California, on her return to at Marion. a couple of days last week. The pension of Mr. JohnV. Sanders has been increased to \$12 per month.

Mr. D. H. McGinley has moved back to his former residence in Strong City

Mr. Mike Gamer was down to Kan as City, last week, with a car load of hogs

Messrs. Henry E. and Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong City, are both home of Strong City. again.

Mr. Matthew McCabe started to White Guleh, Major county, Montana. Monday.

Messrs J. W. McWilliams and Wm. E. Hillert were down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mrs. Ira Billingslæ, of Matfield Green, visited her mother, at Topeka, last week.

Messrs. A. D. Rilea and Smith Kelorg were down to Emporia, Thursday Ind Friday. Mrs. Maurice Oles, of Matfield Freen, is visiting her parents, at Neoogg were down to Emporia, Thursday and Friday.

sho Rapids. Married, on Tuesday, May 5th, 1891.

nurnal

in the future.

NEW FIRM.

NEW GOODS.

Having purchased the general merchandise busi-Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McGinley, of ness of P.C. Jeffrey, we will continue the business at Decoration Day will be Saturday, Strong City, are enjoying a visit ness of P. C. Jeffrey, we will control from their daughters, Mesdames Hottel the old stand, under an entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT,

Mr. Ed. E. Hinckley, formerly of and we desire to say to the public that we will be glad to receive a liberal share of their patronage. and WILL GUARNTEE SATISFACTION in Goods and in Prices. Our terms will be Cash or its equiva-County Superintendent T.B. Moore was at Salina, last week, attending a lent. Come and see us and we can convince you that convention of County Superintend-ents, held there.

TRADE WITH US.

Our buyer is now in New York making our Spring purchases of Dry Goods, Ladies' Shoes, etc., etc., etc., Messrs. J. B. Holmes & Son took a lot of their cattle to the Lee ranch, on South Fork, where they have rent-ed a large pasture. which will soon begin to arrive, and be ready for

JEFFREY BROS. & CO., MAIN ST., Mr. John Pitzer returned, Tuesday. from Greenwood county, and is now driving the street car Mr. Wm. H. KANSAS. ELMDALE.

The taking testimony in the railroad bond suit will be resumed at the Court-house, next Monday, before Commissioner Johnson. any one's misdeeds of which its editor

Almost any one would be public spirited enough to put up a building on Broadway if he was given the lot on which to erect the same. time with a complication of diseases, had died at 2 o'clock, that morning; Mr. J. G. Winne, formerly of Saffordville, has formed a copartnership with his son, Mr. Scott E. Winne, at and he returned home yesterday eve-ning, having attended the funeral of his father, which took place on Satur-Hutchinson, in the insurance business. The Grand Lodge of the Knights of

Prof. C. M. Breese, of the Manhat-tan Agricultural College, was in the county, last week, visiting his old home and distributing sugar beet seed Dr. J. W. Stone returned, last night, from New York, where he had been for among the farmers who, in return, are three months, taking a post gradum to raise a small patch and furnish a course in medicine.—Henderson (Ky.) few to the College, the Faculty of which is experimenting with the bect; Mrs. A. J. Wagner, of Strong City. and, should it prove a success, a sugar factory in Chase county is among the

probabilities. It was decided by the State World's Strong City. Mr. Frank Strail has purchased of Fair convention, held at Topeka, April 23 and 24, to raise \$100,000 to his father, Mr. M. P. Strail, his interproperly represent Kansas at Chicago. est in the wagon maker shop, and will in 1893, the amount to be apportion conduct the business in his own name among the railroads and counties of Mr. J. A. Flickenger, of San Jose. The amount Chase county will have to California, and Mrs. Kate Fisher, of Erie, Pa., spent a few days last week, with their sister, Mrs. A. J. Wagner, Court house, at 2 o'clock, p. m., Satur-

day, May 16, to take steps to do so. Miss Clara Brandley, cf Matfield Green, started, last Tuesday, for Los Angeles and Tulare county, California, where she will make an extended visit Let every one attend.

The "Magic Pen" Operetta will be given, to-morrow (Friday) evening, May 15, 1891. in Music Hall, by the Grammar Department of our city schools, Miss Sallie P. Ackley, teacher, Is not a corner lot better than inside lots? Then, why should the the owner of a corner lot be allowed privileges that the owner of an inside hear about the rehearsals, the pupils are all well up in their parts. Tickets To-day (Thursday) a week, the



Black Langshans.

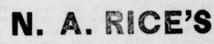
Of the above varieties, I have the fnest stock in the State, and I want to hear from every one whe is interested in either variety. There is no use raising durphill fowls when thoroughbreds are so much more profitable and satisfactory. Why not stock up this spring. I can ship eggs for hatching to any part of the country, and will GUARANTER them to HATCH. Prices per setting \$1.00 to \$300. brop me a postal for further par-ticulars. G. C. Watkins, itiawatha, Kansas.



EMPORIA PRICES.

\$2.00 Per Dozzen,

Cabinet Photos Best Finish, at



Photographer,

strong City. - - - Kansas.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

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

te23-t1 THOS. II. GRISHAM S. N. WOOD, WOOD & CRISHAM.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Will practice in all State and Federal

Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTON WOOD FALLS KANSAS.

C. N. STERRY.

s. W. strieby vs. E. Link, appeal; any one's misdeeds of which its editor is aware. Mr. Geo. B. Carson left, last Friday morbing, for Joplin, Mo., in answer to a telegram announcing the death of his father, Mr. G. B. Carson, aged 63 years, who had been suffering for some in the source of the source of

MORNING SESSION-10 a.m.

Scripture reading and paper, Mrs C

Paper-The true teacher-His ob-ects and how to attain them-Mrs A

Toledo—M. E. S. S. Paper—How shall we harmonize divided S. S.?—Albert Baily.

Dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Patten. Paper-S. S. teachers-Where shall we get them?-Mrs J A Allen Paper-S. S. teachers-How shall we improve them?-J W Mackenzie. Cynthia Stanley.

Song-Grandview S S. Talk to the the children-Mrs M R

Song-Saffordville S. Address-Hints on conducting a S. S. G. W Patten. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW EMPORIA, KANSAS, Miscellaneous business. Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion. Morris and Osage connties, in the State of Karsas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-13 tf. Adjournment. EVENING SESSION-8 p. m. Talks to the young people by Prof J Hill, Robert Maclain and others. F. P. COCHRAN,

for plaintiff, as prayed for. J. M. Steele vs A. M. Ice et al., fore closure; judgment for \$85.60. Judge J. J. Buck, of Emperia, acted as Judge pro tem. in the last five cases.

PROCRAMME. For S. S. convention to be held at Toledo, Kansas, June 5, 1891:

Song.

Stanley. Song-Canaan S. S.

Buser. Song-Toledo Friends S. S.

Song-Convention.

Song and praise service-W G

Recitation -- Miss Jessie Buser. Paper -- The young people's class. -- How to interest and enlarge it-- Mrs

Recitation-Miss Effie Moore.

H. F. Buckley vs. Thomas McDonald et al.; judgment for plaintiff for \$1.245 and for Brooks & Lyons for \$35 55. Hiram Bender vs. Wm. Rockwood et al., recovery of money; judgment

LOOK OUT FOR

NEXT WEEK.

Notice to Taxpayers.

C

On Wednesday of last week Mr. J. H. Saxer lost a valuable mare, from pneumonia.

Mr. A. Ferlet has put new shutters to the north wing of his house, the Union Hotel.

There will be a sermon for young people, next Sunday morning, at the U. P. church.

There are more western cattle being pastured in Chase county this year than ever before.

Mr. W. F. Rightmire, of Topeka, was in attendance at the District Court, last week.

Mrs. R. B. Evans, of Emporia, was visiting her daughter, Mrs. George B. Carson, last week

Mr. Zach Mulhall, of Mulhall, Ok-lahoma, a big cattleman, was in this CARSON & SANDEKS' Ad., county, last week.

A new awning has been put up in front of Messrs. Schlaudecker & Roberts' meat market. The Citizens' Alliance cleoted Elmer B. Johnston as a delegate to the

Cincinnati convention. The Erie Cattle Coc have brought in a large number of cattle to pasture in Darling is plowing up Oak street, west

this county, this summer. Clement C. Ice, of Clements, was visiting his brother, Mr. John C. Pen-

ny, at Emporia, last week. While playing ball, one day last week, Geo. R. Pennell got the little finger of his left hand broken.

Messrs. Matti Bros. and W. G. Mc-Candless each shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, last week.

Mr C. Fred. Shipman, of Elmdale, will take charge of the Wm. Austin farm, near Emporia, this summer.

Mr. George Byrne, of Dunlap, the painless tooth extractor, returnd to this sity the fore part of the week. The pension of Mr. Jacob Schimpff,

of Birley, who served in the navy during our late war, has been increased.

Mr. Will Billingslæ and wife, of Matfield Green, have gone to Lamar, Colorado, where they expect to reside.

Newman & Hood, of Emporia, are fencing in 3,840 acres of land at the the head of Norton creek, with barbed wire

Mrs. Henry E. Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, last week, from her visit at her old home at Leaven-

her visit at her old home at Leaven-worth. Mrs Sarah Evans. of Boston, Mass., daughter of Mr. J. C. Thompson, of Matfield Green, is here visiting her parents.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners. of Chase County, Kan meet in the office of the County Clerk, of said county, on Monday, June Lat, 1891, for the pur-pose of equalizing the valuation of all property assessed in said county for the year 1891. At which meeting or adjourned meetings, all per-sons feeling themselves aggrieved with the assessment male and returned by the assess by the assessors can appear and have all er-rors in the returns corrected. [L.S.] J. S. STANLEY, Co, Clerk.

at Homestead, this county, by the Rev. J. W. Mackinzie, Mr. Everett Moon, of Lyon county, and Miss Alta Gauze, of Chase county, Kansas.

with relatives and friends.

lot can not possibly have?

Geo. A. Scott, Anita, Iowa, Breeder of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs in season, at \$2 for 13, or \$3.50 for 26. Stock for sale after September 1st. Satisfaction guaranted. my14-4m While out horseback riding, about dusk, Sunday evening, near Matfield Green, the horse threw Miss Mary Caufelt, sister-in-law of Mr. B. F. Lar-gent, of Matfield Green, and broke her left leg just above the ankle.

The arrangements for the celebra-

tion of Memorial day are progressing, under the auspices of the Sons of Veterans. Mr. J. T. Cosper, of Em-poria, who is said to be an excellent speaker, will deliver the oration.

Dr. W. C. K. Buchanan now owns and runs the Diamond Dental Parlors in Kansas City. Billy was a Chase county boy, graduated from the Dent-al College, and is making money hand over fist, which we are pleased to note.

The city has bought a heavy, road plow, and Street Commissioner Frank

of the Court-house, and grading it down, and filling in Pearl street, west

of the postoffice, with the dirt and gravel taken from Oak street. A sidewalk has been rut down in front of the blacksmith shops of Wm. C. Giese and G. W Hays and of the six vacant lots belonging to Isaac Al-exander and W.B. Beebe's two vacant lots on the east side of Broadway, be-

tween Main and Friend streets. County Superintendent T. B. Moore

and his brother, Marcelus Moore, were down to Emporia, Tuesday, and the former's wife returned with them from her visit there, and she and her hus-band are now occupying the Sanders Bros. house, into which they have just moved.

If each of the subscribers who are in arrears for this paper would pay a small per cent. of their arrearage, it would help us out several hundred dollars. Look at the date by your name, on your paper or the wrapper, and you can tell how far you are in arrears.

Quite a strong wind from the south prevailed Friday and Saturday, and Saturday night it became quite calm;

fact our aged contemporary must have been aware, but of which it says not a word. It always depends on circum-stances, or whose ox is gored. whether or not that impartial (?) sheet tells of

broken into, Monday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the entrance being made through the window on the south side, but nothing was taken, Dr. C. L. Conaway, who had been seeing a pa-tient, happening along that way, on his way home, frightening the burglar, no doubt, who jumped out at the window and ran away. The Doctor then notified the Sheriff, who, with Mr. J. L. Cochran, made search for the burlar, but to no avail. Mr. Frye was then notified, and he went and examined the store and fastened it up again. Dennis Madden is a lawyer of more

than ordinary refinement of sentiment In closing his argument before the Probate Court in Marion last week in

Probate Court in Marion last week in the Crotty cases, he paid the following tribute to the name of mother: Mother-it is as sweet A sound as ever drawn From Strauss's orchestra, As grand as ever strayed Through Handels harmony, As pure as ever burs! From Angel's symphony; It strikes all hearts with joy, It fills all eyes with tears, The strong man and the Feeble child are one, At meution of that holy name. -Florence Bulletin.

DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINCS.

F. DOSTER. JUDGE.

Up to date this Court. which con-vened May 4, has disposed of the fol-lowing cases, as follows:

state vs. Dan. Kirwin, liquor case, dismissded. state vs. Ans. Majors, blackmail; dis-

missed.

Elizabeth Hinkley vs. A. Ferlet et and sold for cash. al., recovering: verdict for defendants. This a trial wherein the defendant was sued for the recovery of the alley running through his property, on the ground that the plaintiff never signed deed to Town Co. This was a test case, to make the city pay for alleys

and streets, and will, no doubt, go to Supreme Court.

Cain Moser vs. W. L. B. Newby, ac

count; settled. Ephriam Link vs B. McCabe, J. M. Rose and Jabin Johnson, damages; verdict for defendants. Jonn Emslie vs. Robert McCrum. repleiven; Judgment for \$317.68

A. H. Knox vs Sam Lazarus, damages;

ivdgment for \$27. E. A. Fink vs same, damages: judgement for \$27.

Hardesty Bros. vs. Andrew Dram-mond, replevin; verdict for plaintiffs. Eastern Kansas Land and Loan Co. vs. James L. Harper et al., Sheriff's sale confirmed; also, in the following cases: Same vs. Jas. McLarnan et al.

parents. Monday and Tuesday mornings. Matt. McDonald vs. s. E. Wills; W. P. Martin vs. Ruth E. smith et al.; Same Vs. Olive H. smith et al.; John stentz Plain printed instructions for culture

A 10 minute discussion will follow each dsicussion. Basket dinner at the church.

FOR

EIGHTY CENTS

I am making a special offer for 10

days, on my entire stock of Dry Goods,

Shoes, Slippers, Books, Stationery and

20 Per cent. Discount.

DO NOT MISS THE CHANCE

Of your lifetime; but bring your

Eighty Cents and buy One Dollar's

Everything marked in plain figures,

Yours, respectfully,

Adjournment.

Notions.

worth of goods.

ONE DOLLAR al courts

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ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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1v11-t Toledo.

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Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss County of Chase. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK) April 13th. 1891,

April 13tb. 1891, j Notice is hereby given, that on the 13th day of April, 1891, a petition, signed by Michel Fink and 28 others, was pre-sented to the Board of County Commis-sioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a cer-tain road, described as follows, viz.;

tain road, described as follows, viz:; Beginning at the southeast corner of sec-tion sixteen (i6), township twenty-two (22), range six (6); thence, west on section line, as near as practicable, between sections sixteen and twenty-the (16 and 21) and seventeen and twenty 'fr ard 20) and eighteen and nine-teen (18 and 19), of township twenty-two (22), range six (6), and between sections thir-(23), range six (6), and between sections thir-teen and twenty-four (13 and 24), of township twenty two (22), range five (5), ending at the southwest corner of rection, traiteen (13), southwest corner of rection, traiteen (13), southwest corner of section, the section the Marion and Chase county line; Said road being four (4) miles in length. Whereupon said Board of County Commis-

the Marion and Chase to might in length. Said road being four (3) miles in length. Whereupon said Board of County Commis-sioners appointed the following named per-ons, viz: H. A Mowers, J. L Thompson and W. B. Gibson as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Sur-ve vor, at the point of beginning of said pro-ve vor, at the point of beginning of said pro-ve vor, at the point of beginning of said pro-ve vor, at the point of beginning of said pro-ve vor, at the point of beginning of said pro-ve vor, at the point of beginning of said pro-ve vor, at the point of beginning of said pro-ve vor, at the point of beginning of said pro-ve vor, at the point of beginning of said pro-ve vor, at the point of beginning of said pro-ve vor, at the point of beginning of said pro-ve vor, at the point of beginning of said pro-ve vor, at the point of beginning of said pro-ve vor, at the point of beginning of said pro-all parties a hearing. By order of the Bart of County Conmis-sioners. [L. S.]

and the state of the

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. s rertising Bureau (0) Spruce SL, where advertising matracks may be made for it IN NEW YOR IS

TUBEROSES

Chase county Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands. All buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. -AND LOANS MONEY .-COTTONWOODIFALLS, KANSAS

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. May 4th, 1891. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

CHAS. M. FRYE.

NE. Cor. of Broadway and Friend St.,

THE GREAT EXPOSITION. Interest of the great show and become Between each end of this double beam

Some Late Information Regarding the World's Fair.

What the Government Will Do to Make It a Grand Success - Two Unique Structures Described by Their Designers.

The government's exhibit at the world's fair in 1893 promises to be one of the most interesting features of the exposition. The naval exhibit will certainly be so. James H. Windrim, supervising architect of the treasury, presented an alternate plan for a government building last February.

This was offered at the invitation of some of the authorities, who believed of enormous strength and rigidity, that the plans already regarded as which combines for support a sub-final were not sufficiently striking, and structure of metal. The tower frame the new plans were made to show a and substructure as a whole resemstructure of greater central elevation bles the lettter L, making in principle of polygonal form, retaining the origi- an immense unyielding L of which the nal outer lines, covering the space of lower part acts as a foot or offset to 420 by 360 feet allotted to the uses of counter the lean of superstructure. The the government. The first plans were designed to provide a building within the cost of \$400,000 authorized by the the foundation is chiefly of plate-rivcongress. As the later, or "alternate," plan contemplated an expenditure of crete, which forms a solid bed about 18 \$800,000, and the congress was opposed feet deep. This girder-concrete foundato extending the appropriation, the first tion has the characteristic of being conplans were retained, and will be used in the construction of the building. There are as yet no plans of the details of the interior, either to show the deep clay of Chicago. On location of exhibits or style. A the girder work there are bolted

permanent attractions. Among other clever ideas Mr. J. B. Holpenny, of Chicago, has submitted a

square, to be built of steel, weighing 500 tons and costing \$500,000. The tower, according to his statement, will support 160,000 pounds in weight on the top story, which will lean 100 feet from the perpendicular. This tower, he claims, could be built in eight months, including the shop work and erection. The plan is for the tower to be in the form of a gigantic letter L, of which the lower part acts as a foot to counteract the lean of the superstructure. He says the framework is of steel truss construction, forming a huge cantilever depth of the substructure is 48 feet, area 165 by 115 feet. The construction of eted iron girder work, imbedded in continuous in structure and rigid throughout, and is especially designed for building on yielding substrata, such as

SESTOR S. COVERNMENT BUILDING RLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

tentative plan, by which to in-|steel-bearing plates, and on these dicate that the departments of plates the massive truss the government, except the navy, will of the cantilever rests. foot This be provided for under one roof, has foot at the left side will be attached to been made. These departments, to- the metal parts of the bed by large gether with the Smithsonian institu- steel pins and eye bars, but these contion and the fish commission, will be nections will not be brought into play grouped about a central court of oc- unless the tower is heavily loaded. In tagonal form, with the main entrance the superstructure three lines of trusses on the lake front. The appropriation constitute the main supports; two form for the building is not large enough to sides of the tower, the third has a midpermit of elaborate architecture or the dle position and a lateral truss system indulgence in a taste for much orna- braces them together. Pin connections mentation. are used for truss members. The walls

The most popular feature of the exof the tower are comparatively light. hibition will be the exhibit of the navy being simply a framing of small-sized department. Capt. R. W. Meade, U. S. angle iron attached to the trusswork N., suggested some time ago that as and having a facing of embossed sheet the navy would have a large and very metal. The exterior will be painted a interesting contribution to make to the dark terra cotta color. Electric hoist exposition it would be desirable to preelevators and easy stairways will consent it as an object lesson in a structure veniently lead from the entrance to the resembling as closely as possible one of upper stories. Above the first story the latest designs of the constructors of there are five floors. They are inclined our navy for a powerful man-of-war. and consist of series of broad steps ex-The suggestion met with prompt aptending across the tower. Numerous proval, both for its novelty and practi- windows light the interior, balconies cability. Instead of arranging the ex- provide interesting outlooks for visithibit of the navy department in a hall ors, and at the top of the tower an exstructure resembling tensive view of th it will be put i surroundings and In every detail a ten-thousand-ton coast mid-air realization may be had. A line battle ship, like the Indiana, the spacious buffet, serving light refreshments, will be in the top story, and Massachusetts or the Oregon, now building. It is considered desirable by about midway will be the tower curithe inventor of this design that the osity shop. The visitor can also reach building should be erected at the lake the foundation and view its construcfront. tion. In building the cantilever or L The model is thus described by Harptower for exhibition purposes it will er's Weekly: It will be 348 feet in make the greatest leaning structure in length and 69 feet in width, and to all the world, and be unique in many parappearances will be identical with the ticulars. Besides affording an attrac-

would be a globe of sheet metal about 100 feet in diameter, with one or more floors inside and rows of windows at a plan for a huge leaning cantilever proper distance above them. These tower, 225 feet in height and 70 feet spheres would represent the eastern and

THE CANTILEVER, OR LEANING TOWER. western worlds respectively, and they might be painted on the outside to represent ordinary terrestrial globes. Near the bottom of each globe would be doors of ingress and egress, through which passengers would pass when one of the globes touched the ground. When one of the globes was loaded, which would take but a few seconds, the beam would be set in motion to the reverse position, starting very slowly and accelerating to a rapid motion in the middle of its course and gradually slowing again toward the end, thus making the motion perfectly easy, but raising the passengers to a height of 1,100 feet in three or four seconds, instead of thirty or forty minutes that were required to ascend the Eiffel tower. The height attained would also be greater. In addition this tower would have the advantage of a capacity many times as great as the Eiffel tower, for while one load of passengers was at the top enjoying the scenery another load could be taken into the globe that was down on the ground. These globes would remain with their floors horizontal by being ballasted at the bottom, but if additional security was thought desirable a system of wire rope cables, extending from one globe to the other, inside the beam, could easily be arranged to keep their

THE ARIZONA KICKER. Only the Genuine Hustler Can Succeed in



ing as a lawyer in Chicago he came west, killed a man at Cheyenne, bought an old mining claim in Nevada, shot another man in Idaho, ran for sheriff in Colorado, killed a man at Tombstone, and finally settled down on a ranch at Deep Cut to enjoy the fruit of his labors and take things easy. His case is one which the youths of our country would do well to emulate.

THEY GOT LEFT .- Last week we had a few words of fatherly advice for the crowd down the river. That they are a bad gang no one outside their ranks disputes. They are always blowing, quarreling and shooting, and our sheriff says the gang does not hesitate to take in a sheep or a steer now and then without inquiring who is the owner. We advised them to wash up, shave up and git up and be white, and had some thing to say about a visit from a vigilance committee in case they did not mend their ways.

Tuesday night we got word that the gang were coming over to get revenge. In company with a few friends we too't up a strategic position outside the office and waited. About midnight nineteen of the river crowd rode up, forced the front door of the office with a rush, and dashed in to secure our scalp. It wasn't there.

It was outside.

We dropped a chap named Pete Riocado, a half-breed, and the remainder were allowed to ride off in a



WE DROPPED A CHAP NAMED PETE RIOCADO.

panic. We didn't really mean to kill Pete, but the elevation of our shotgun was too high, and he fell over without a kick. The coroner's inquest, coffin, undertaking, etc., cost us \$13.25, but it wasn't such a bad investment. He makes No. 10 in our private graveyard and the gang has been taught a great moral lesson. Pay no attention what-

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

GLADSTONE ON TAXATION.

Some very brief and obscure telegraphic dispatches, a couple of weeks ago, mention the fact that Mr. Provand, a liberal, had introduced in the house of commons a motion to increase the tax on land, in order to relieve industry from its present burdens, and that a lively impromptu debate had taken place, in which Mr. Gladstone had taken part. Nothing definite, however, could be learned from these dispatches as to what course the debate took. From British exchanges it appears that Mr. Provand opened the debate with a speech in which he showed that out of the £125,000,000 raised by taxation in Great Britain only £5,000,000 was raised from land. The rest fell on the mass of the people, the landless, in various ways. On food there was a tax of £5,-500,000, and local taxation, which is borne mostly by the renters and occupiers of houses, amounted to £50,000,-

Dr. Clark, another liberal, or radical member, pointed out that the great problem was how to get taxation shifted from industry, where it was placed by landlord parliaments for their own relief, back to its proper place, on land values. Those values, he said, are due to the natural expansion of the community, and should be taxed to relieve those who have to pay taxes out of hardearned income.

The whole question was brought up; the exemption of idle lands from taxation and the encouragement of land speculation and its evil effects, the manner in which land values increased in consequence of the public improvements to which the landlords did not contribute

Mr. Gladstone's speech was drawn out by a statement of the Troy minister of agriculture, Mr. Chaplin who claimed that rural landlords were already overburdened with taxes. In the course of his speech Mr. Gladstone said:

It appears to me, beyond all doubt, that under our present system ground rents enjoy undue exemption. The owner of property has long enjoyed, at the expense of the ratepayers, privileges which are really unjust.

He also denounced Mr. Goschen's plan of devoting part of the imperial revenues raised by indirect taxation, such as customs taxes, to relieving various localities from their local rates, as "in the long run a sheer, unmixed, undiluted gift to the landlords." Of course, Mr. Gladstone did not go to the extent of declaring for any radical policy of land taxation, for he himself is as nearly a conservative on the land question as it is possible for him to be; but his remarks are the more significant on that account, for he had to show that the Tory party was the landlord party, and, by implication, that the liberals were opposed to landlord legislation. One report stated that Mr. Gladstone took occasion to distinctively repudiate the ideas of Henry George in his speech on this occasion: but, notwithstanding this and the fact that he has practically announced that the Liberal party's platform this year will be confined to advocating home rule, "one man, one vote," the abolition of death duties, and the equalization of taxation-a very indefinite proposition-this debate shows that the Liberal party is being forced by its more radical members into ad-

Maine Farmers For Genuine Tax

vocating the taxation of land values.

thinks they should pay in a fair assess-

ment of the actual value of their tangible property, their real estate, rolling stock, etc., but he and the tax reformers oppose any attempt to tax shares of stock or mortgage bonds; and they oppose the taxing of mortgages on real estate, which they say only increases the interest the farmer has to pay, advocating instead the taxation of mortgagee and owner as joint tenants.

The formation of a farmer's organization for the distinct purpose of tax reform is of itself an important movement; but that it should be devoting itself to securing a fair assessment of wild speculative holdings, and instead of directing wild and useless efforts to reach and tax personal property, should begin to exempt bonds, stocks and mortgages, thus going far towards narrowing the basis of taxation down to real estate, is most significant and must lead to a wide discussion of the single tax.

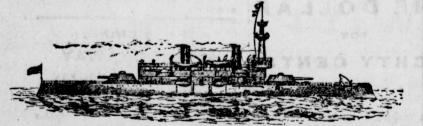
A St. Paul View of It.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Globe says that all the arguments against taxes on personal property and incomes reduce themselves to this: "Men will not pay taxes on any thing unless they have to, and will therefore lie and perjure themselves to be free from their burden." If it be admitted that the state's machinery is not adequate to overcome such an obstacle it declares that "we had better abolish the tax on every thing except real estate at once,' cause the present state of affairs in which "some people pay something on some of their property, and others noth-ing on any of it" is deplorable and not to be endured. The Globe reaches a sound conclusion through false reasoning. There are better reasons than it presents for "abolishing the tax on every thing except real estate;" but they go further and warrant the abolition of all of those taxes on real estate that fall on buildings or other improvements. There are plenty of sound arguments against the taxation of personal property, but the argument most likely to commend itself to the favor of our Minnesota contemporary is that taxes on the products of labor tend to restrict production, and the same argument applies to taxes on buildings, whereas a tax on land values can not diminish the area of land, and it does tend to bring a large proportion of the existing area into use.

Would "Rose by Any Other 8 Name "-?

Whenever or wherever a question omes up which bears on the single tax, there is always a flutter. Those who don't understand what it means are always badly scared when it is mentioned. Mr. Fippen, a member of the Inliana legislature, had a bill before the lower house which provided for the erection by cities of water works, electrie lights, and artificial and natural gas plants. To raise the money necessary to erect these plants, the bill pro-posed that "land" alone be taxed. The bill had passed the house and had been sent to the senate; but meantime some one had got it through his head that "taxing land" was the single tax idea. whereupon he went around the assembly chamber shouting that the Fippen bill was a "Henry George" bill. He frightened enough of the members to get a vote through recalling the bill from the senate, and while the stampede was still on, a motion was put through to postpone action on it indefinitely. Meantime some of the frightened ones will find out what it was they Within the past year there has come were voting against.





UNITED STATES COAST LINE BATTLE SHIP.

"battle-ship that will cost \$3,000,000. | tive sight for visitors it will present a The materials of construction will be novel display of the application of metal brick, iron and wood, and plaster will to all building purposes.

be combined with paint in effective model ship there will be mounted fifty guns of all calibers, from the great 13weighing 1,100 pounds, to the 1-pounder Everything appertaining to the fullychain-cables, davits, awnings, deck fittings, and the appliances for working all of these things, will be shown. The the kind ever devised. Mr. Smith is an 13-inch guns, of which there are four, engineer of great reputation. will be models, as the real gun and require a building of great strength for support. Officers and seamen and marines will be detailed to illustrate board. The super-structure will show galley, mess-tables for the crew, be opportunity to exhibit on the berth- ed together from plate steel. will be operated, charts, and instruments of navigation, ordnance implements, including electrical devices, gun-carriage, motors, range-finders, and flags. of naval heroes from the time of Paul and the costumes of the navy from 1774 to the present time will be worn by the

attendants.

9

Scarcely less interesting is the sugimitation of iron and steel. Upon this gestion offered by Oberlin Smith, of Bridgeton, N. J., who has submitted designs for one of the most unique inch monster, that carries a projectile structures ever proposed. It is for a mammoth tower, with a huge oscillatrapid-fire guns and the gatlings. ing beam, from the ends of which would be suspended two big globes, in equipped battle-ship will be seen in its which visitors would be admitted and proper place. Turrets, torpedo-boats, raised eleven hundred feet above the torpedo nets and booms, boats, anchors, ground. The beam would be on the principle of a see-saw, and would be, beyond question, the biggest thing of

'The general idea of the scheme.' carriage weighs 115 tons, and would said Mr. Smith to a newspaper man, "is to make a permanent octagonal tower of severely plain contour, about the discipline and mode of life on ship- with a sheet metal statue of Columbus about one hundred and twenty-five feet the cabins, staterooms, messrooms, high. This statue should look westward. The dome-shaped top would be lockers and other fittings. There will about a hundred feet in diameter, rivet-The deck the machinery by which the ship posts at each angle of the octagon for his celebrated memoir of 1806. It would be shells of steel plate ten or twelve feet in diameter, riveted up like a boiler shell and tapering somewhat models of type ships, and samples of inside of the one below. The cross provisions, clothing, bunting, signals pieces and braces would prob- for a residence in Paris. When the There will also be portraits ably be of channel iron, Jones to Farragut, Foote and Porter, shaft, containing an elevator, might be and academicians. After the wager of ing the exposition, at least, a huge

The directors of the exposition con-The directors of the case of plans for manner of a walking beam on a steam- severed when, in 1817, he felt forced to extraordinary buildings, some of boat. Its extreme length would be resign his chair in the Academy of Sciwhich will be erected by private enter-about 1,100 feet, and its width in the ences.-W. C. Cahall, M. D., in Popular prise They will add materially to the | center, up and down, about 150 feet. | Science Monthly.

FRONT VIEW-WITH BEAM INCLINED. vertical axes in absolute parallelism with the vertical axis of the tower. The beam would probably be moved by two rows of hydraulic cylinders, inside and near the top of the tower, their pistons either pulling by means of wire ropes upon a drum mounted upon the axis of the beam, or by racks upon their pistons meshing into spur gears upon the same. The machinery required would thus be very much more simple than in the three systems of elevators used in the Eiffel tower, and the motion of the beam would be entirely controlled by one or two valves in a water pipe running from the ground up to the cylinders. It could be made to work automatically, so as to prevent any undue speed being attained by the beam. If it was thought best to make the tower and statue only the permanent part of the structure, the beam could be so designed as to be taken down at a proper interval after the close of the exposition and sold, to be put together again as a pair of bridge trusses in some appropriate situation, where they would make a bridge of beautiful design.

NAPOLEON AS A SCIENTIST. One of the Great Soldier's Favorite Hob-

Napoleon was fond of the society of scientists, and rewarded with prizes and honors the most noteworthy of scientific discoveries. Although at war with "perfide Albion," as he was wont six hundred feet high, and surmount it to call England, he drew the line at scientists, and pardoned English prisoners at the simple request of Joseph Priestley, after all other means had been exhausted, and acceded to the award of three thousand francs by the first class of the institute to Davy was Bonaparte who proposed to award a gold medal to Volta, after reading his memoir on galvanics; and later intoward the top by placing each section duced Volta, by emoluments and titles, to surrender his Italian professorship tee memorable expedition to Egypt set sail, iron, etc. An interior skeleton Bonaparte took with him many savants erected vertically in the center. Piv- battle had turned against the great oted to the tower there would be, dur- soldier, and he was transported to the lonely St. Helena, he must have felt oscillating beam, swinging after the that the last tie to France had been

ever to the ravings of our contemporary. He tried to steal the bones of a dead mule and half an acre of sand lot to start a p. g. of his own, but was detected and had to publicly apologize.

OUR NEW MAN .- The story on our fourth page entitled "Bosina, the Man-Eater," is from the facile pen of a tenderfoot from Denver, who is working for us at a salary of \$4 per week. We rather like the style, and it makes

phat" for the printers. "Year-1774." "Place-India." "Time-noon!" "Scene-highway!" "Two horsemen! "Two horses!" "One tiger!" "One jungle!" "A roar!" "A shout!" "Report of a pistol!" "When!" "Whoop!"

"Bang! Saved! Hurrah!"

The above style is a little fresh to this country, but as it is only costing us \$4 a week to introduce it, we shall give it at least three weeks' trial .- Detroit

Free Press. A Refreshing Instance. Janet-Oh, Geraldine, just think how we have underrated Mr. Thorley. Why, it seems he has been all over Europe, India, China, Japan and Australia. Geraldine - Anything remarkable

bout that? Janet-Yes. He's never talked any place to us but Brownsville.-Judge.

JUST LIKE ONE OF THE FORCE.



Police Sergeant-Well, what has this man been doing?

Officer O'Brog-Impersonatin' an officer, sor. Whin I found him sittin' dhrunk on a beer keg he said he had just stopped there a minute to tie his shoestrings.-Judge.

A New Measurement of Time. Hassenger-How long will it be be fore we get into New York, porter? Porter-Bout a quartah of a dollah sah.-Judge.

Reform.

to the front in Maine a political organization and issue which bids fair to do much for the single tax movement in that state. The active spirit of the so-called "tax reform movement" there is Mr. L. D. Bennett, a lawyer and farmer, now living at Deering, one of the founders of the state grange, the farmers' organization, and the farmers' protective union; the latter organization, in fact, was formed as a direct result of his efforts to arouse the farmers on the subject of taxation. The following extract from the publications of the Union will

show its object: Believing that agriculture is the founand that the prosperity and happiness of the people, not only those who are directly engaged in tilling the soil, but every citizens of our country, are affected thereby; and

Whereas, We, the farmers of Maine aere assembled, believe that the present depression in agriculture, the abandonment of so many New England farms, and so many of our young men leaving the paternal acres, the home of their boyhood, to seek other and more lucrative employment, is in large measure due to the unequal and unjust taxation submit, by our present laws, which exthe poor. cess will amount to more than half a

million dollars annually; therefore Resolved, That we will give our influence, and earnestly support any legislative measure for the equalization of taxation, until such a measure shall become a statute law.

Mr. Dennett claims that there are \$70,000,000 of property in Maine timber lands and railroads which now pay less than \$150,000 into the treasury of the state, which ought to pay, and would pay, if fairly taxed at the rate of even 1½ per cent. (which, he says, is less than the average), \$1,000,000 per annum. The timber lands in the unorganized townships of Maine comprise an area larger than the whole of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined. They pay less than \$30,000 a year into the state treasury, being assessed at a course, being in unorganized townships, they have no local taxes to pay. They should be assessed at fully \$6 an acre,

say the tax reformers, and in lieu of the heavy local taxes which all property in organized townships pay, the state tax on these "wild lands" should be raised from 1/4 of 1 per cent to 11/4 per cent. The movement, then, rests on the distinct purpose to assess speculative holdings so as to relieve industry, both agri- to stimulate '.ndustry, to open new opcultural and urban, from the burdens now resting on it. As for the railroads, Mr. Demnett Poverty.

How It Would Work.

W. A. Macleod has issued a leaflet showing the changes that would be brought about by the establishment of the single tax in Dorchester, one of the districts of the city of Boston. At present Boston's taxation is about \$29.25 on the thousand dollars. Mr. Macleod takes this as a figure on which to hase his calculations, though, of course, he points to the fact that if vacant land were properly assessed, the rate would be considerably less. He has ascerdation of the state and nation's wealth, tained the present taxes on given lots of land in the richer part of Dorchester, and finds that in many instances the single tax would be higher than the rate now paid, whereas he shows that almost invariably taxes would be lowered in a district occupied by a poorer class of people. In the business districts, however, taxes would be largely increased over those paid now, except in cases where the buildings are more valuable than the land. Of course, Mr. Macleod's figures only deal with local taxation, but even in this they demonstrate that the present system favors to which the farmers are compelled to the rich and imposes undue burdens on

ROBINSON CRUSOE, as we all know, took Friday as his slave. Suppose, however, that instead of taking Friday as his slave, Robinson Crusoe had welcomed him as a man and brother; had read him a declaration of Independence, an emancipation proclamation and a fifteenth amendment, and informed him that he was a free and independent citizen, entitled to vote and hold office; but had at the same time also informed him that that particular island was his (Robinson Crusoe's) private and exclusive property. What would have been the difference? Since Friday could not fly up into the air nor swim off through the sea, since if he lived at all he must live on the island, . he would have been in one case as much a slave as in the other. Crusoe's ownervaluation of only \$1 an acre, and, of ship of the island would be equivalent to his ownership of Friday.

> Tax manufacturers, and the effect is to check manufacturing; tax improvements, and the effect is to lessen improvements; tax commerce, and the effect is to prevent exchange; tax capital, and the effect is to drive it away. But the whole value of land may be taken in taxation, and the only effect will be portunities to capital, and to increase the production of wealth -Progress and

THE FARMING WORLD.

THE SWAMP DOGWOOD.

One Plant Will in a Short Time Cover Square Rod of Land.

In riding from Talmadge to the northwestern corner of Ravenna, O., the traveler passes through one of the most fertile and beautiful portions of the western reserve, and it would be difficult to persuade a foreigner who saw the fine, nicely painted farmhouses and huge bank barns, that it was not a to Mr. Jennings' home your correspond-ent went through a neighborhood known in Portage county as red brush, so called because of the great abundance of the swamp dogwood or "redwillow" that grows in that region. This is the cornus sanguinea of the catalogues, and a young lady once told how she sent to a distant nursery for a



plant of this when they might have got thousands of plants within her own township had she known it was the

This pretty winter shrub in its wild state is a fine illustration of nature's methods of extending the area of her wild growths. It is simply a natural method of layering by which people can, if they will, indefinitely multiply almost all the pretty shrubs and bushes which are used in dooryard adornment. Fig. 1 is a two-year plant of the red willow. After a habit of this bush, one branch will grow long and curved, as a. This branch will send out upright shoots and become top-heavy, and the long grass will fall over it when the frosts come in autumn. By spring the branch will have been weighted to the ground by snow and ice, and the clogging grass will hold it down in the po-



sition indicated in Fig. 2. Being in contact with the moist swampy earth it strikes root and becomes a separate bush if the connecting branch is broked, and if not, it remains a partner in the firm of Cornus & Son. The bending of the main branch brings the ascending shoots of last year's growth in a partially prostrate position and in goods hape to renew the previous proc-ess. In this way, under favoring cir-cumstances, a lively and pushing red willow could walk across a ten-acre lot, just as a wild strawberry will push itself along a fence-row. The snow-ball, wiegela, syringa and other shrubs, sometimes self-layer themselves in this way, but not so persistently as the red willow. A neighbor sent to Bloomington, Ill., for a little plant of this shrub, and in a few years it covered a rod square, simply by the process de-

INFERIOR SEEDS.

If They Are Sown a Good Crop Need Not Be Expected.

Seeds that are good may fail to grow, so that good seeds and those that produce good plants are not coextensive terms. Many good seeds fail to pro-British ports, landed at various points duce good plants because there are along the coast and sent terror into the many causes for failure in the produchearts of the people and into the heart tion of a plant outside of the seed. For this reason the tests known as germiof the country, captured immense booty, and whipped in square broadnation trials made in test boxes are not more than suggestive guides as to dared to attack him, no matter what the vitality of the seeds inspected.

One of the reasons for a failure of seeds to grow is that they were gathered before they were fully matured. If one looks at a handful of any seed, whether clover, bean or squash, he will find that some seeds are either small, or light, or both, indicating that they did not mature. It is natural that a percentage of seeds should be immature, as the seed vessels do not have all their seeds of the same age, and at a time when the greater part are ripe

some will still be green. Many seeds are abortive, or for some reason have failed to develop. They are not green, but consist mostly of the dry husk or shell. Such imperfect seeds are the most easily removed of all by means of the fanning mill, and there is but little excuse for such being in any abundance in the market seed.

A third reason for poor seed is age. Some kinds bear the passage of years before they begin to deteriorate much better than others. The "second summer" with some sorts is quite gen-

erally fatal, while with other kinds the second year must come before they will begin to unfold into seedlings. As a rule old seeds are not popular, and there is good foundation for the gen-eral belief that the younger the seed is the better, after it has passed its first winter.

There are many other reasons why seeds are poor. Among the leading is poor parentage, and poor parentage may mean many things. A parent plant may be poor from coming from a poor seed or it may be due to too great moisture, or heat, or lack of food supply. Any one or more of the many untoward circumstances may give rise to imperfectly endowed seed, provided any seed is produced. Another series of poor seeds includes those that in themselves are good, that is, come from strong parents, grow under favorable

circumstances, but are poor because they are lacking in those qualities that go to make up a profitable plant. It is a poor seed that will under the most favorable conditions only produce an inferior plant, whether in blossom, foliage, seed or fruit. The seed is poor in possibilities.-American Agricultur-

BUCKWHEAT AND BEES. The Japanese Has Been Found Super to All Other Varieties.

Ever since I have been engaged bec-keeping I have been hearing of good reputation of buckwheat as honey plant. The good qualities of t common and silver-hulled have be discussed, and now we have a new ca didate for public favor in the Japan buckwheat. This is the fourth seas that it has been before the public. has been weighed in the balance a found superior to all other known va eties. The grain is large in size, and giv a very much larger yield of grain. 7

GUS. A. DUBOIS, a well known resident of St. Louis, says: "I have used several bot-tles of Prickly Ash Bitters for biliousness and malarial troubles, so prevalent in this climate, and heartily recommend it to all afflicted in a like manner. It is the best remedy I ever used." At the present rate of legal fees none but wealthy man can "keep his own counsel" -Boston Courier.

Y. Ledger.

"Old-Hickory" of the Sea.

Before You Start

DOBRINS' Electric Soap does not chap the hands, being perfectly pure. Many people afflicted with Salt Rheum have been cured by its use. Preserves and whitens clothes. Have your grocer order it and try it now. This is the season of the year when pot-ted plants want the earth.-Washington Star.

IN 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

BEFORE plunging into housecleaning con-der well the point of a-tack.-Binghamton Republican.

ALL cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

A MAN naturally finds it necessary to have recourse to his "uncle" after he has "auntied" too much.-Binghamton Leader.

How CRUEL to force children to take nasty worm medicines. Dr. Bull's Worm De-stroyers are always sure and taste like dainty little candies.

Tur little barber is none the less a strapping fellow.-Glens Falls Republican.

THE CENEDAL MADVET

-	THE GENERAL M.	ARK	ET	S.
	KANSAS (CITY.	Ma	v IL
10	CATTLE-Shipping Steers	\$ 4 25	10	5 70
	Butchers' steers		0	4 90
	Native cows	2 40	60	4 75
]	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	3 85	a	4 75
1	WHEAT-No. 2. red	91	a	95
	No. 2 hard	92	0	91
(CORN-No. 2	58	60	5514
(OATS-No. 2	5.	@	5034
]	RYE-No. 2	75	0	78
1	FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 15	(2)	2 25
	Fancy			2 15
1	HAY-Baled	10 00	a	15 00
1	BUTTER-Choice creamery	18	60	26
(DHEESE-Full cream	91	20	10
]	EGGS-Choice	114	20	12
1	BACON-Hams	104	20	11
	Shoulders	6	a	7
	Sides	9	0	9.
]	LARD	7	a	71/2
1	POTATOES	1 00	0	1 20
	ST. LOUIS.	11.1 2		
(CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 50	@	5 70
	Butchers' steers			

HOGS-Packing ...

To Dispel Colds.

To Dispet Colds. Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the sys-tem effectually, yet gently, when costive or billous, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure Labitual con-stipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs. Paul Jones, with but one vessel, and that an inferior one and but poorly manned and armed, defied the whole British navy, even in British waters. He roamed up and down the coasts of England, Scotland and Ireland, entered

The pussy-willow forces the season, but she's prudent; she always wears her furs,-Binghamton Republican.

THE complexion becomes clear, the skin free from eruptive tendencies, the appetite and digestion improved, aches and pains cease, the body grows stronger, sound sleep at night a habit, and the general health every way better when Dr. John Bull's Sar-saparilla is made use of. side to broadside fight any vessels that their force. He was a salt-water Old-Hickory, who would have his own way under any and all circumstances .- N.

An owner of a butting property-the su-burban resident who keeps a goat.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.





The Turning Point

BLOOD POISONING, S. for CANCER OF THE SEIN. ULCERS AND SORES. ALL SKIN DISEASES.

on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed Druggists Sell It.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 2, Atlanta, Ga.

THE DATE FINDER
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AN ANANANANANANANANANANANANANAN

Mailed to any address from now to January, 1892, balance of this year, on receipt of only 50 cents.

I will give One Thousand Dollars, July 1st, to the



scribed.-Cor. Ohio Farmer

PROMISING OUTLOOK

Good News for the American Farmer and Stock Raiser.

The news from London, says an agricultural exchange, in regard to the prospects of the wheat crop being so very favorable to the American wheat-grower is received. All the other sources of supply to the English market are reported as offering little prospect of a good harvest. Short crops are anticipated everywhere except in the United States, or the home of the farmers. Newspapers that are well informed on the subject say there will be a good demand for all surplus which the United States may have to offer.

Before the applauding of the above encouraging news had fairly died out news is received from Washington that Germany intends to withdraw the em-bargo on American pork. No event has transpired for many years bearing with it a greater significance than does the opening of the German port for the reception of pork from the United States. We doubt if those interested fully realize the magnitude of this new outlet for American pork. It means a big demand at good prices for years to come.

It is to be regretted that our farmers were compelled (owing to short crops last year) to close out their breeding stock so closely. We would advise the securing of a pair or two of some good breed as soon as practicable, and who knows but that the advanced prices of cattle, pork and grain will prove the solution to the problem as to how the mortgages on our farms are to be lifted.

There are a number of good breeds of hogs from which to select. The Poland Chinas and Berkshires have been, and are yet, quite a popular breed of hogs with many. The ad-mirers of these breeds have developed in them nice, large hams, but overlooked the importance of breeding, in view of large girth around the vital organs, the digestive, breathing, etc., which largely accounts for these breeds thus developed succumbing to the ravages of cholera, etc., the color having nothing to do with it. The breed known as the O. I. C. seems to possess the power to resist disease in a greater degree than any other breed of avoidable, as it is when the two-horse hogs known to us.

Keeping Farm Acqounts.

Every farmer ought to know at the and what has returned no profit whatturist.



JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.

quality of the flour is equal to that of the well-known varieties, and ahead of them in quantity. 1 regard the sowing of buckwheat as a safe investment, although in many localities it only yields honey occasionally. Years ago I was accustomed to drive by a farm where there was a low place near the road, where yearly grew the rankest of weeds. The farm changed tenants, and the new one put this piece of ground into buckwheat, and it changed the appearance of the whole farm. The following year I noticed this piece of ground remarkably clear of weeds. Low places in corn fields are occasionally drowned out by heavy rains in June, and produce both honey and cakes for their owner. Japanese buckwheat is advertised by seedsmen for one dollar per bushel.-Prairie Farmer.

NOTES ON CORN GROWING.

Do nor put strawy stable or barnyard manure on light soils for corn. The manure will increase droughty conditions to such an extent that it will do more harm than good unless the season is unusually wet.

IF your team crowds together in the cultivator, trampling the corn, tie the outside ring of each bit to the end of a stick four feet long, using a string of such length that the stick will hang just under the jaws. This will draw the horses apart.

IF the ground and air are dry, compress the soil above the corn; but if the ground is wet and drying slowly, do not compress it. If compression is unplanter is used, loosen the ground with the smoothing harrow.

THE frequency of cultivation should not be measured by days, but by conend of the season what work has paid dition of soil and atmosphere. Cultivahim best, what work has paid least, tion should be often enough to keep weeds below the surface, to prevent ever. We need more of business meth- the formation of a crust on the surods on the farm and less haphazard face, and to keep broken near the surwork-some of which is very likely car- face the continuity of the crevices beried on at a loss .- American Agricul- tween the soil particles .- American Agriculturist.

FLOUR-Choice	40)	a	5 50	
WHEAT-No 2. red	1 014	40	1 014	2
CORN-No. 2	611	20	62	
OATS-No. 2	53	a	534	2
RYE-No. 2	85	æ	90	-
BUTTER-Creamery	23	@	25	
PORK	11 90	@	12 00	
CHICAGO.				
CATTLE-Shipping steers			5 70	
HOGS-Packing and shipping	4 50	@	5 00	
SHEEP-Fair to choice			6 50	
FLOUR-Winter wheat	4 10	@	55)	
WHEAT-No. 2 red	1 024	20	1 05	
CORN-No. 2	61	20	65	
OATS-No.2	50	@	501	2
RYE-No. 2	83		85	
BUTTER-Creamery		a	25	
PORK	11 85	0	11 90	
NEW YORK.				
CATTLE-Common to prime	4 50	0	5 30	
HOGS-Good to choice	4 75	0	5 10	
FLOUR-Good to choice	4 10	a	5 50	
WHEAT-No. 2. red	1 124	40	114	
CORN-No. 2			82	
OATS-Western mixed		0	62	
BUTTER-Creamery		@	27	
PORK	11 75	0	14 25	

SHEEP-Fair to choice...... 4 15 @ 5 25

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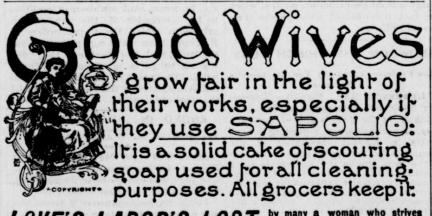


An imitation of Nature -that's the result you want to reach. With Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, you have it. They cleanse and renovate the whole system naturally. That means that they do it thoroughly, but mildly. They're the smallest in size, but the most effective-sugar-coated, easiest to take. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and gently laxative, or an active cathartic, according to size of dose. As a Liver Pill, they've been imitated, but never equaled.

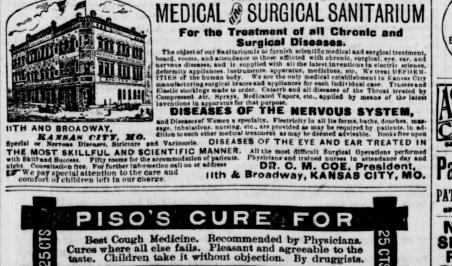
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LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST by many a woman who strives to please her household and works herself to death in the effort. If the house does not look as bright as a pin, she gets the blame-if things are upturned while house-cleaning goes on-why blame her again. One remedy is within her reach. It she uses SAPOLIO everything will look clean, and the reign of house-cleaning disorder will be quickly over.



THE KANSAS CITY



1325 Main St., Kansas City. Mo.

TNAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

INTO A FURNACE.

Awful Plunge of a Relief Train in Pennsylvania.

RESULT OF FOREST FIRES RAGING.

The Train Wrecked in the Flames Desperate Efforts to Escape-Unsuccessful in Many Instances-At Least Seven Burned to Death.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 12. - At Moore's Run, on the Sinnemahoning road, a train load of seventy-five willing men sent out from Austin Sunday night fought back the forest fire raging in the region by every conceivable means. They made trenches, piled up earth and lighted back fires, but were finally obliged to retreat. They hastily boarded the train and started to make run to another point when it was found they were hemmed in by the forest fire on one side and a huge skidway of logs on the other. It was finally decided to dash past the burning skidway, and the engineer and fireman with faces covered with dampened cloths and hands and arms wrapped in wool, mounted the little engine and pulled out through the wall of fire. The seventy-five exhausted men gathered in groups on the flats for protection or lay on their faces on the floor.

As the blazing furnace of logs was approached the heat became unbeare and the smoke so blinding and stifling the men were obliged to cover their mouths with cloths. Just opposite the millions of feet of burning logs, where the heat and smoke and flame were the greatest, the engineer, who had forgotten that such great heat would surely spread the rails, pulled the throttle wider in the hope of sooner escaping from a torrent of heat and smoke. Then there was a lurch, an ominous heaving and a shriek and the train toppled over.

The cars caught fire like so much paper, and the men within, half blinded and scarcely realizing anything except that they were being slowly roasted to death, struggled fearfully to regain the track where safety lay, for a time at least. Those uninjured from the fall, an l only smarting from the pain of the intense heat, turned their burned, blackened hands to aid their more unfortunate fellows.

At this hour it is impossible to secure details, though enough is known of the scene that followed the hurling of the struggling mass of men into the furnace of flames to say its like had never occurred before.

Superintendent Badger, of the Sinnemahoning Valley road, was in charge of the relief train and had worked the hardest of all to save the property of others. When the train was ditched and rolled over so suddenly he must have been injured so as to be unable to help himself, and owing to the smoke and panic he was not found until too Jammed in the wreck, he had late. evidently slowly burned to death.

It is known that six others also miserably perished at once, or died soon after, and thirty others of the party were badly burned, many probably fatally, owing to the fears that they inhaled the flames that seemed to fairly spring into their faces.

Seven others of the party are missing

ENUMERATING THE DAFT. THE PRESIDENT IN COLORADO.

Nearly One Hundred Thousand Persons is United States Insane Asylums. WASHINGTON, May 10.-The superin-

The figures for the actual number of

Atlantic, 11,288; north central, 28,690;

south central, 7,759, and western, 6,820.

Of the number of insane in the western

division 4,598 or 67.42 per cent are in public institutions in California, leav-

ng 2,222 or 32.58 per cent. for the re-

maining states composing the western

Taking only those states which have

made complete reports of expenditures, it will be found that the total annual

cost per head for the number treated

was \$161, while the corresponding ex-

penditure for the years 1871 to 1880 was

\$289 and for the years 1861 to 1870 it

was \$185. The average annual cost for

the current expenditures, including

buildings, for the nine years 1881 to

BELGIUM EXCITED.

Secialist Orators Make Violent Speeches-The Workingmen Advised to Assert Their Right to a Share in the Govern-

LONDON, May 11.-Thirty-eight suf-

frage meetings were held in Brussels

and other cities yesterday and the at-

tendance numbered hundreds of thou-

were of the most violent character, the

speakers urging that the working peo-

share in the government. The upper

classes were warned that their olig

archy was approaching a close and that

nothing short of universal suffrage,

promptly granted, would be likely to

A socialist orator in Brussels asserted

that the day was not far distant when

royalty would be brought down as it

had been by the French revolution, and

that the bayonets employed to prop up

thrones would be turned against those

who sat on the thrones. The utter-

ances were enthusiastically applauded.

tion has heretofore been comparatively

undemonstrative, the people assembled

in thousands, and in such a threatening

manner as to call for the interference

of military and police to prevent rioting.

At Ghent, where the suffrage agita-

le at any hazard assert their right to a

Many of the speeches made

Assert

1889 inclusive was \$133 per head.

division.

sands.

avert a revolution.

Glenwood Springs. GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., May 11.-The city was crowded yesterday with tendent of the census has made public · bulletin in which are given statistics visitors to pay their respects to Presi-dent Harrison and his distinguished upon the subject of asylums for the insane in the United States. It shows company. At Durand's opera house that the total number of insane persons there was a children's mass meeting in treated in both public and private insti-tutions during the year 1889 was 97,535, the afternoon. After thanking the

Address to the Children and People

while during the year 1881 there were 56,205, showing an increase in the nine people for their attendance the presi-Everywhere I have gone I have seen Hoo-slers; everywhere Mr. Wanamaker has gone he has seen Pennaylandia dent spoke as follows: years of 41,330 or 57.59 per cent. This percentage of increase when compared sters; everywhere mr. wanamaker nas gone he has seen Pennsylvanians; everywhere Gen. Rusk has gone Wisconsin hands have been reached up to him. These new states have been filled up by the enterprising and pushing young men of the older states. with the percentage of increase in population in the last decade namely, 24.86 per cent., does not indicate an increase in the proportion of insane persons to They have set out to find here greated population, but rather a great increase advantages, more rapid pathways to wealth and competence. Many of them have found it, many of them are still, in the amount of asylum accommodation provided and willingness on the perhaps, in the hard struggle of life, but to part of the public to make full use of very man, whether he is a mine owner of boold be induced by the last a based by when the second se the facilities thus provided. insane in the United States cannot be determined until the work of eliminating all duplicates of cases has been completed. In 1889 there were 38 private should be judged by their behavior. That is a good ruie; those who are law-abiding and well disposed; those who pursue their avoinstitutions in the United States for the treatment of insane, 25 located in the the north Atlantic states, 12 in the north cations lawfully and with due respect to the rights of others, are the true American citi-zens. [Applause.] I am glad to know that the love of our institutions is so deeply imbedded in your hearts. It has been a most delightful and cheering thing to central states and one in the south Atlantic states. The ratio to each 1.000 Inhabitants of the whole United States of the insane public institutions is 1.44. and including both public and private institutions is 1.56. The number of insee that the starry banner, the same old flag that was carried amid the smoke of battle, the rattle of musketry, booming of cannon and the dying of men, is in the hands of such sane in each geographical division were: North Atlantic division, 66,585; south

children. [Applause] Some of the prettiest as well as some of the most hopeful sights we have looked upon have been these companies of children gathered on the streets or billsides waving this banner. The American institutions deserve our watchful care. I want to thank these children who have I want to thank these children who have gathered for this Sabbath day's observance. I have had a life that has been full of labor. From my early manhood until this hour my time has had many demands upon it. I have been under the pressure of the practice of my profession. I have been under the pressure of political campaigns and of public office and yet in all these pursuits and under all these conditions I have found simply as a physical question without a reference to it religious aspect at all, that I could do mor work by working six days than seven. [Ap-plause.] I think you will all find it so and that as a civil institution rest on the Sabbath day is good for man. It is not only good, but it is the right of the workingmen. [Ap-plause.] Men should have one free day in which to think of their families, of themselves, of things that are not material, but are spiritual.

BOLD TRAIN ROBBERY, X

A Santa Fe Train Held Up in Oklahoma The Robbers Neatly Fooled.

GUTHRIE, Ok., May 11 .- The south bound passenger train on the Santa Fe road was held up Saturday night at about 11:30 o'clock by five masked men, supposed to have been the notorious Dalton boys, who have been seen in this neighborhood recently.

The men boarded the train at Wharton and detached the engine and express car and then proceeded two miles south and robbed the express car of all the money in it.

The passengers were not molested but a more frightened lot could not be imagined. The boys informed them when they proceeded with the engine and car that they were to remain with the coaches in order to secure themselves. They obeyed.

ACTIVE PURSUIT.

GUTHRIE, Ok., May 11.-A large poss of well armed men left this city early yesterday morning in pursuit of the Dalton gang, who held up the Santa Fe passenger train's express car.

OBNOXIOUS BONDS.

Pass and St. Clair Countles, Mo., Resist Paying For Railroads That Were Never

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9.-It looks as if there might yet be trouble in the execution of recent judgments in the bond cases against Cass and St. Clair counties. It will grow out of the refusal of the judges of the county courts to levy a tax for the payment of these judgments.

Deputy Marshals Oechsli and Siddell have just returned from the county seats of those counties, and they say that the three judges of each county announce their determination to go to jail rather than order a tax on the people. There are two judgments against St. Clair county, one in favor of B. D. Stewart and the other in favor of the Ninth national bank of New York, aggregating over \$100,000. The county owes altogether \$700,000.

When Deputy Marshal Oechsli served the papers on the judges yesterday they told him that they would never order a tax, that they had been elected only under promise to the people never to levy a tax for the payment of these bonds and that they not only did not feel like doing it, but were afraid to. They said, however, that they would not run off to the woods, but would be found at home when wanted by any order of court.

The condition of affairs in Cass county is even more desperate. Judgment was rendered some time ago in favor of Albert Parker, a capitalist of San Diego, Cal., for about \$100,000. A mandamus ordering a levy of tax was granted by the court and disregarded, and Marshal Siddell's visit this time to Harrisonville, the county seat, was to arrest the county judges for contempt of court.

The three gentlemen were arrested and gave bond in the sum of \$1,000 to appear before the court in Kansas City the second Monday in June. They say that nothing will compel them to take the obnoxious steps and that if necessary they will go to jail or submit to any other penalty which the court wishes to impose.

The bonds are railroad bonds voted by the counties about twenty years ago.

TRADE REVIEW.

Dun's Weekly Report Shows a Disturbing Factor is the Foreign Demand For Gold-The 'rop Prospects Bright and Grain Lower in Price. New YORK, May 9.--R. G. Dun & Co.'s

Weekly Review of Trade says: The struggle to sustain Russian securities against the disfavor of the Rothschilds, the demand for gold by German bankers and the threatened withdrawals of Russian gold from deposit in England, France and Germany account for much of the unusual movement of specie which hasbeen in progress.

May starts off with a great plunge in speculative prices which has for some weeks been anticipated. Wheat fell 15 cents in as many days. Sales here last week were but 65,000,000 bushels, with a net decline of 5% cents, and while corn has declined 31% cents in sympathy and many speculators have suffered, the sales have been but 11,-000,000 bushels. An element of great strength is the accumulating evidence that the wheat prospects in the west are remarkably good, the acreage having increased heavily, a third in Kansas and a quarter in Washington. The unusually cold weather, while injuring fruit and vegetables at many points, does not appear to have seriously affected the larger which promise exceptionally well. After such high prices as have been realized farmers are widely inclined to put in a greater acreage of wheat, oats and corn, especially as the foreign advices foreshadow a larger demand for wheat.

HIS HANDS FULL

cretary Blaine Has His Hands Fall of ional Complia

ing Sea Controversy. WASHINGTON, May 8.—There is a vas ccumulation of matters requiring at tention from the state department just now and Secretary Blaine will probably be a busy man during the summer. The recent events in the Chilian situation have added to the complexity of affairs and there is now a long docket of unsolved diplomatic problems, as follows: The Italian and Behring sea complications, the Canadian reciprocity and Newfoundland fisheries negotiations, the Chilian troubles, the Spanish agreement, the Venezuelan treaty, the Haytian coaling station, the refusal of China to receive Minister Blair, the trouble over the failure of a consul at Victoria to toast the queen and quite a number of minor matters, including the claim of the Bar-

rundia family. The last note of Mr. Blaine in answer to Lord Salisbury has been made publie. The points of arbitration are considered seriatim and suggestions made. A more recent case of Great Britain claiming jurisdiction over outside waters is pointed as a reason why the same may be done by the United States in the Behring sea. The secretary says, in concluding his note:

In concluding his note: Two or three instances of the power which Great Britain exercises beyond the three mile line have already been quoted, but have failed thus far to secure comment or explanation from Lord Salisbury. Another case can be added which perhaps is still more to the point. In 1889-only two years ago-the British parliament enacted a law, the effect of which is fully shown by a map inclosed herewith. If Great Britain may thus control an area

of 2,700 square miles of ocean on the coast of Soctland, why may not the United States prescribe a space around the Pribylof isi-ands in which similar prohibitions may be enforced? The following would be the need-ed legislation for such a purpose by con-gress, and it is but a paraphrase of the act of parliament: "The fur seal board may by bylaw or bylaws direct that the methods of sealing known as spearing, or harpoon-ing, or with firearms, shall not be used within a line drawn from the shores of the Pribyloff island, sixty miles in the Behring; sea and said board may from time to time sea, and said board may from time to tim make, and said board may from this to the output make, alter and revoke bylaws for the pur-pose of this section, but no such bylaw shall be of any validity until it has been confirmed by the secretary of the treasury. Second-Any person who uses any method of sealing in contravention of such bylaws shall be lable on convictions to a the not exceeding

liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100 for the first offense and not exceeding \$500 for the second or any subsequent of tense, and every spear, harpoon or firearm attempted to be used in contravention of any such bylaw may be seized and de-

stroyed or otherwise disposed of as said fur seals board may direct." It must not escape observation that the area of water outside the three mile line on the coast of Scotland, whose control is assumed by Great Britain, is as large as would sumed by Great Britain, is as large as would be found inside a line drawn from Cape Cod' to Portland harbor on the New England coast. Lord Sulisbury reasserts his conten-tion that the words "Pacific ocean" at the time of the treaty between Russia and Great Britain did Include Frehring sca. Undoubtedly the Pacific ocean includes Behring sea in the same sense that the Atlantic ocean in-cludes the Guif of Mexico, and yet it would be regarded a very inaccurate statement to say that the Mississippi river flows in-to the Atlantic ocean. I think Lord Salisto the Atlantic ocean. I think Lord Salis-bury fails to recognize the common dis-tinction between the "Atlantic ocean" and. "the waters of the Atlantic." While the Mexican gulf is not a part of the Atlantic ocean it would, I am sure, comport with general usage to say that it belonged to the waters of the Atlantic, and while Behring. sea is not technically a part of the Pacific ocean it undoubtedly belongs to the waters of the Pacific. The English channel would ordinarily be understood as included in the term, "Atlantic oceans." One would not say that Dover or Calais is on the coast of the Atlanti- ocean, and yet clearly the English channel belongs to the waters of the Atlantic. En point of fact, therefore, according tothe usage of the world, there is no dispute of any consequence between the two govern-ments on the geographical point under con-sideration. The historical point is the one at issue. The explanatory note from Russia, filed in the state department of this country, specially referred to in Mr. John Quincy Adams' diary and quoted in my note of De-cember 17, 189), planly draws a distinction between the Pacific ocean on the one hand between the Facific ocean on the one handi and the sea of Okhotsk, the sea of Kam-schatka and the ley sea on the other; and so-long as Russia drew that distinction it must apply to and must absolutely decide all the contentions between the two countries so far as the waters of the Behring sea are concerned. To discuss this point further would in the opinion of the president, contribute nothing of value to the general contention. In the opinion of the president, Lord Salisbury is wholly and strangely in error in making the following statement: "Nor do they (the advisers of the president) rely as a

DODGED THE MARSHAL

Chillion Insurgent Vessel After Being Captured Slips Away-Important Ques-tions of International Law Raised.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 8.-The steam ship Etata, which was seized yesterday by the United States marshal, got away ast evening, taking a United States teputy marshal who was on board with her. She left the harbor at a litle after 5 o'clock. Her departure was not wholly unexpected, but it was not believed that she would leave as soon as she did. About 5 o'clock the capt. ain's gig, containing himself and five of the crew, pulled out from the foot of H street and as soon as the captain got on board the anchor was weighed and the vessel steamed out of the harbor.

The United States marshal way not aware evidently that his authority was to be disregarded by the captain of the Etata, for at the time of her sailing he was in quest of the schooner Robert and Minnie, which craft he had been

ordered to take at any port outside the jurisdiction of Mexico. The vessel was to be seized as a piratical craft.

There is no doubt but the rifles and ammunition on board of the Robert and Minnie was intended for the Chilian insurgents and that the calling of the Etata at this port was for the object of procuring these arms. It is definitely known that communication passed between the steamship captain and the captain of the schooner. The United States marshall arrived at this port about midnight last night with the news that the schooner had eluded him. There is no doubt now but that the Chilians were determined to leave the harbor at any cost. One of the deputy marshals who was stationed at the mouth of the harbor in a small boat to keep a look-out says that when the Etata passed out the pilot was standing: between two armed Chilians while four cannon guarded bow, boat and stern. He also says that at least eighty armed Chilians were drawn up on the deck ready for action. This fact shows that while the vessel was in port she had a plentiful supply of men, arms and am-munition. During her stay in port the only arms displayed was one small cannon, while no more than sixty sailors were at any time seen on her deck. The vessel on leaving the harbor shaped her course north and steamed in the direction of San Clemente.

THE MATTER AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, May 8 .- Attorney-General Miller has made public the substance of the correspondence between the officials here and the authorities at Wilmington and San Diego, Cal., relating to the insurgent vessel Etata and the schooner Robert and Minnie:

The Etata is a Chilian insurgent vessell of iron build. She carries four cannon and about 100 men. The telegram mentioned a probability that the Robert and Minnie would probably go to San Clemente island and there transfer her arms and ammunition to the Etata. "Can you take the vessel on the high. seas without violation of law?" was

asked of Secretary Tracy. "Yes, sir," replied the secretary emphatically.

The escape of the Etata raises important questions of international law. The Alabama claims, which cost the British government \$20,000,000; arose in a similar manner, through the equipment of a confederate vessel in an English port and the supplying of men, guns and ammunition to her by British vessels.

RUNNING FOR OFFICE.

and their fate is not known, though they are likely in the charred wood of logs or train.

Relief parties started for the scene as soon as the fearful news spread, Many men injured insisted on accompanying the train, though they will hardly be able to reach the place of the wreck unless the fires have burned themselves out.

Owing to the great devastation done to everything in the way of the fire communication is badly interrupted and It is impossible to learn the names of the men burned or those still missing.

THE WALLA WALLA LYNCHING.

A Number of Soldiers Arrested-A Number

of Others Desert. WALLA WALLA, Wash., May 12.—The military authorities of Fort Walla Walla have arrested eight enlisted men charged with being accessory to the lynching of the gambler, Hunt.

When it became known that the arrests had been made six other men deserted. A provost guard is now in search of the deserters.

It is rumored that a number of other arrests of soldiers suspected of complicity in the lynching will be made 500IL.

The state grand jury is still in session and it is stated that a number of soldiers will be indicted for murder.

Corporal Arnold was arrested several days ago but the fact of his arrest only became known Sunday night. It is stated he furnished the information on which the other seven men were arrested. On the day before the lynching Arnold was in charge of the quarters and unlocked the arms, giving the men their carbines.

Encouraging to Farmers.

WASHINGTON, May 12.-Corn will not go below forty cents a bushel when the new crop is gathered. This encouraging prediction to the farmers is made by S. H. Brock, the chief of the government bureau of statistics. "Just as soon as the new crop brings down the price," said Maj. Brock, "foreign demand will absorb large quantities. I am satisfied that the home needs and the export trade will not let the price go below forty cents."

Laborers Fight.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 12.-There was a terrible riot between Italian and American laborers in the employ of Alexander Graham, a Belmont county, O., pike contractor, at Pipe Creek yes terday morning, which resulted in one man being killed, two others fatally wounded and from six to ten more or less hurt from cuts and blows. Details cannot be had, but it is known that the trouble was inaugurated by an Italian striking an American over the head with an iron bar.

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are carry ing a large sum of money on their persons taken from cattlemen and settlers heretofore.

The robbers succeeded in getting only \$500 Saturday night, and this was brought about by the shrewdness of the express messenger who secreted a arge sum in the stove and fooled the thieves by pointing to a pouch and telling them that it contained a large sum of government money, when in fact it contained some papers of no value to them.

SNOW ON THE CHINCH BUGS.

The Professor's Remedy For the Insect's Ravages.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 10.-Chancelor Snow has forwarded to Secretary Mohler, of the state board of agriculture, his conclusions regarding wheat pests in Kansas. Speaking of the

chinch bugs, the report says: The bugs now in the wheatfields are remnant of last fall's brood, which hyber nated. The females have been for the par three weeks engaged in laying eggs, and the young will soon be hatched. Indeed, a few reports of young bugs have already been re-ceived. The eggs are very susceptible to the influence of climatic conditions, and if we should have heavy rains between now and May 20 the crop of young bugs will be much ensmalled The young are of a reddish color, and lack fully developed wings. They will,

and tack fully developed whiles. I also from st first, after batching, suck the sap from the roots, appearing later above ground on the leaves of the corn. Active measures must be resorted to to keep the pests down. Much hope is placed in the outcome of the workings of the "new intermediate the strengt to shread artiin the outcome of the workings of the "new remedy," namely the attempt to spread arti-ficially a contagious disease among the bugs. The experiments of the early spring in the laboratory indicate the activity of the contagion, and if the co-operation of the farmers, by sending in large numbers of live, healthy bugs may be relied on, the sta-tion will be prepared to scatter infected bugs all over the state. Much difficulty has been met with in obtaining live bugs for exbugs all over the state. Much difficulty has been met with in obtaining live bugs for ex-perimenting, although at present bugs are being sent in in large numbers. Live, healthy bugs are needed all the time. So far this spring over 200 lots of infected bugs have been sent out. Reports of the field experiments have not yet begun to come in. Infected bugs and instructions for using them will be sent on applications ac-companied by live, healthy bugs to any Kansas farmer, free of charge. Address F. H. Snow, Lawrence, Kan.

H. Snow, Lawrence, Kan. FOUNDERED AT SEA.

Loss of the Lucy Howe With Flity-five Emigrants. TACOMA, Wash., May 11.-The steam-

er Lucy Howe has foundered in the straits of Juan de Fuca with fifty-five colonists on board.

The party, numbering fifty-six, left Tacoma April 21 to settle on land near the mouth of the Guestahes river, but key flew down from the roost and were beaten back by high seas and became short of food.

John N. Grant, of Tacoma, the only survivor, returned here Saturday. He shot. He died in a few moments. believes the entire party has been lost. A search party is being fitted out.

In Antwerp, Ghent, Liege and Charleroi, as well as Brussels, the garrisons were kept ready for instant service and the police were reinforced by gendarmes. The utmost anxiety is felt by the authorities as to the future, and it is said that both king and cabinet favor ample concession on the suffrage issue as a means of placating the working classes. The majority of parliament are, however, still stubbornly opposed to the surrender of the powers and privileges which the upper orders in Belgium have so long possessed ex-clusively, and the furthest they are willing to go is to place the suffrage within the reach of the lesser taxpayers, still excluding the vast majority of the workingmen.

ENDED IN DISAGREEMENT.

The Jury in the Noland Case Fails to Agree.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 11 .- The great Noland case has resulted in a mistrial. The jury was out for nearly nine hours, and from the very first stood 6 to 6.

Judge Burgess inquired if there was any prospect of the jury agreeing. Two of the jurymen said there was not, and the others acquiesced.

The jury was then discharged. The case will probably be retried early in June.

The following jurors voted for conviction: J. N. Steininger, G. W. Hickman, Samuel White, W. R. Jones, R. W. Baysinger and Albert Pringer. The following voted for acquittal: J. W. Ogden, D. A. Dawson, W. B. Taylor, R. M. Porter, George L. Evans and William Hogg. Politically the jury stands: Democrats 9, republicans 3. The republicans are Messrs. Hickman, Evans and Steininger. Mr. Evans voted for acquittal.

When it became known that the jury stood six for acquittal and six for conviction a newspaper representative called on Gov. Francis, who said: "I have just been informed of the mistrial. You may say for me that I am greatly surprised at the result. The evidence, in my opinion, was overwhelmingly in favor of conviction."

A Turkey Hunter Shot.

PARIS, Tex., May 10.-News reached here of a fatal accident that occurred near Woodland, Red River county, Wednesday morning. Jim Coker, who had until recently lived in this city, in company with a friend went turkey hunting. They separated, and at daybreak each approached the same roost without the knowledge of the other. A tur-Coker's companion fired at it on the wing. Coker fell with a groan, and the man ran to him and found him fatally The turkey flew between Coker and him, and he did not see him until he shot,

With such an agricultural outlook the demand for manufactured products of all kinds is likely to improve and thus the great industries will be helped.

QUAKER CITY CRASH.

Philadelphia Excited Over Two Bank Suspen

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.-Under an order received from the Comptroller of the Treasury Lacy the doors of the Spring Garden national bank were instification for the seizure of British ships closed at 11 o'clock yesterday.

The news of the suspension spread through the city like wildfire, and it was not long before the frightened depositors began to gather around the bank building at Twelfth and Spring Garden streets. On the stock exchange the brokers were very much excited and while many of them were prepared for the crash they did not expect the comptroller to act immediately.

Scarcely had the announcement of the failure of the Spring Garden bank been made before there was a rumor afloat that the Penn Safe & Trust Deposit Co., also located at Twelfth and Spring Garden streets, had also suspended payment.

To the general public the crash was a great surprise, for at the last sale of the Spring Garden bank stock, on April 28, 1891, the price obtained was \$121.50, which is exactly \$21.50 above par. The capital stock of the institution was quoted at \$750,000 and there was a supposed surplus of \$130,000. A dividend of 21/2 per cent. was paid upon the capital stock at the last annual meeting.

Hanged. MARSHALL, Mo., May 8.-William Price, colored, aged 23 years, was hanged at 11:45 o'clock this morning for criminal assault on Miss Alice Ninas, last November. He is the first man ever legally strangled in Missouri for the crime.

The Navy Department in Sore scraits to

WASHINGTON, May 9. - The navy de partment is still in sore straits to find able seamen enough to man our war ships. Nearly all of the recruits that the limit allows have been taken on and yet there are not men enough to go around

The United States ship Lancaster is California ready to go to China, but short of her complement of men by at least eighty. The monitor Mianto-nomah is at New York ready to go to commission, but there are no sailors to man her.

in the open sea, upon the contention that the interests of the seal fisheries give to the United States government any right for that purpose which, according to international law, it would not otherwise possess." The government of the United States has stead ly taken just the reverse of the position which Lord Salisbury has imputed to it. D holds that the ownership of the islands upor which the seals breed, that the habit of the seals in regularly resorting thither and rearing their young thereon, that their going out from the islands in search of food and regularly re-turning thereto, and all the facts and inoi-dents of their relation to the island give to the United States a property interest therein: that this property interest was claime and exercised by Rufsia during the whole period of its sovereignty over the land and waters of Alaska; that England recognized their property interests so far as recognition is implied by abstaining from all interfer-ence with it during the whole period of Russia's ownership of Alaska, and during the first mineteen years of the sovereignty of the United States. It is yet to be determined whether the lawless intrusion of Canadian vessels in 1886 and subsequent years has charged the law and equity of the case

with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient servant, JAMES G. BRAINE. A Point By the Post. LONDON, May S .-- The Post comme

thereto prevailing. I have the honor to be

everely upon the ansatisfactory aspect of the New Orleans dispute with reference to the relations of the federal government with foreign countries. We cannot suppose that Mr. Elaine deliberately intends to put forth documents of purely domestic significance as the basis of negotiations with Italy."

National Republican League

NEW YORK, May 8.— The protracted conference of the National Republican league, which has been in session for a week, closed yesterday. The appointment of a sub-executive committee was postponed until July 1, when a meeting was called of all members of the national committee of the loague and all the presidents of the state leagues. Mr. T. E. Byrnes, of Minnesota, has been appointed national organizer of the league. The league's national headof Secretary A. B. Humphrey,

A Tie Vote Settled By a Foot Race-Howle and Cheers at the Funny Result.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Indi, May 8 -- On Monday last occurred the city election at Waynetown, Montgomery county. William Simms and Frank Hollowell tied for the office of treasurer; each gentleman receiving 323 votes. To decide the question as to which one should hold the office a foot race was held between the men yesterday afternoom The race a 200-yard dash, and several thousand people were on the ground betting on the outcome. Simms seemed a sure winner until he tripped and fell within three yards of the goal. Hollowell fell over him, but crawling over the line won the race amid the howls and cheers of the assembled multitude. Hollowell was daly sworn in last evening.

Consul Ewing Explains. WANCOUVER, B. C., May S.-Consul Ewing has made a statement, to which he desired the fullest publicity given, as follows: "At no time have I ever refused to honor the toast to her majesty the queen, nor do I refuse to toast the sovereign of another nation to which I am accredited, but what I did. decline to do was to stand up and, by standing up, participate in the singing of any national anthem other than that of the United States. To do otherwise would be contrary to diplomatic usages, and besides, how would it look if I, as a republican and representative of a republican government, were to assist in singing 'Long to reign over us, happy and glorious, God save the queen?'

The President Takes a Boat Ride. SEATTLE, Wash., May 8.-The presidential party made a trip from Tagoma to Scattle by beat, being welcomed aboard the palatial steamer, the City of Seattle, at Tacoma, at 11 a. m. Elliott bay was covered with vessels and boats of every description. The reception by the Seattle committee aboard the steamer was without formality, save a few remarks by Mayor White, to which the president responded.

Not Interferring With Its Business. CHACAGO, May 8.- A little uneasiness apparent among the officials of some of the eastern roads on account of the complacent manner in which the Chicago & Alton takes its punishment. The management of the Alton still conlends that the boycott is not interfering with its business and the conservative policy of the road will not be departed from It is intimated that several of the eastern roads are quietly accepting its tickets. Certainly the Alton people are showing increased quarters have been established at No. 202 Fifth avenue, and will be in charge prowded condition of their trains but in the statements of their earnings.

Man the War Ships.