

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1891.

NUMBER 32.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

An accident by which four persons were killed and several injured occurred on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Gaithersburg, near Washington.

In connection with the suit of the state of Wisconsin against ex-State Treasurer Harshaw and McFettridge to recover interest received by them on public funds during their terms of office, Attorney-General O'Connor has brought suit against ex-Secretaries of State Richard Gunther, present consul-general to Mexico, for \$95,000, Henry Baetz for \$54,400 and Ferdinand Keuhne for \$50,000.

It is regarded as an assured fact that Secretary Foster will change the form of statement of the public debt of the United States on July 1. The secretary declares the present form of statement to be unsatisfactory.

It was found that five men were killed in the recent collision on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad near Washington.

MINISTER BLAIR has been summoned back to Washington.

WALTER S. MAXWELL, of California, has been appointed chief of the horticultural department of the world's fair.

The public debt statement showed a net decrease during the month of April of \$1,514,327.

THE EAST.

INVESTIGATION showed that the Ninth national bank of New York, had been defrauded of \$400,000 by J. T. Hill, the late president, who died a month or two ago.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS is authority for a statement that Mr. Blaine will not be a candidate for the republican nomination for the presidency.

FIRE from some unknown cause broke out in the basement of the Center block at Franklin, Pa. The local department was unable to cope with the flames and aid was sent from Oil City. The total loss was \$100,000.

OFFICIAL announcement is made of the dissolution of Kidder, Peabody & Co. The rearrangement leaves a house in New York independent of the one in Boston.

TWENTY-FOUR frame dwelling houses in the village of Leeds, N. Y., were burned recently. The heaviest loss is ex-Judge Hilton, of New York, owner of the greater part of the village.

HAMILTON WARD, of Allegheny county, N. Y., has been appointed by Gov. Hill to the supreme court bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Corlette.

DESTRUCTIVE fires are raging in the Blue mountains near Reading, Pa. Fire on the South mountain has covered an area of six miles long by two miles wide. The air is filled with dense smoke.

AN individual known as "Frenchy No. 1," under arrest, is thought to have murdered and mutilated the woman Carrie Brown, alias "Shakespeare," at New York. Jealousy was the motive.

FOREST fires in Atlantic county, N. J., were quite alarming and destructive. The timber destroyed was said to be worth \$100,000. Several villages were threatened.

The convention of the Episcopal church in the diocese of Massachusetts elected Rev. Phillip Brooks, of Trinity church, Boston, to the office of bishop to succeed the late Bishop Paddock. The vote was 92 to 53.

PROF. JOSEPH LEIDY, the expert on biological subjects, died in Philadelphia recently. His brother, the well known practitioner, also died about the same time.

The Rhode Island senate has indefinitely postponed the state world's fair exhibit bill.

The American Protective Tariff league had a banquet at Madison square garden, New York, on the night of the 29th. Cornelius N. Bliss presided.

On the Pemick road, opposite West Newton, Pa., an emigrant train carrying 100 Hungarians to the Frick plant collided with an engine and the foreigners were thrown into a panic, imagining they had been attacked by strikers. The Hungarians said they had been told the strike was over and all was settled.

The New York tax levy this year is but 1 1/2 mills, for support only of schools and canals, no levy for general purposes being necessary.

REPORTS from all parts of eastern Pennsylvania show that there were no strikes of any kind.

EARTHQUAKE shocks of greater or less severity and duration were reported from Cotococ, Keene, Concord, Manchester and other New Hampshire towns on the night of the 1st, in several instances giving buildings a severe shaking up.

GEN. VEZEY, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, says that Secretary Proctor will succeed Edmunds in the United States senate and that Gen. Alger will go into the cabinet as Proctor's successor.

The master builders and stonemasons of Boston have compromised on nine hours' work and extra pay for over time and holidays.

A CHAMBERMAID in the Rochester hotel, New York, was burned to death recently. The hotel loss was light.

THREE girls were burned to death recently in a fire which broke out in the fireworks factory of George Kramer, 1902 Union avenue, Morrisania, New York.

THE WEST.

RUMORS of a general strike May 1 of coal miners in Iowa seems to be sustained by statements made by W. H. Scott, president of the miners' association of Iowa.

The Chicago mining stock exchange was formally opened on the 28th. Besides some hundreds of Chicagoans present there were visiting brokers from San Francisco, Helena, Butte, St. Louis and other cities.

Six hundred coal miners in Washington, Ind., have struck because a mine foreman was not discharged at their request.

SIXTY molders of Springfield, O., have struck for higher wages.

THERE was a fire involving a loss of \$100,000 in the penitentiary at Stillwater, Minn., on the night of the 29th, commencing in the Thresher paint shop.

The Whiteley reaper works at Springfield, O., the largest reaper factory in existence and the factory next in size in the world to Krupp's gun works in Germany, has been appraised under the direction of a receiver and will be sold in thirty days. The works with the machinery cost over \$1,500,000.

The Yankton Sioux, of South Dakota, propose to donate part of their land to grazing of cattle. A council has appointed solicitors for the purpose.

The Illinois senate has passed a bill allowing women to vote at school elections.

The miners of Colorado did not go out May 1 for the eight hour day. Little interest has been taken in the matter.

HENRY BARROWS' large barns near Irvington, Ind., were destroyed by fire. Fifteen fine horses perished.

IYVES defeated Carter in a champion game of billiards at Chicago.

A FOUNTAIN and statue in memory of Henry Bergh, founder of the American society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, was unveiled in Milwaukee recently.

The sensation in Chicago on the 29th was the disappearance of B. P. Hutchinson ("Old Hutch"), the grain speculator, who was declared to be insolvent and demoted over his losses.

CHIEF TWO STRIKES denies that the Sioux are meditating hostilities.

UNDER instructions from Washington, the Guthrie land office will wind up all contests before June 30. Final proof has been allowed in the case of Townsend vs. the city of Edmond.

The wholesale price of beef in Chicago and other cities has advanced about 35% per cent within the past month. Talks with several meat dealers indicate that there will be no decrease in price prior to July 1 and before that time the tendency may possibly be toward a still larger increase.

The strike at the Michigan car shops in Detroit has ended in the submission of the men.

SELLS BROS.' circus was blown over at Tiffin, O. A lady had her skull fractured by a falling tent pole.

By the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive near Dayton, O., one man was fatally and two others badly hurt.

THE A. S. Whitney organ factory at Quincy, Ill., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$45,000.

THE forest fires in northern Michigan are estimated to have destroyed timber worth \$125,000.

In the territorial court Judge Seay has overruled the demurrer of the village of Frisco in the county seat matter, and the injunction was made final, which practically leaves the seat at El Reno, Ok.

THE epizootic is prevalent in portions of Ohio.

CHARLES S. KAGY, of Chicago, was burned to death in his factory by the explosion of a caldron of jappanning.

GREAT excitement was reported at Tablequah, I. T., because of the threatening attitude of Creek negroes determined on avenging a black man's death.

B. P. HUTCHINSON, the Chicago grain operator, was found wandering aimlessly around at Evansville, Ind.

THE SOUTH.

In a storm Matthew Bower's house, seven miles from Beda, Ky., was razed and two children probably fatally injured.

GEN. W. A. STRONG, the defaulting and absconding ex-secretary of state of Louisiana, has returned and surrendered. He had been living in Mexico and the constant dread of arrest caused him to return.

INGLESIDE, the country home of B. N. Baker, a Baltimore millionaire, was destroyed by fire the other night. Loss \$50,000.

The opera house at Troy, Ala., collapsed recently while a company of young people were rehearsing. Two young ladies were killed and two others seriously injured.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., had a \$250,000 fire on the 29th, commencing in the Campbell furniture factory.

In a quarrel over a fence near Pine Bluff, Ark., John J. Hooker shot John B. Desreux, a member of the noted Lucas family of St. Louis.

BIDS for the construction of a system of waterworks at Helena, Ark., will be opened May 29.

WILLIAM REEL, a correspondent at Waco, Tex., for a scandal paper at Kansas City, Mo., was recently given seventy lashes, stripped, tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail.

The Baltimore sugar refinery stock has been pooled and put in charge of a trust company for five years to keep it out of the sugar combine.

ONLY four of the 3,367 immigrants who arrived at Baltimore on the 30th will be returned to Europe.

GENERAL.

HONOLULU dispatches report that Minister Carter has resigned from the cabinet and that the people are clamoring for a republic. It is said that the life of the queen is in danger. No particulars were obtainable.

PRESIDENT POLK, of the Farmers' Alliance, has issued a proclamation to the order in which he sets forth the plan which the national executive board has adopted, and counsels the alliance to cease all bickerings and to get rid of disloyal members.

The emigration from Hamburg is greatly on the increase and there has arrived in London a large body of Lutherans driven from Russia by the revolt of religious persecution. Some of them will remain in England and others proceed to the United States.

A MAD bull which escaped from the butchers at St. Johns, N. B., tossed Josie Chase, Mary Barnes and Samuel Fowler. Fowler will probably die. The others were only slightly hurt. The bull kept the north end of the city in terror for two hours and at dark he took to the woods, pursued by citizens.

PRINCE BISMARCK was elected in the supplementary balloting in the Geste-munde district, polling about one-third more than Smallfield, the socialist.

QUEEN VICTORIA has returned to Windsor castle from her trip to southern France.

The Canadian parliament met on the 30th. The governor-general's address referred to pending questions with the United States, which were in progress of settlement.

A TRANSATLANTIC steamer was reported ashore at Kinsale, Ireland, on the 30th.

ADRIEN MARIE, the French painter, has died of yellow fever in Senegal.

The newspaper announcement is made that the armies of France on the frontier of Germany will be exercised in night military maneuvers on a formidable scale.

SEVEN crofters, who had recently come from Scotland, went out fishing at Victoria, B. C. While returning, one of the boats with three men was overturned and all drowned.

EMIN PASHA has started on the march to recover the ivory abandoned by him. The report of the stranding of a transatlantic steamer off Kinsale, Ireland, has been found to be erroneous.

GREEK Christians have been pillaging and otherwise mistreating Jews in the Ionian islands.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended April 30 numbered 256, compared with 247 the previous week and 211 the corresponding week of last year. Trade prospects were reported brighter.

May day in Europe was attended by conflicts in several places. There was a serious encounter at Rome. Among the fatally wounded was Cipriani, a radical deputy. There was a serious disorder at Lyons and also disturbances at other cities in France.

THE Paris salon opened with 700 pictures less than the usual number exhibited.

THE drivers, conductors and stablemen of the Steinyaw & Hunter's point street railroad in Long Island City went on strike recently.

FARMER D. A. LYON, of Lawn Ridge, Ill., drove his family carriage against a street car at Peoria, Ill. Mrs. Lyon was hurt fatally and Mr. Lyon, Miss Lyon and an aunt were seriously injured in the runaway which followed.

LYLE, a town of 1,500 inhabitants and fifty business houses, in Minnesota, was almost wholly destroyed by fire the other day. The loss was \$110,000, with two-thirds insurance.

A HORSE frightened by elephants in the Barnum show parade in Jersey City, N. J., killed Colgate Walker, aged 10, and badly injured two ladies.

THREE boilers exploded at the Keystone rolling mill, Pittsburgh, Pa. John Briggs and Joseph Yerks were so badly scalded that they will die. Both are married and leave families.

The engine house, workshop and adjoining buildings of the Greigsville Salt Mining Co., at Greigsville, N. Y., were totally demolished by an explosion of powder.

THERE has been further bloodshed in the coke region, two Hungarians being fatally shot at Leisenring by the sheriff's deputies. The work of eviction was proceeding vigorously.

MINERS at Brazil, Ind., have resolved to accede to the demands of the operators.

The Newfoundland coercion bill has passed committee in the British house of lords. Lord Salisbury said that the government was under serious international obligations to France, which had to be carried out.

A FIRE in the steel works at Breaker Island near Troy, N. Y., caused a loss of \$400,000. Several Wasinghouse engines were destroyed. Nearly 1,000 people were deprived of work.

DURING the month of April last there were issued from the pension office 31,972 certificates of all classes against 14,562 during the same month of last year.

CHARLES PRATT, vice-president of the Standard Oil Co., is dead. His wealth was estimated at \$15,000,000.

JUDGE JOHN B. WINSLOW, of Racine, Wis., has been appointed to the supreme court of the state by Gov. Peck.

At Pomeroy, O., the other night a party of ten young persons returning from a dance near Chester tried to cross a mill pond in a boat to save distance. The boat sank. Six persons escaped, but Miss Bertha McKain, Miss Lottie Redonour, Charles Frank and Smith McHale were drowned.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

High Court of Impeachment.

The court of impeachment met on the 27th with only 23 senators present. The proceedings were of little interest, arguments on the demurrer being continued.

The court of impeachment on the 28th decided to sustain the demurrer on articles 4, 5 and 6 and try only the charges contained in the remaining seven articles. The articles thrown out accuse the respondent, Judge Botkin, of drunkenness at a place outside of his judicial district and of purchasing liquors in joints running contrary to the law.

The taking of testimony was commenced in the court of impeachment on the 29th. By resolution it was decided to divide the appropriation equally between witnesses for the prosecution and defense and pay each pro rata, as the amount will be insufficient to pay in full. Several witnesses testified as to the size of drinks Judge Botkin had been in the habit of taking, but notwithstanding the size of his drinks none had ever seen him intoxicated.

The prosecution continued the taking of testimony before the court of impeachment on the 30th. Hoar, W. P. Hackney appeared as additional counsel for the respondent. All the testimony given was to the effect that Judge Botkin was a hard drinker and that "druggists" who sold him liquor were eager to get his custom. The register of deeds of Haskell county testified that the judge was also a hard sweeper.

The testimony in the impeachment trial on May 1 was principally of witnesses who had seen Judge Botkin drink and somewhat expert testimony as to how much liquor it required to besot the average judicial mind. The article charging the respondent with unjust and oppressive use of his official powers was testified to by H. F. Thompson, of the Springfield Republican.

Miscellaneous.

The other day John T. McFarland, an old citizen of Topeka, died suddenly while sitting in his chair.

Following is a complete list of officers chosen by the Woman's Relief corps at its late meeting at Hutchinson: Mrs. Junleiderman, of Wichita, president; Mrs. O. L. Moore, senior vice; Mrs. Straight, junior vice; Mrs. Lund, treasurer; Mrs. Julia Chase, chaplain; Lamor E. Meyers, of Wichita, secretary; Elizabeth Wharry, of Topeka, counsellor; Mrs. B. E. Pond, of Fort Scott, inspector.

Secretary Mohler received a letter from a banker in Russell county the other day stating that the wheat in that county was turning yellow and appeared to be dying. It was stated that a small, greenish insect, not yet matured, had been found in the wheat and was undoubtedly the cause of the blight. Senator Hays states on the authority of the sheriff of Rice county that some of the fields there were also turning yellow.

The bureau of promotion appointed by the world's fair convention to take charge of the Kansas world's fair fund, met recently at Topeka to effect a permanent organization and to frame an address to the people calling for public subscriptions. H. C. Speer, of Topeka, was made the permanent president; A. B. Montgomery, of Sherman county, vice-president; William Sims, of Topeka, secretary, and Samuel T. Howe, of Topeka, treasurer.

The eleven-year-old son of F. M. Davall, editor of the Norton Courier, during the absence of his parents the other day secured a revolver, and having, as he thought, extracted all the cartridges, proceeded to frighten the other children by snapping it at them. To assure them there was no danger he placed the muzzle against his forehead and pulled the trigger, when a bullet went crashing through his brain, he having failed to extract all the bullets.

The governor has pardoned Bernard Douglass, a boy who was sentenced to the penitentiary from Shawnee county October 12, 1889, for five years. He had pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the second degree. His crime was that of attempting to get a railroad ticket to go to Colorado to see his mother, whom he had not seen for eight years. He was only 16 years old, but said he was 19, and pleaded guilty to keep his friends from learning of his crime. He had been stolen from his mother when eight years old and has not seen her since.

The G. A. R. encampment at Hutchinson completed the election of officers by choosing A. R. Greene, of Leocompton, senior vice-commander; George K. Spencer, of Manhattan, junior vice; N. E. Harmon, of Wichita, chaplain, and D. Sidinger, of Hutchinson, medical director. The following delegates were chosen to the national encampment in Detroit: At large, W. B. Shoelkey; First district, A. M. Russell and J. A. Campbell; Second, George P. Washburn and J. P. Hines; Third, George W. McKee and C. C. Kincaid; Fourth, J. B. Johnson and W. A. Morgan; Fifth, D. S. Miller and D. C. Chipman; Sixth, D. S. Tilton and E. D. York; Seventh, Major J. R. Swigart, W. A. Ogden and B. B. Eggleston.

Gov. Humphrey has appointed the following delegates to represent Kansas at the commercial congress to be held at Denver May 19: George T. Anthony, Ottawa; Cyrus Leland, Troy; J. R. Burton, Abilene; B. P. Waggener, Atchison; Frank McGrath, Beloit; P. G. Noel, Topeka; A. G. Stacey, Topeka; P. G. Lowe, Leavenworth; James H. Reeder, Hays City; W. F. Ford, Pittsburg; W. C. Robinson, Winfield; R. M. Easley, Hutchinson; T. N. Sedgwick, Emporia; Samuel Carlin, Salina; D. N. Feitzer, Great Bend; J. D. McCleverty, Fort Scott; G. W. Hawk, Parsons; A. L. Sellig, Lawrence; L. E. Carter, Chanute; James L. Ritchie, Manhattan; P. A. Robbough, Wichita; L. P. King, Tarnhill; Willis K. Folks, Wellington; H. L. Millard, Sterling; J. W. Gregory, Garden City; J. D. Cruise, Kansas City; S. M. Veatch, Washington; J. U. Brown, Tribune; T. J. Palmer, Meade.

THE HUN WAR.

More Bloodshed in the Coke Regions.

TWO STRIKERS GET MORTAL WOUNDS

Evictions Going On Vigorously—Grave Apprehensions of Further Trouble at Leisenring—Carloads of New Foreigners to Supplant the Strikers.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 5.—Another outbreak occurred in the coke region. Superintendent Gray and Pit Boss Callaghan went to house No. 17 at Leisenring to release two workmen who had been imprisoned by strikers. They were set upon by a mob of strikers and stoned. When the sheriff's deputies came to their assistance the mob also attacked them.

Finally a shot was fired by the strikers, and Superintendent Gray then ordered the deputies to fire. Two of the strikers were shot. One is dead and the other is dying.

Sheriff McCormick returned at noon from Leisenring No. 3 works and reported that the body of John Mahan, the Slav, who was killed is yet lying in the field. His alleged slayer has been arrested.

The Slavs, in great numbers, had been drinking all afternoon and went to the carpenter shop where the company kept the men who had been at work and induced them to go to Hun row to drink beer. Not returning, Superintendent Gray and Pit Boss Callaghan went after them and found that the strikers had locked the men up in one of the company's houses. Gray and Callaghan finally released their men and started back to the carpenter shop. When half way back they were surrounded by a mob of Hungarians, who with clubs and stones began driving them back to the Hungarian row. A general fight followed, in which several shots were fired. One of the strikers was struck in the forehead, causing his death in a few moments.

There are grave apprehensions of further trouble at Leisenring and the force of deputies is largely increased. Deputy Coroner Stone arrived at Leisenring, impelled a jury and conducted the examination. After the hearing a verdict was rendered that Mahan came to his death from gunshot wounds fired by an unknown person. On information of Worthy Foreman McCoy, of the mine workers, Superintendent Gray, Mine Boss Callaghan and Yard Boss Agnew were arrested for murder and given a preliminary hearing before Squire Cotton, of Dunbar, who held the defendants for trial. In default of bail they were taken to jail. The testimony adduced placed the blame of the shooting on Gray.

Yesterday afternoon a band of men was met by the local strikers, some of whom had knives and other weapons. The strangers fled from the ground and walked back to Uniontown, where some of them took the first train north.

The work of evictions will now go on vigorously at Redstone, and the company will place guards at the plant and attempt to operate.

Five carloads of Italians, Huns and other new workmen arrived in different points in the coke region yesterday.

There was almost a riot at Bradford yesterday afternoon during the eviction of a Slav family. Stones were fired at the deputies in a lively manner. Deputy A. W. Stanton was struck by a flying missile, whereupon he drew a pistol and brandished it at the crowd. He was discharged from duty by Sheriff Skyles and was followed by all the deputies, striking for his reinstatement. Six or seven of them returned to work, but the balance refused to do so and left for home. The evictions will be continued to-day probably with the aid of the state militia.

At Leisenring the men are better armed than at any point in the region, and some have Winchester rifles. They have been drilling, too, for the past three weeks and are now fairly well instructed. These preparations look warlike, and further trouble in this neighborhood is feared.

Brought Down by a Trap Gun.

KALULA, Kan., May 5.—Considerable excitement was caused in this neighborhood over a peculiar shooting. James Anderson and a man named Mayhew have been running opposition drug stores. Mayhew has been missing liquor out of his cellar for the past two months and his suspicions were aroused, as Anderson never bought any and always seemed well supplied, so he constructed a trap in his cellar with double-barreled shot-gun attachment, which went off during the night. The following morning Anderson was found in bed nursing a wounded leg. Mayhew swore out a warrant for Anderson's arrest.

The Botkin Trial.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 5.—The attorney-general is making an effort to close for the prosecution, in the Botkin impeachment, to-night. He thinks the large number of witnesses here unnecessary. Should the board of managers accept the advice of the attorney-general, the defense will be able to close by Saturday and next week will see the end of the trial.

English Bricklayers Out.

LOXON, May 5.—In most of the great centers of England the bricklayers have gone on strike for higher wages.

KANSAS G. A. R.

The Annual Encampment at Hutchinson—Points From the Address of the Department Commander—New Commander Elected—The Sons of Veterans and Woman's Relief Corps.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., April 30.—The city is brilliantly and lavishly decorated with bunting in honor of the tenth annual encampment of the Kansas G. A. R., which met yesterday.

All the incoming morning trains were heavily crowded with delegates and visitors, and it is estimated that last night there were fully 4,000 strangers in the city. Gov. Humphrey and other state officials arrived yesterday morning, as did most of the old war horses who make a point of attending every gathering of the kind in the state.

At 2 o'clock Mayor Campbell made the address of welcome.

In his annual address Department Commander Ira F. Collins entered into an extended discussion of the condition of the order. He deplored the fact that so many discouragements should have met the work of the previous year, but despite it all the order had gained ground. The failure of Topeka and Ellsworth to comply with promises relative to permanent headquarters for reunions was dwelt upon at length and hope expressed that better things were in store. He admitted the failure of permanent reunion grounds and advocated changing places yearly, the expenses to be paid by adding \$1 to each railway ticket. Under the head, "The G. A. R. in Politics," Commander Collins said:

"This has given me considerable trouble and annoyance during my administration. Several posts wholly forgetting or willfully disregarding the rules and regulations in this regard have passed resolutions indorsing candidates for political offices. I have no doubt but the comrades generally acted thoughtlessly in the matter, but the effect on the order is the same. By allowing themselves to be led on by designing men who seek to use the order for personal and political gain, they place themselves in a false position and at the same time bring discredit upon the Grand Army. This is a matter vital to our future existence and well being as an order. Like the germ of some fatal disease if not kept down it will very soon cause the destruction of our institution.

"At a meeting of the council of administration held at Topeka on September 3 last, this subject being under consideration, the following resolution was offered by Comrade May and adopted:

"That the department commander refrain in a general order, posts which have unwisely attempted to prostitute the G. A. R. for political purposes, and further, that any post in this department in the future violating the principles of the G. A. R. by attempting to use this order for political purposes, the department commander shall take immediate steps to annul its charter."

The report of the adjutant-general showed 477 posts in good standing, with a membership of 13,315.

In the evening a campfire was held and speeches were made by Col. Buchner, Capt. Johnson, Chaplain Lozier and others.

The W. R. C. association held a meeting and had the largest attendance ever known.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Sons of Veterans was organized here yesterday, with Miss Jennie S. Taffe, of Kansas City, Kan., as president.

The forenoon of the second day of the state G. A. R. encampment was devoted to the consideration of the reports and address of Commander Collins. The part of the address relating to politics and criticizing the part that indorsed candidates for political office was disagreed with and that part eliminated from the records. The criticism on congress for not passing the service pension bill shared a like fate.

For department commander the candidates were Gen. McCarthy, of Topeka; R. A. Campbell, of Hutchinson; O. H. Coulter, of Topeka, and John T. Showalter, of Wellington. The contest gradually narrowed down to Campbell and McCarthy, and on the fifth ballot McCarthy was elected, receiving twenty-four more votes than Campbell.

The Women's Relief corps re-elected Mrs. Junkerman president over Mrs. Moore, of Abilene. The convention is the largest ever held in the state.

The Sons of Veterans re-elected C. D. Jones, of Norton, colonel; Clay E. Lumboccker, of Baldwin, lieutenant colonel; C. W. Bishop, of Great Bend, major. Oberlin camp received the premium of a large silk flag for the largest increase in membership and the Lyons camp a flag for the largest number of members present. In the evening a reception was tendered Leland J. Webb, commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans.

A Tragedy in Hungary.

PESTH, April 30.—A terrible tragedy in which a whole family lost their lives happened in this city. A man employed in the post office here was seized with a homicidal frenzy and fatally attacked all the members of his household, never ceasing his bloody work until he had murdered his wife, mother-in-law and three children. The man then started for the Danube and upon reaching the river threw himself into the water and put an end to his own existence.

Through the Chasm.

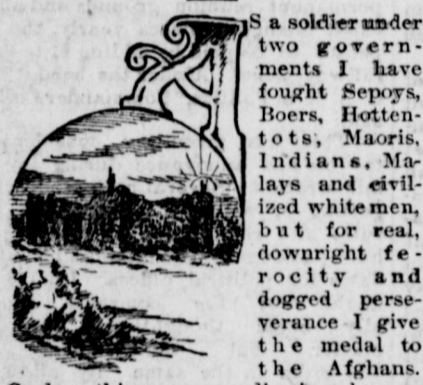
LEXINGTON, Ky., April 30.—A draw-bridge on the Cincinnati Southern road, three miles south of Junction City, was burned last night and subsequently a freight train fell into the chasm. Brake-man George Hanson was probably fatally injured.

THE SLANDERED DAY.

Wissacres shake their heads and say
That Friday's an unlucky day,
And superstition's creed has taught
Schemes then commenced will cometo naught,
While woe awaits the life of man
On this much-slandered day began:
Let's look and see
What says recorded history.

BESIEGED BY AFGHANS.

A Yankee's Strange But Successful Mode of Warfare.



Such a thing as cowardice is unknown among them. They are ready for a fight at a moment's notice, and they can stand the cold steel and grape and cannister longer than any white troops I was ever opposed to. They are fanatics to the last drop of blood, and when an enemy fully believes that death on the battle-field means eternal praise for his name and eternal rest for his soul, he becomes doubly dangerous.



post two days when the captain in command took fifty of the men for what he called a reconnaissance up one of the passes to the north of us, and at the same time sent twenty-five men on another fool's errand to the east. We had been put there simply and solely to prevent the enemy from coming down the pass right at our door, and entering the valley. What was murthering among the men as they were marching out, each carrying twenty-five rounds of ammunition, and they called "farewell" to the twenty-two of us left behind. Half an hour after they had passed out of sight we heard sharp firing to the north and east, and not a single man ever returned to us. They were ambushed in the defiles and

slaughtered, just as might have been expected. On this very same day the main army decided to advance. A courier was dispatched to notify an outpost, but he never reached us, either turning back through fear or having been picked off by some concealed rifleman. About five o'clock in the afternoon the natives appeared in large numbers, both above and below us, and then we knew what had happened; indeed, they taunted us with the annihilation of our comrades, and gave us the news that the main column had moved on and deserted us. An old sergeant, who had passed twenty-two years in the service, was in command of us, and as soon as he fully realized the disaster which had come about he called the men together and said: "We have no choice in this matter. A thousand men could not push their way down into the valley now, to try and overtake the column. We must remain and do what we can."

the gunners, and as the sergeant looked out and saw what had been done he grimly said: "Well, we shall have a few days less to live." While we were at breakfast the guns opened fire with solid shot. They were only forty rods away, and yet the gunnery was so poor that the first nine shots were thrown away. When they began to strike, however, we realized the damage they might inflict. The stones were but little harder than sandstone, and while too heavy to be hurled down, they flaked and crumbled under the impact. We manned the portholes and fired at the embrasures, and in this way we checked, though we could not silence, the fire. They got the guns trained on one particular spot, and before night came we knew that they could breach us in two days more. As darkness closed in their fire was suspended. They could see the progress they had made, and there was no need of hurry.



It stood up in hand to make good use of the few hours left to us. The Afghans were elated and excited and showed no disposition to attack that evening, but we knew the morrow would open a siege which might last until there was no longer a man to defend the fort. As there were five days' rations for one hundred men, the twenty-two of us had close upon a month's provisions. As for water, there was a spring bubbling up within the fort, and all the preparations we could make consisted in strengthening the position. During the night we built a bomb proof, hauled in a large supply of fire wood, and not one of us got a wink of sleep. Day had scarcely broken when we found ourselves surrounded by at least a thousand natives. The first more on their part was to demand a surrender. This was promptly refused, and musketry fire was then opened on the fort. We made no return, but avoided the portholes as much as possible, cooked breakfast, and most of the men slept until noon.

A MAN OF ENERGY.
Brief Sketch of the Career of George L. Shoup.
A Pennsylvanian Who Made Life in Idaho a Success—His War Record One of Which He May Well Be Proud—Governor and Senator.



George L. Shoup, who has recently been chosen by the Legislature of the new State of Idaho to serve in the United States Senate, was born in Kitzaning, Armstrong County, June 18, 1836. At the age of fifteen years he moved with his father's family to Illinois, and settled upon a farm near Galesburg. Here he engaged in stock-raising with his father until the fall of 1855, when the marvelous tales that came from the gold fields of Pike's Peak lured him to the mineral region of Colorado. At the opening of the war he disposed of his personal property and enlisted in Captain Backus' Company of Independent Scouts of Colorado Volunteers.

A Reasonable Explanation.
A man without an overcoat who was trying to warm his back against the post office building was asked if he had managed to pass the winter without other protection than his thin and seedy under coat.
"Certainly," was the prompt reply.
"But you must have been cold at times."
"Yes, sir, at all times."
"But you regard an overcoat as a luxury?"
"Oh, no, I could easily have purchased one last fall, but my pride prevented."
"How?"
"Why, I did not want to be seen going into a pawnshop in the spring to spend it. A man in this town who hasn't got influential friends can't be too careful of his reputation."—N. Y. Sun.

Makes the Weak Strong
Hood's Sarsaparilla
"German Syrup"
For Throat and Lungs
BILE BEANS
STAND ALONE
AS BILE MOVERS.
PRICKLY ASH BITTERS
TUTT'S PILLS

PATTY MAKING PIES.

Ah me! what recollections swarm
Along the path of life!
What dear remembrances attach
To sweetheart and to wife!
The stream of Time, that wanders on
With its resistless flow,
From Memory can ne'er efface
Some scenes of long ago.

Methinks I'm gazing once again
Into a kitchen old;
The claspboard roof's as dear to me
As though I were one of gold.
No furniture of modern shape
Rewards my eager eyes;
And there before the table stands
Fair Patty, making pies.

How lovely is her gingham gown!
How soft her chestnut hair!
How rosy her shapely arms,
Into the elbows bare!
There's grace in every move she makes,
There's laughter in her eyes;
And merrily in the way
She kneads the dough for pies.

The queen whose beauty rules a land
Is not more fair to see;
There may be worth in royal blood,
But there is none in mine;
My matchless queen of other days
(How rapidly time flies!)
Is she who won my boyish heart
The while she made the pies.

The grandest picture I can call
Back from the vanished past—
The fairest scene my memory holds,
I know 't will always last!
Is that old kitchen which to-day
In utter ruin lies,
And Patty at the kneading-board
Engaged in making pies.

She makes them yet, though years three
Have shed their joys for me,
And side by side, two lovers still,
We sail life's sunlit sea;
And merry little children come
With laughter in their eyes,
And sit around our board and praise
Their grandma's "Patty" pies.

—T. C. Harbaugh, in Good Housekeeping.

LITTLE PRINCE DUSTY.

By Kirk Munroe.

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CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

"Oh! mamma!" he cried. "My own mamma! Why don't you come for me and take me away from this dreadful place? I can't stay here any longer! Indeed I can't, mamma! Oh! come for me; do come! Please, mamma, come for me, and take me to where you are!"

For nearly an hour the forlorn child cried for the dear ones who had left him; then his sobs gradually died away, and, utterly exhausted, he fell into a troubled sleep.

In the meantime little Cynthia, who only found her dear kiddy after a long search, met her father coming home from his work, and when he inquired what was the matter with his daughter and who had made her cry, she told him the truth of all that had happened, so far as she knew it. Mr. Dustin had begun to suspect that Arthur was ill-treated by his cousins, and as he listened to Cynthia's story his face grew very stern, and he said: "This matter must be looked into."

When they reached the house and he was told that Arthur had been severely punished for trying to kill Cynthia's kitten and for fighting with Dick who had rescued it, and that Uncle Phin had beaten Dick, Mr. Dustin's anger could not be restrained. He said:

"Wife, I am afraid you have made a terrible mistake and punished an innocent child for performing a noble act. If what Cynthia tells me is true, and I believe it is, Master Dick is the boy who tormented his little sister and would have killed her pet. Master Dick is the coward who thrashed a little fellow three years younger than himself for bravely rescuing the victim of his cruelty. Master Dick is the one who told a lie to hide his own wickedness and cause his cousin to receive the punishment he himself deserved. And Master Dick is the boy who is aching for the whipping that I shall give him before he is many minutes older."

"In regard to my dead brother's child, I want it understood that so long as he remains under my roof he is never again



AND IT WAS BACK TOWARD HIS OLD VIRGINIA HOME.

to be punished for any fault, real or fancied; and if anybody has any complaints to make against him, they must make them to me. As for Uncle Phin, if it is true that he beat one of my children, he must leave this place and look for a home elsewhere, which I shall tell him to-morrow."

Every word of this was heard by the old negro, who was sitting on a bench in the little vine-covered porch, close under an open window of the room in which Mr. Dustin stood. The old man, who had not known of the cruel punishment inflicted upon Arthur to come out and bring him his supper, as the boy had done every evening since they came there to live.

Now he said to himself: "Dat's all right, Marse Dustin. I did beat yo' boy, an' I do it agin if heem tetch my honey lamb; but you shan't nebbber hab de chance to tu'n ole Phin Dale from yo' house. No, sah; he done go of his own self, befo' ebber he 'lowen' you to do sich a ting. An' when he go he is'n gwine erlone. No, sah."

Just then little Cynthia came out with his supper and said that Arthur was asleep. The old man ate his frugal meal in silence, but a train of thoughts were passing through his head much more rapidly than usual. They were all traveling in the same direction, and it was back toward his old Virginia home.

CHAPTER III.
TWO MIDNIGHT AWAKENINGS.

After finishing his supper on the memorable evening of Arthur's cruel punishment, Mr. John Dustin stepped softly into the wood-shed which in that overcrowded little house had seemed to be the only place that could be given up for an extra sleeping-room. He closed the door behind him, and by the light of a candle that he carried gazed long and earnestly at the tear-stained face of the child who lay on a rude cot. It was



AND SOFTLY PLACED THEM ON A CHAIR.

hot and flushed, and the little fellow tossed and moaned as though visited by unhappy dreams. Once he called out: "Don't let them whip me, mamma! I haven't been naughty. Indeed I have not!"

At this the man, as though fearful of awakening the sleeper, hastily retired from the place, and there was a suspicious moisture in his eyes as he re-entered the other room.

Here he said: "Wife, I believe we have treated that little chap very unjustly. My brother Richard was the most truthful and honorable boy and man I ever knew, and I am inclined to think the son takes after his father. Hereafter I shall try and make his life pleasanter and happier and in this I want you to help me."

Mrs. Dustin made no answer to this, for her heart was hardened against the orphan lad, and she really believed him to be the sly, bad boy that Dick strove to make him appear. "I will watch him more closely than ever and show him up in his true light yet," she thought, as she bent her head over her sewing so that her husband could not see her face. "He shan't stand in the way of my children, and I'll believe my own Dick's word before his every time," was her mental resolve.

Knowing nothing of his wife's thoughts, Mr. Dustin was already taking steps to insure Arthur's greater comfort. He went to the pantry and brought from it a bowl of milk, a loaf of new bread, and a plate of ginger cookies made that day. With these he again entered Arthur's sleeping-room and softly placed them on a chair, where, by the light of the moon that was just rising, the boy would see them whenever he should awake. Once while he was thus engaged Mrs. Dustin opened her mouth to remonstrate against such a lavish provision of food for a mere child, but a glance at her husband's determined face caused her to change her mind and she wisely remained silent.

There had been another and more appreciative witness of Mr. Dustin's thoughtful act. It was Uncle Phin, who, kneeling outside the shed and gazing through an open chink in its rough wall, was waiting patiently for the family to retire that he might have a private and undetected conversation with his "ill marse."

As Mr. Dustin again left the shed the old man said softly to himself:

"De good Lawd bress you fer what you is jes done, Marse Dustin. You is got some ob pore Marse Richard's goodness into you after all. If it weren't fer de ole Miss an' dem wicked chillun me an' ill marse would try an' stick it out awhile longer. But it can't be did. No, sah, it can't be did!" Here the old man shook his white head sorrowfully. "Dem young limbs is too powerful wicked, an' ole Miss she back 'em up. Fer a fac ole Phin got ter take lam away from heah, an' may be de good Lawd lead us to de green field's ob de still waters, where we kin lie down in peacefulness."

An hour later, when the lights of the house were extinguished, and all was still with the silence of sleep, Uncle Phin cautiously opened the shed door, and, tiptoeing heavily to where Arthur lay, rested his horny hand gently on the boy's white forehead.

The child opened his eyes and smiled as by the moonlight, now flooding the place, he saw who was bending over him.

"Sh-h-h, honey," whispered Uncle Phin, with warning finger uplifted. "Git up quiet like a fiel' mouse an' come erlong wif me. Sh-h-h."

Then the old man and the child stole softly away, the former not forgetting to carry with him the supply of food provided by Mr. Dustin. As quietly as two shadows they moved across the open space between the house and the barn.

Not until they were safe in his particular corner of the hay-mow did Uncle Phin venture to speak aloud. Here he drew a long breath of satisfaction, for in this place they could talk freely and without danger of being overheard.

First he made Arthur drink all that he could from the bowl of milk and eat heartily of the bread and cakes that Mr. Dustin had left for him. After eating the food, of which he stood so greatly in need, and which the old man assured him had been left by one "ob de good Lawd's own rabens," Arthur said: "Oh! Uncle Phin, I've tried as hard as I can to be good, and make them all love me here; but they won't do it. No

matter what I do it seems to be the wrong thing, and I only get punished for it. I am getting almost afraid to try and do right any more, and if we stay here much longer I'm pretty sure I shall grow to be a bad boy such as my own dear mamma and papa wouldn't love. Now, don't you thing we might run away and live somewhere else, where it would be more easy to be good than it is here? Do you think it would be very wrong if we did? I'm sure Aunt Nancy would be glad to have us go, and perhaps Uncle John would, too."

"Why, honeybug!" cried the old man, delightedly. "Dat ar is prectactly what yo' old Uncle Phin's been projectin' to hisse', only you mustn't call it runnin' away. Like you was a pore nigger, a Dale don't nebbber run away. He only changes de spere ob his libbin', when he gets tired ob one place, an' takes up wif anudder same like we's a gwine ter. I've been considerin' fer a long while back dat dese yere Dustin's, who isn't much better'n pore white trash no how, wasn't de bestest company fer a thorbred Dale like you is."

"Hush, Uncle Phin! You must not speak so of my uncle's family. He was my dear papa's own brother, and they are the only relatives I have got in the world," said Arthur.

"No, dey isn't, honey. Dey isn't de onliest ones what you got in de worl'. You is got a granpaw livin' yet. A monsrus fine gen'l'man he is, an' he's place one of de fines' in all Ferrigny, if I does say it. He's quality, he is, an' Dale Court is yo' own properest home."

"But I have never seen my grandpapa Dale, and he doesn't know me, and I don't believe he wants to," replied Arthur, adding, sadly: "There doesn't seem to be anybody in the whole world that wants to know me, except you and Brace Barlow and Cynthia. Besides, Dale Court is a long way off, and it would take a great deal of money to get there, and we haven't got any at all, and I don't believe even you could find the way to it if we should try and go there."

"Didn't I aster lib dere, honey, and didn't I come from dere? What fo' you spee I couldn't go wif I come from dere?"

"But coming from a place and going back to it are very different things," replied Arthur, wisely.

"So dey is, honey, ob cose dey is," agreed Uncle Phin, who was not yet ready to disclose his plans.

"But we will go away somewhere and live together, won't we?" pleaded Arthur. "I don't suppose we could take my 'dear giant' and Cynthia with us; but if we only could wouldn't we be happy?"

"Of cose we's a gwine lead dis ar place," replied the old man; "you jes' trus' yo' Uncle Phin an' he fine a way to trable an' a place fer to go."

Then he told the boy that he should go away before daylight, and might remain several days making preparations for their journey. He would not say where he was going, because he wanted Arthur to be able to say honestly that he did not know, if he were asked. He instructed the boy to collect all his little belongings, including his scanty wardrobe, and have them ready for a start at a moment's notice. "It'll be in de night-time, honey, in de middle of de night; an' ole Phin'll creep in an' wake you, same like he did erwhile ago. So don't you be afeared when you wakes up sudden an' fin's him stan'in' alongside ob you."

"No, I won't be afraid, and I'll be ready whenever you come for me," replied the little fellow; "but don't stay long away, because I shall be so lonely without you."

Uncle Phin promised that he would not be a single moment longer than was necessary to make preparations, and Arthur was about to go back to the house, when a sudden thought flashed into his mind, and he exclaimed: "Oh! my book, my precious book that the beautiful lady gave me. I can't leave



I WANT YOU TO GET OUT OF THIS KITCHEN.

it behind, and I'm afraid Aunt Nancy won't let me have it."

Then, in answer to Uncle Phin's inquiries, he had to tell him the whole story of his adventures as a Prince, which he had not heretofore found an opportunity of relating, and in which the old man was greatly interested. He was particularly pleased with the title bestowed upon his "ill marse" by the beautiful lady, and said: "You is a shuah 'nough Prince, honey, if dere ebber was one in dis worl', only you won't always be Prince Dusty. Some day you'll be a Prince somefin else. But you mus' hab yo' book, in cose you mus', and we'll make out to git 'ol' of it somehow or nudder."

Comforted by this assurance, and filled with the new hopes raised by their prolonged conversation, Arthur flung his arms about the old man's neck and kissed him good-night and good-bye; then slipping from the hay-mow he sped back to the house, carrying the empty dishes from which Uncle Phin had taken the remnants of food for his own use.

The next morning Mrs. Dustin was greatly surprised on coming down-stairs to find that no fire had been made in the kitchen stove, and that the water buckets, standing on a shelf over the sink, were empty. Nothing of this kind had happened since Arthur and Uncle Phin came there to live, nearly two months before; for to light the fire and bring

fresh water into the house were among the very first of Uncle Phin's morning duties. Arthur had meant to get up very early this morning, and to do these things with a vague hope that the old negro's absence might not be noticed; but he was so thoroughly exhausted by the events of the preceding day and night, that he overslept and only awoke with a start as his Aunt Nancy entered the kitchen.

Now, wide-awake, the boy lay trembling in bed and wondered what would happen. He heard his aunt go out to the barn and call: "Phin! Uncle Phin!" but there was no answer, though the call was repeated several times. Then she came back, muttering something about "lazy and worthless old niggers," and Arthur heard her making the fire. Still anxious to take Uncle Phin's place as far as possible, he jumped up, and, hastily slipping on his ragged clothes, picked up an armful of wood that he carried into the kitchen.

His aunt looked at him sharply. "Where is Phin?" she demanded.

"I do not know," answered the boy.

"Humph! I might have expected you would say that," she replied. "How did you know I wanted any wood, then?"

"I heard you calling Uncle Phin, and thought perhaps that was what you wanted him for," was the reply.

"Well, then, if you know so well what I want, perhaps you know that I want you to get out of this kitchen and keep out of the way while I am getting breakfast," said Mrs. Dustin, angrily.

It is always those whom we have injured the most that we dislike the most; and with the recollection of her cruelty toward this gentle child fresh in her mind, the mere sight of him filled her with anger.

So the little fellow wandered out to the barn and felt very lonely as he climbed up on the hay-mow to make sure that his dearest earthly friend had indeed gone. He sat down to wonder where Uncle Phin was, and how long it would be before he would come to take him away from that unhappy place. He wished that he might stay right where he was, and not be compelled to see any of the family again, and was feeling very wretched and forlorn generally.

All at once he heard Cynthia's sweet, childish voice calling the chickens around her on the barn floor, where she fed them every morning. Here was somebody for whom he cared, and the thought that he was so soon to leave her, probably forever, filled him with a pang of mingled pain and love.

He slid down from the hay-mow to where his little cousin stood, and as she threw her arms about his neck and kissed him and told him how much she loved him and how sorry she was for him, he began to realize how hard it would be to part from her, and to wonder if after all he ought to run away with Uncle Phin.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BEASTS OF THE SEA.

No Contact Between the Intelligence of Men and Fishes.

Think how untamable are the beasts of the sea. Some gentlescholars may fancy that they are recognized by the carp in a college pond, while they are only observing an appetite for sure and periodical round-bait. Or a man like that unique naturalist, Thoreau, may be able to dip his hand into the water and lift a submissive fish. But none has ever been tamed or used for any purpose beyond ministering helplessly or reluctantly to the needs of man. Some are eaten, others squeezed or cut up for oil. Some yield bones or pearls, others provide a serviceable skin, but none have been pressed while living into the service of man. We capture and train elephants; how convenient it would be if we could save coal and sails by yoking whales to ships and guiding them from port to port! We might keep a steady and well-broken animal stabled and fed in a dock till the cargo had been stored, and we were ready to drive him about the ocean again at the rate of thirty miles an hour. But the elephants of the ocean know no harness, and have hitherto declined taking any part in promoting the convenience of commerce and civilization. The porpoise plays around the ship, and flying-fish show notable adaptability to air as well as water, but the swimming creature has yet to be found which will lend itself to the convenience of the sailor. There has been discovered no point of contact between the intelligence of men and fishes. We join issue with the horse and dog, we plough with oxen and ride upon the ass, and yet, though man's ingenuity is ever being exercised in devising modes of transit over the sea, its inhabitants, who best know its ways and traverse it with native facility, help us only when they are eaten, cooked, skinned, or cut up.—Cornhill Magazine.

He Ought to Know.

The two men had met by accident in the smoking-car, struck up an acquaintance, and were discussing the topics of the day.

"Just so long as we send men to our legislative bodies," observed the one with the iron-gray whiskers, "who are corrupt, ignorant and dishonest, just so long will the agricultural and all the other interests of the country suffer at their hands. It is becoming a disgrace to a man now to elect him to that kind of office."

"That's the talk!" exclaimed the passenger with the slouch hat, heartily. "I'm a member of the Legislature myself, but you're right."—Chicago Tribune.

A Misunderstanding.

"Are you No. 23?" called the janitor through the speaking tube in answer to the jingling bell.

"No; I'm suite 16," was the persimmon reply.

"Sweet sixteen!" muttered the janitor to himself. "May I lose my position if that vinegar-faced old school-teacher is a day under thirty-nine."—Somerville Journal.

The Kind of a Net.

Fred—So Charlie is engaged at last!

Frank—Yes; he has been caught in the matrimonial net.

Fred—I thought it was a branetto.—Drake's Magazine.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MARKER AND FURROWER.

A Farm Implement Which is Highly Praised by Its Designer.

Among the improved farm implements in use by a progressive young farmer of this vicinity is a combined marker and furrower of his own design, which he claims to be better adapted to his use than anything he had tried before. The runners are cut from three-inch material, three and one-half feet long, and ten inches wide. These are placed at the proper distance apart and firmly held in position by cross-pieces, in front and behind; each end being notched into the runner and fastened down with two coach screws, four-inches long and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. Over these cross-pieces, another piece is bolted and allowed to extend six inches forward and a foot or more backward. A "V-shaped" piece of iron fastened upon this receives one end of the gauge, which is firmly braced by a three-eighths-inch rod connecting with a ring bolt at the forward extremity of the center-piece, thus admitting of motion from side to side only in a perpendicular plane. This does away with all cords attached to the harness, and variation from unequal pulling of the team is avoided.

Into the center-piece and rear cross-piece stout legs of some elastic timber

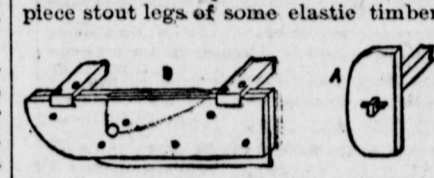


FIG. 1.—COMBINED MARKER AND FURROWER.

are inserted which support a seat at a proper height. The front corners of this seat are rounded and the center of the front end cut slightly hollow. It is placed just far enough forward to allow this hollow part to rest solidly against the gauge when in a perpendicular position, as in the engraving, holding it securely while turning or in driving to and from the field. To prevent wear a piece of strap iron is tacked across the front end of the seat, and another on the gauge where it strikes the seat. The elasticity of the legs allows the gauge to pass the slight swell on either side. The driver can operate this without leaving his place, as would be necessary with other forms, and when raised both hands are free to use the lines.

Of course, the distance from the center of the machine to the center of the gauge marker must be exactly twice that between the centers of the runners. The gauge marker is made comparatively light, 14 or 15 inches high, and but 9 or 10 inches long, the object of making it so high being to carry the pole above the runner. This is rather a disadvantage, for it is much more liable to break by catching on

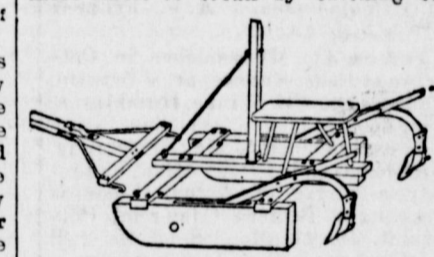


FIG. 2.—SECTION OF MARKER.

stones and roots than if it were lower and shaped differently (Fig. 2, A). Another improvement of doubtful general utility, but especially suited to his case, was made by my neighbor, whose farm is rather hilly. He found that his marker would slide downhill despite every effort to keep it on the proper line, and to remedy this he made his runners of two 1/2-inch pieces bolted together, with a piece of a cross-cut saw blade at the bottom of each, extending nearly the entire length of the runner and two inches below it, as shown in Fig. 2 (B). It proved a success with him, but turning is rendered much more difficult, and where not absolutely necessary it is thought best to omit this feature.

To make a furrower of this machine, cut out a deep but very narrow mortise in each runner (see dotted lines in Fig. 2, B). These are made to receive the forward ends of wrought-iron beams, carrying a large cultivator shovel a short distance behind each runner. Handles are attached to these beams, and when turning or driving to and fro, the beams are thrown forward until they rest against the front edge of the mortise, in a nearly upright position. The beams should be placed as low as possible, that they may not interfere with the gauge while in use. A two-inch hole cut through just below the mortise allows the escape of any dirt that may fall into it. While just this form of implement may not be needed on many farms, there are good points about it which may be made of practical use by nearly every farmer.—S. P. Shull, in Rural New Yorker.

THE POULTRY YARD.

DUCKS are enormous eaters and sometimes it is difficult to determine when they have had enough.

WITH goslings it is important to give abundant nourishment from the start in order to secure a good growth.

IT is only in exceptional cases that it can be made profitable to keep poultry confined on the farm. Give them a free range.

AFTER the first two or three days it is important that young poultry should be provided with a good variety of food in order to maintain a healthy growth.

TWENTY eggs is a good average for geese; they are not nearly so prolific layers as ducks, and unless they begin laying very early will lay only one clutch.

IF your chickens are well fed so as to make a rapid growth they ought to be ready to market when they are six weeks, and at latest when they are two months old.

THE large breeds are much the best for capons, and the operation should be performed when the cockerels are two or three months old, although it is possible to use older fowls.

GROWING SWEET POTATOES.

Methods of Cultivation Practiced by a Nebraska Farmer.

We select a tolerably sandy soil for sweet potatoes. Some prefer not to plow the land before ridging, claiming that the potatoes are shorter and better formed, but we plow the land in April and about May 20 we throw up ridges by turning the furrows together with an ordinary plow. Now any time after a rain or during a cool spell we set our plants first raking the top off the ridge to remove the clods. We set plants about twelve to eighteen inches apart in the row or using a dibble, putting them down a little deeper than they grew in the hot bed. In a few days we lightly rake the top of the ridge to break the crust.

When the weeds begin to show we use the hoe on the ridges and a cultivator in the middle. Should the vines take root we run a hoe handle under them and throw them over on to the opposite side of the row. Now is the time to get away with any weeds as the vines are not in the way. In a day or two the sun will have dried up the little roots on the vines. Then turn from the other side. We begin digging about September 1. Should the frost strike the vines, they should be cut off just at the top of the ground as if left on the potatoes are injured. We use the ordinary spading fork for digging. We find it best as the potatoes are not so badly bruised as when plowed out and sweet potatoes cannot be handled too carefully as they rot very easily. It is best to market as soon as due; unless the best of facilities are at hand for keeping. The seed may be had of any reliable seedman. It is much cheaper to buy plants than to grow them unless wanted in large quantities.—J. F. Hepperley, in Western Rural.

LIME FOR POULTRY.

When It Is Not Provided Leg Weakness Is Sure to Appear.

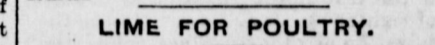
Complaints of leg-weakness of fowls, especially under ordinary farm management, have been unusually frequent last winter, probably on account of close confinement due to excess of snow. Among others is one of loss of turkeys of late broods. I never had a case in my flock except among laying hens, when the supply of shell food was deficient and the eggs were not properly shelled. I then supposed the failure of the legs to be a secondary effect, due to the efforts of the fowl to eject the defective egg. In such a case I turned her on her back and injected a quantity of oil or soft grease to lubricate the egg-duct. I then gave liberal supply of shell food. Full recovery generally occurred in a day or two. I have known cases of less rapid recovery but never of actual failure.

I suspect (I am hardly able as yet to say I believe, that the failure of the legs may in some of the cases reported be the direct effect of lack of lime in the food. The growing food fed principally upon grain requires a supply of carbonate of lime from which to build up its bony structure, just as the hen requires it to make egg shells. It is possible that the effort to properly shell the egg from insufficient material may divert the usual supply of lime to that use, to the detriment of the bones to such an extent that the legs are no longer able to perform their function. Of one thing I am certain—that large, strong, healthy fowls cannot be produced without abundant supply of bone-producing food, and if the soil does not furnish it other provision must be made. The bones are subject to constant waste, like other parts of the body, and that waste must be made up or they fail.—O. S. Bliss, in N. Y. Tribune.

COOP FOR CHICKENS.

Said to Be a Perfect Protection from Poultry Pests.

Our illustration, drawing of which was furnished by Burdett Hassett, of Iowa, shows a practical chicken coop, such as every energetic poultry raiser might well possess. Of it he says: "I have been using one for some time, and it seems almost perfect. It is dry, warm, well ventilated, and a perfect protection against poultry enemies—a wire window; b is a door in further end, fastened at the top with a button. The front door, c, is hinged at the top and supported by swinging brace d, which



COOP FOR CHICKS.

when hooked to different nails in the end, holds the door at any desired incline, to protect from sun and rain; or closing entire to exclude rats, weasels and other depredators. The coop is easily cleaned through the end door, by using a hoe or shovel." Better make one.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Bran as a Dairy Food.

An Iowa correspondent says he has experimented with feeding bran, and fails to discover that it has any real value in it. He wants us to explain "if you can" what virtue there is in wheat bran! Well, that takes some of our breath, and with what we have left we inquire if all those who are paying from \$16 to \$24 per ton for it are deluded mortals, and throwing their money away? Chemistry says there is 11.72 per cent. of albuminoids; 44.66 of carbohydrates, and 2.58 per cent. fat in wheat bran; and that it is worth \$1.02 per 100 pounds to feed when oatmeal is worth \$1.19 per 100 pounds. If our friend does not believe this, and really wants to know, let him try feeding two pigs of equal weights and same litter, the two feeds, and see how he comes out at the end of three months. If he really wants to "down" the chemist, and prove vain the general opinion of good feeders, that is a good way for him to make a demonstration.—Iowa Dairyman.

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

Will the Pullman palace car supersede the log cabin as a design on the Republican gonfalon in 1893?—*Kansas City Star.*

General Lew Wallace author of "Ben Hur," says rheumatism can be cured in one night without fail by a poultice of mustard and garlic applied to the feet. The remedy is so simple and inexpensive that few people will be willing to try it.

The New York Alliance and the Texas Alliance have both declared their opposition to a third party. It begins to look as if there were breakers ahead for the Vincent-Rice convention to be held in Cincinnati this month.—*Kansas City Star.*

It is stated that the French government in view of the prospect of famine prices for bread, favors a temporary reduction of the import duty on grains. This is a confession that tariff is a tax, and that it is paid by the consumer.—*Kansas City Star.*

The Cleveland Press hits a nail on the head when it desires to know if free sugar is such a good thing, which not have some other free things? This is an interesting question for Republican papers—notably the *Globe-Democrat*—which are in an excess of enthusiasm over the great Republican blessing, free sugar.—*K. C. Star.*

The *Salina Evening News*, one of the ablest edited and most influential papers in the state, has been converted to the true faith. Inspired by a sense of righteousness and desire to see the salvation of others, it beseeches the other Republican organs to "Get in the Line." It says: "We are convinced that the country must look to the tried principles of Democracy to bring it out of political chaos."—*Newton Journal.*

The delightful system of free trade has produced such a crop of paupers in England that the government has taken steps to keep out those of the immigrant variety.—*Newton Journal.*

The delightful system of high tariff for protection only has produced such a crop of paupers in the United States that the government has taken steps to keep out those of the immigrant variety.—*Newton Journal.*

Protection simply means helping at the expense of somebody. If we pass around the hat and collect tolls from each of you and turn it over to a man I venture to say that he will claim it the best system ever introduced. This has been going on in the West. The West has been the congregation and the East has been reaping the benefit. The West has got its eyes open. Is it going to have the courage to act for its own interest? We simply say to the East: Take your hands out of our pockets and keep them out.—*Congressman Bryan of Nebraska.*

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 \$500.00 for expenses is offered to whoever constructs 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 Teasets, Sewing Machines, and many other 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 the largest list. Everyone sending a list of not less than 20 words will receive a prize. As the winner of the first prize may care to make the extensive trip offered the option of \$1,000.00 is given. Send seven 2c. stamps for Complete Rules, Premium, Catalogue and a sample copy of the beautifully illustrated paper, "The Home Fascinator." The contest is open to any person in the United 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.

PROBATE COURT PROCEEDINGS.
 The following business was transacted in the Probate Court during the month of April, A. D. 1891:
 A. J. Crocker was appointed as guardian of E. Crocker's minor heirs, in place of James Mitchell, resigned.
 The will of Adam Gottlieb was admitted to probate, and the executors appointed by said will gave bond, and were qualified. Appraisers were appointed. Executors are J. W. McWilliams, J. M. Warren and J. G. Atkinson.
 There were four marriage licenses issued.
 G. W. KILGORE, Probate Judge.

WORTH TRYING FOR!

It is not yet too late to take a hand in the great "Dominion Illustrated" Prize Competition, and try one of the hundred prizes which will be distributed among the subscribers to that splendid journal. The first prize is \$750 in Gold, and the list includes a Hensman Piano, Bell, Karn and Cornwall Organs, Gold Watches, etc., the lowest prize being valued at \$5. On receipt of 12 cents in stamps, the publishers, The Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal, will send to any address a sample copy of the journal and full particulars.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

The following persons received certificates at the teachers' examination, held at Cottonwood Falls, April 25th, 1891: Second Grade—C. E. Hoskins, average, 91.7-12; T. G. Allen, 90.1; Hattie M. Gillman, 86.2-3; C. S. Wilson, 91.2-3; Jessie Houghton, 85.4-5; W. C. Austin, 80.3-10. Third Grade—Daniel Wilton, 93.
 Theo. B. Moore, Co. Supt.

HE WORKED HARD.
 Old gentleman—"Aren't you sorry 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 \$2,000 in one year. I have one of Chapman & Co.'s Fountains, made at Madison, Ind., and my customers like my soda so well they just keep me hard at work drawing it all day for them. Didn't work for my money? Ah! Well I guess I did. You will find the advertisement of that Fountain in the COURANT. Its a good one."

INGERSOLL ON CALIFORNIA.
 In a recent magazine article, Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, the noted writer, says: "The climate of southern California in winter closely resembles that of Egypt. Its equability is constant, and its dryness is proverbial. The only complaint made is, that it is too nearly perfect. Beside its bred in the Eastern States confound now and then that a rousing storm would give them a grateful sensation. But this sentiment meets with no favor from the man who has just fled from a superfluity of wetness and chilling rains. To him perpetual summer seems perpetual paradise, and to the invalid breathing the advance of disease the still and arid atmosphere is as he breath of life."
 The most comfortable way to reach the Pacific Coast is via Santa Fe Route. Weekly excursions in Pullman tourist sleepers at low rates. Apply to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., for folder.

PERSONAL NOTICES.
 We have traveled a few miles in our lifetime, and know what it is to be uncomfortably housed in a poorly upholstered car and rattle tossed up and down on old iron rails that are laid on a dirt road bed. We have longed for, but it was always on other roads, the Santa Fe. Their main line between Chicago and Denver is hard to beat. The rails are of heavy steel, the track smooth and rock-ballast; and the through "Cannon-ball" train that flies at a 50-mile-per-hour speed over this great roadway is as pretty a bit of workmanship as Messrs. Pullman ever turned out. Each vestibule sleeper is a model of luxury, and as they can box are all carefully adapted to the traveler's every want. The Santa Fe is rightly named "the most comfortable line."

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

Can you remember dates? See ad. For abstracts call on Frew & Bell.
 J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small.
 Book-keeping, Penmanship, and all Commercial branches are taught at Ritner's Commercial College, St. Joseph, Mo. Send for circulars.
 Something new, neat, and nobby Pete Kuhl will show it to you.
 Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. dec26
 For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.
 See advertisement in another column, of Ritner's Commercial College, St. Joseph, Mo. Write for full particulars.
 Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWilliams.
 Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s, Strong City.
 FOR SALE—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas.
 Young men can learn Telegraphy, Shorthand, and Type-writing, and receive a course of Actual Business Training at Ritner's Commercial College, St. Joseph, Mo. Send for full information.
 Dr. Hutcheson administers gas for extracting teeth, and for minor surgical operations. You will find him in Dr. Stone's old office, at rear of Corner Drug Store.
 Miss Sadie Miner is prepared to do all kinds of family sewing and dress making. Residence in the Kellogg property, south of Mr. M. P. Strall's.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

Statement of the Amount on Hand, in the County Treasury of Chase County, Kansas, April 27th, 1891.

Balances.	14 55
County fund, gen.	10,709 90
Court-house Bond sinking.	328 45
Court-house Bond sinking.	14,251 03
School Land sinking	1,421 03
Surveys fees.	306 16
Redemption	324 87
TOWNSHIP FUNDS.	
Bazaar township gen.	206 80
Cedar township, gen.	94 85
Cottonwood township gen.	174 10
Diamond Creek tp bridge bond	77 49
rest.	5 07
overpaid \$72.11	
Falls township, road	10 00
general	10 00
CITY FUNDS.	
Cottonwood Falls,	108 66
Strong City,	232 50
Normal Institute,	74 85
County School,	56 34
SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.	
No. 1, general	10 00
2, general	10 00
3, state	10 00
4, Co. school	10 00
5, state	10 00
6, general	10 00
7, interest	10 00
8, sinking	10 00
9, state	10 00
10, Co. school	10 00
11, state	10 00
12, general	10 00
13, Co. school	10 00
14, interest	10 00
15, general	10 00

13, state	24 01
14, sinking	209 19
15, interest	9 21
16, general	60 40
17, state	11 27
18, Co. school	
19, general	6 18
20, interest	
21, sinking	20 00
22, state	
23, general	35 28
24, interest	4 99
25, state	11 76
26, general	
27, Co. school	
28, state	
29, general	14 70
30, interest	
31, sinking	
32, Co. school	
33, state	
34, general	9 80
35, interest	24 01
36, sinking	23 03
37, state	9 31
38, general	overpaid \$28.10
39, interest	
40, sinking	8 82
41, Co. school	
42, state	
43, general	20 26
44, interest	
45, sinking	10 78
46, Co. school	
47, state	
48, general	48 15
49, interest	
50, sinking	
51, Co. school	
52, state	
53, general	7 17
54, interest	overpaid \$12.30
55, sinking	
56, Co. school	
57, state	
58, general	37 23
59, interest	
60, sinking	12 01
61, Co. school	56 46
62, state	39 29
63, general	
64, interest	33 63
65, sinking	386 56
66, Co. school	26 35
67, state	
68, general	19 23
69, interest	
70, sinking	15 25
71, Co. school	67 04
72, state	
73, general	18 10
74, interest	237 58
75, sinking	15 80
76, Co. school	109 63
77, state	12 74
78, general	14 75
79, interest	155 54
80, sinking	32 34
81, Co. school	17 21
82, state	244 55
83, general	
84, interest	18 10
85, sinking	237 58
86, Co. school	15 80
87, state	109 63
88, general	12 74
89, interest	14 75
90, sinking	155 54
91, Co. school	32 34
92, state	17 21
93, general	244 55
94, interest	18 10
95, sinking	237 58
96, Co. school	15 80
97, state	109 63
98, general	12 74
99, interest	14 75
100, sinking	155 54
101, Co. school	32 34
102, state	17 21
103, general	244 55
104, interest	18 10
105, sinking	237 58
106, Co. school	15 80
107, state	109 63
108, general	12 74
109, interest	14 75
110, sinking	155 54
111, Co. school	32 34
112, state	17 21
113, general	244 55
114, interest	18 10
115, sinking	237 58
116, Co. school	15 80
117, state	109 63
118, general	12 74
119, interest	14 75
120, sinking	155 54
121, Co. school	32 34
122, state	17 21
123, general	244 55
124, interest	18 10
125, sinking	237 58
126, Co. school	15 80
127, state	109 63
128, general	12 74
129, interest	14 75
130, sinking	155 54
131, Co. school	32 34
132, state	17 21
133, general	244 55
134, interest	18 10
135, sinking	237 58
136, Co. school	15 80
137, state	109 63
138, general	12 74
139, interest	14 75
140, sinking	155 54
141, Co. school	32 34
142, state	17 21
143, general	244 55
144, interest	18 10
145, sinking	237 58
146, Co. school	15 80
147, state	109 63
148, general	12 74
149, interest	14 75
150, sinking	155 54
151, Co. school	32 34
152, state	17 21
153, general	244 55
154, interest	18 10
155, sinking	237 58
156, Co. school	15 80
157, state	109 63
158, general	12 74
159, interest	14 75
160, sinking	155 54
161, Co. school	32 34
162, state	17 21
163, general	244 55
164, interest	18 10
165, sinking	237 58
166, Co. school	15 80
167, state	109 63
168, general	12 74
169, interest	14 75
170, sinking	155 54
171, Co. school	32 34
172, state	17 21
173, general	244 55
174, interest	18 10
175, sinking	237 58
176, Co. school	15 80
177, state	109 63
178, general	12 74
179, interest	14 75
180, sinking	155 54
181, Co. school	32 34
182, state	17 21
183, general	244 55
184, interest	18 10
185, sinking	237 58
186, Co. school	15 80
187, state	109 63
188, general	12 74
189, interest	14 75
190, sinking	155 54
191, Co. school	32 34
192, state	17 21
193, general	244 55
194, interest	18 10
195, sinking	237 58
196, Co. school	15 80
197, state	109 63
198, general	12 74
199, interest	14 75
200, sinking	155 54

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS.
ERIE MEAT MARKET.
 SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.
 All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

J. A. GOUDIE,
 DEALER IN
 FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC.
 STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING.

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

These Mills and Separators have long been used by the Farmers, prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Dealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them being the BEST MACHINES ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and Seeds of every description.
 They do the work more thoroughly, are greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better finished than any other mill.
 Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers.
 The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
 Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.
 We can vouch for the reliability of this firm.—*Excelsior.*

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

Complete Ready For Use.
 \$35 TO \$80.
 FOR PUBLIC GATHERINGS.
 FOR THE LATEST STYLES.
 NO DANGER! HANDSOME!
 Over 26 Years in Use all Over the World.
 No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any \$400.00 soda fountain and sell five glasses to its own.
CHAPMAN & CO.,
 MADISON, INDIANA.

YEARS OF VARIED SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE
 In the Use of CURA-TIVE METHODS, that we Alone own for all Diseases and Control orders of MEN who have weak ORGANS, WHOSE DEVELOPMENT or DISORDER is a true and correct statement of the funds on hand in the County Treasury, and that they are correctly reported to the various funds, as I verily believe. A. M. HERRICK, Co. Treas.

ROAD NOTICE.

I, A. M. BROWN, Treasurer of said county, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above is a true and correct statement of the funds on hand in the County Treasury, and that they are correctly reported to the various funds, as I verily believe. A. M. HERRICK, Co. Treas.
 Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 20th day of April, 1891.
 J. S. STANLEY, Co. Clerk.

HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.

Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair. I have cured thousands of the worst cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TODAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the MONOPOLY OF UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 N. W. ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ELECTRICITY

FULLER'S ELECTRIC BELT will cure more diseases than any other agent. The current is constant and perfectly regulated and applicable for all chronic ailments. Send \$1 for Trial Belt or write for further particulars. W. C. FULLER, Kirwin, Kan.
Notice—Timber Culture.
 U. S. LAND OFFICE, SALINA, KANSAS, May 2, 1891.
 Complaint having been entered at this Office by Alexander Yenser against Clara A. Reese, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 344, dated September 24, 1882, upon the SW 1/4 of section 21, township 20 south, range 8 east, in Chase County, Kansas, with a view to cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Clara A. Reese has taken her claim in a section of land that has living and growing timber thereon, and had at the time entry was made, and that she has failed to plant more than two acres of trees, and has wholly abandoned said claim, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office, on the 10th day of June, 1891, at 1 o'clock, p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
 C. W. BANKS, Receiver.

LAWRENCEBURG, TENNESSEE,

Possesses the following unparalleled advantages:

1. Location—80 miles south of Nashville, in the heart of unlimited natural resources. No competing town within forty miles.
2. Healthfulness—1300 feet above tide water; clean, dry; absolute absence of fever, malarial epidemics. A health resort for 50 years.
3. Climate—Elevation makes it delightful in summer; and it is far enough South to be pleasant in winter. Finest spring, and falls on this continent.
4. Iron Ore—Inexhaustible supplies of finest brown hematite iron ore, easy to mine and of use plenty to make the whole country rich.
5. Timber—More than one million acres of virgin forest tributary to Lawrenceburg. Oak, hickory, poplar, gum, pre dominant.
6. Water—The grandest water supply imaginable. Springs everywhere, 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 manufacturing is near at hand and very cheap. House fuel of wood is very cheap.
9. Charcoal Iron—The 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—is found on every hand. Our large brick factory can show some beautiful work.
13. Building Stone—Of the best quality and greatest abundance.
14. Farming Lands—Some fertile, others moderately so, all cheap. Great places 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 county.
16. Townsite—High, dry, naturally drained, 100 feet above creek, level enough. Delightful place to live.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, 3 NEWS PAPERS, 2 COTTON FACTORIES, BANK, TELEGRAPH, 2 FLOURING MILLS, CANNING ESTABLISHMENTS, COLLEGE, OPERA HOUSE, 2 HOTELS, WOOD WORKING PLANTS COMING, AND EVERYTHING PROSPEROUS.

FARMS FOR SALE near the town. We want more good farmers. Address W. R. King, Lawrenceburg, for farm list. SUMMER FORMAL this coming season. For particulars of Normal, address Prof. Brownlee, Lawrenceburg. Other factories wanted, especially sash, door and blind. Everything in Lawrenceburg is lively, not an idle man there. Lawrenceburg Heights will be made into an elegant summer and winter resort. High well set in lawn timber, boulevards, fishing and fine spring water

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1891.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No four small ads. no factor stays. New to the line, let no chips fall where they may.

Table with 5 columns: Rate, 1 mo., 3 mo., 6 mo., 1 yr. Includes advertising rates for various durations.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops".

ONE DOLLAR FOR EIGHTY CENTS.

I am making a special offer for 10 days, on my entire stock of Dry Goods, Shoes, Slippers, Books, Stationery and Notions.

20 Per cent. Discount.

DO NOT MISS THE CHANCE

Of your lifetime; but bring your Eighty Cents and buy One Dollar's worth of goods.

Everything marked in plain figures, and sold for cash.

Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. M. FRYE,

NE. Cor. of Broadway and Friend St.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. May 4th, 1891.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH C. WATERS ATTORNEY AT LAW Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Courts of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. GRISMAN WOOD & CRISHAM ATTORNEYS AT LAW Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts.

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

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

J. M. HAMME,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Office, Corner Drug Store.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL attention to the practice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc. OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, Bigelow property west side of city.

Ritner's Commercial College,

SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

St. JOSEPH, - - - MISSOURI

Teaches Book-Keeping, Banking, Penmanship, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Short-hand, Type Writing and Telegraphy, including a course of

ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING.

This institution occupies seven large, well-lighted and well-ventilated rooms in the new W. M. C. A. building, and is in all respects the most complete, best conducted, arranged and disciplined in the country. Full information and circulars sent free. Address, F. RITNER, A. M., Pres., feb. 19-4moos. St. Joseph, Mo.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency. Railroad and Syndicate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved farms. - - - AND LOANS MONEY. - - - COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. 24-27-17

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 30 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Court Proceedings, next week.

Some reports, etc., crowded out.

Mr. F. J. Beardmore is now in Peabody.

Mr. G. M. Venable, of Topeka is in town.

Cool and cloudy the fore part of this week.

Mr. Chas. Miner was down to Emporia, Sunday.

Judge L. Houk, of Hutchinson, was in town, Sunday.

Mrs. Jas. Watson, of Strong City, was quite sick, last week.

A. G. K. Hagans is building a barn at his home in Strong City.

Mr. Chas. M. Frye has had an addition built to his residence.

Mr. C. R. Simmons was down to Kansas City, Mo., last week.

A sermon for the times, next Sabbath morning, at U. P. church.

Miss Luella P. Pugh has returned home from her visit at Lawrence.

Register of Deeds George W. Crum was at Wichita one day last week.

"You can catch more flies with molasses than you can with vinegar."

Messrs. S. M. Strieby and A. Moser, Jr., are registered at Union Hotel.

Mr. Chas. J. Laney, of Strong City, went to Albuquerque, N. M., last week.

Mr. Geo. O. Hildebrand, of Strong City, was at Lincoln, Neb., last week.

Mr. Al. Roberts and family, of Strong City, have moved to Emporia.

Read the advertisement of Chas. M. Frye, to be found in another column.

Mrs. A. J. Wagner, of Strong City, has gone to Erie, Pa., on an extended visit.

Mr. Albert Berry, of Strong City, was at Osage City, last week, for a few days.

Miss Stella Kerr was visiting Mrs. Scott E. Winne, at Hutchinson, last week.

Mr. Dan Foxworthy has moved into the Holz house, south of the Court-house.

Hop. J. S. Doolittle arrived home, Tuesday, from his ranch in New Mexico.

Messrs. Wm. H. Spencer and Ed. Burch are now engineers on the street railway.

Mr. Theodore Fritze, of Strong City, was out to Hutchinson, last week, on business.

Mr. H. B. Jackson and daughter, of Nickerson, were visiting at Clements, last week.

Mr. C. R. Winters has moved into the Perrygo house, north of the COURT-HOUSE.

Mr. J. M. Kerr has purchased of the other heirs their interest in the G. N. Kerr estate.

Only one street car runs on evenings now-a-days, after 7 o'clock, and that only every hour.

Born, on Monday, April 27, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Brown, of Strong City, a daughter.

Mrs. W. H. Winters, of Strong City, is slowly improving from a severe spell of sickness.

Mr. Ed. R. Ferlet, of Greenwood county, spent last Sunday with his parents in this city.

Born, on Saturday, April 25, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dwelle, of Cedar Point, a daughter.

Mr. D. A. Ellsworth, we understand, will teach the Atchison County Institute, this summer.

Judge Geo. W. Kilgore and family have moved into the J. L. Cochran house, in Strong City.

Mr. E. C. Holmes has cut on his ranch, in one season, 120 tons of alfalfa hay off 16 acres.

Mrs. Henry Bonewell and daughter, Lola, returned home, Monday, from their visit at Kansas City.

Misses Lizzie Clay and Ollie Fish, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, last week, visiting friends.

Born, at 4 a. m., Monday, May 4, 1891, in this city, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Burkhead, a daughter.

Miss Jessie Wagner, of Topeka, was visiting at her father's, Mr. A. J. Wagner, in Strong City, this week.

Mr. John Rogers, formerly of Strong City, but now of Illinois, was visiting friends in Strong City, last week.

Misses Clara and Anna Crawford have gone to Greeley county, to make their home with an aunt of theirs.

Mr. Geo. B. Carson is having new porches built around his residence, and otherwise improving his premises.

Mr. F. P. Butts, formerly station agent at this city, is now agent at Nickerson, a much better position.

Mrs. J. J. Massey has returned home from her visit at her daughter's, Mrs. O. L. Hulbert, in Kansas City.

Rettiger Bros. & Co. have begun work in rebuilding the north abutment of the bridge at the foot of Broadway.

Mr. Frank Hardesty, of Kansas City, Mo., who was visiting on Diamond creek, last week, was in town Friday.

Mrs. E. F. Holmes is enjoying a visit from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McMillan, of Howell, Michigan.

Some fine stone curbing and a stone sidewalk are being put around the Catholic church property in Strong City.

Mrs. Lena Robinson, of Ellis, was visiting her brothers, Messrs. Chris and Chas. H. Hoffman, of Strong City, last week.

Mr. J. H. Hawkins, of Clements, will sell his personal property, next Saturday, with a view to soon leave for Colorado.

Mr. Isaac Matthews, of Strong City, is now engaged painting the residence and barn of Mr. H. S. F. Davis, on Peyton creek.

Miss Myra Tuttle, daughter of Mr. J. M. Tuttle, accompanied her father to the G. A. R. encampment at Hutchinson, last week.

Mr. S. F. Jones, of Strong City, enjoyed a visit, last week, from his brother, Mr. P. S. Jones, of Las Animas, Colorado.

Mr. E. J. Edwards, of Strong City, is again able to be at his desk, at the depot, in that city, after a severe spell of sickness.

Mr. Will Dutch, of Atchison, is in town. He is walking on crutches, having broken his left leg, near the ankle, about ten weeks ago.

Last Saturday, the County Alliance met in this city and elected A. F. Holman and S. M. Wood delegates to the Cincinnati convention.

Mrs. Henry, of Olathe, arrived at Strong City, on Tuesday of last week, called there by the sickness of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Winters.

Mr. M. H. Lewis has dug up the orange hedge in front of his residence, in Strong City, and will set out an arbutive hedge in its place.

Mr. B. Laney, of Strong City, who has 900 acres of land sown to wheat, has contracted to deliver his wheat, on the cars, at 90 cents per bushel.

Mr. L. P. Santy, of Clements, who has gone to the Sierra Blanc Mountains, Colorado, could not get up to his claim, last Friday, for the snow.

The W. R. C. will meet, on Tuesday, May 12, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., to arrange a programme for Decoration day. A full attendance is desired.

For Sale—A four-room residence and two lots in the southwest part of town; also, a milk cow and a yearling heifer. Apply to N. W. FRISBY.

The Trustees of the M. E. church, elected for the ensuing year, are Geo. George, G. E. Finley, Robt. Cuthbert, J. S. H. Barker and Sam'l Comstock.

Mr. Irvin Beach having returned to his father's farm, on Buck creek, Mr. C. V. Evans, of Emporia, has taken his place in the store of Messrs. Carson & Sanders.

Read the advertisement of Willow Grove Poultry Yards. We got some eggs from there, and they hatched out exceedingly well, twenty two out of two settings.

The Opera-House block, in Strong City, has been repainted, Mr. Isaac Matthews, of that place, being the artist, and it has greatly improved the looks thereof.

Mr. James Patterson, of Matfield Green, received fifteen car loads of cattle, last week, from Hearst, of New Mexico. Several of them were dead on arrival at Bazaar.

Mr. Matthew McCabe, nephew of Mr. B. McCabe, of Bazaar, will leave, the last of this week, for White Gulch, Major county, Montana, where an uncle of his is now living.

Messrs. S. T. Bennett, Dave Shell-enbarger, C. R. Turner, Joe Marshall and L. E. Stanley, of Toledo, were in attendance at the G. A. R. encampment at Hutchinson, last week.

Last night, the City Council said, by a vote of three to two, that "we want no more stairways on the sidewalks of this city," just as the voters said at the election.

The nonresident lawyers in attendance at this term of Court are C. S. Winslow, and T. O. Kelley, of Marion; Col. S. N. Wood, of Woodstock; L. B. Kellogg, of Emporia, and J. T. Butler, of Council Grove.

The railroad will sell round-trip tickets, for one fare, to the State S. S. convention to be held at Emporia, May 12th, instant. It is expected that Chase county, will be represented by over 100 delegates.

Hon. E. D. York, who represented Rawlins county, in the last Legislature, and who served, during the war, in the same regiment with Mr. G. W. Crum, of Strong City, spent a couple of days, last week, with his old comrades.

Messrs. Ed. D. Forney, of this city, and Geo. Maule, A. P. McMinda, H. W. Kilgore, S. D. Thomas, W. B. Leckler and others, of Strong City, were at Hutchinson, last week, attending the encampment of the Sons of Veterans.

Messrs. James George and Charles Miner have "stepped down and out" as engineers on the street railway, and are now at work on the Rettiger Bros. & Co.'s contract in rebuilding the north abutment of the bridge at the foot of Broadway.

Judge J. M. Rose, Geo. W. Crum, Wm. Norton, Sam Thomas, W. Y. Morgan, Dr. F. Johnson, C. I. Maule, Matt McDonald and all the other parties, from this county, who were at the G. A. R. encampment at Hutchinson, last week, have returned home.

The Grammar School will give an opera, in Music Hall, some time in the near future, entitled, "Magic Pen," which is a very entertaining play. We will publish further notice of the play, next week; also the cast of characters.

Whining Morg is now letting the briny pearls flow, in cataracts, over his cheeks, because we do not run our paper as he docs his. If he had followed our example in giving news to the public, he might now be having the largest circulation of any paper published in the county, as the county has always been strongly Republican.

As soon as vacation begins Mrs. C. Watson, Misses Myra Tuttle, Mattie Sheehan and Frankie Watson will go east on a visit, and each will stop as follows, in the order of their names: At Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Iowa, Ills., and Columbus, Ohio; while Miss Ferry Watson will go to La Junta, Colorado, to spend her vacation.

The show of Dr. J. T. Howe, the Indian physician, lecturer, etc., which gave nightly entertainments, on the lots west of the Court house, last week, to which large crowds were every evening attracted, gave their last entertainment, last Monday night, and left, Tuesday, for Florence, from whence they will go to Halstead. Their singing and performances were very good; and he had a very good sale for his medicine.

Under the new time table only local trains stop at Strong City, viz: Going east—12:45 and 10:53, a. m.; and going west—3:55, a. m. and 2:13, p. m. The other trains go entirely to pass through Strong City, in which place every train should stop, because the law compels trains to stop at all county seats through which they pass, and as far as the traveling public are concerned, Strong City being the nearest

NEW FIRM. NEW GOODS.

Having purchased the general merchandise business of P. C. Jeffrey, we will continue the business at the old stand, under an entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT,

and we desire to say to the public that we will be glad to receive a liberal share of their patronage, and WILL GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in Goods and in Prices. Our terms will be Cash or its equivalent. Come and see us and we can convince you that it will be to your advantage to

TRADE WITH US.

Our buyer is now in New York making our Spring purchases of Dry Goods, Ladies' Shoes, etc., etc., etc., which will soon begin to arrive, and be ready for your inspection. Remember the place.

JEFFREY BROS. & CO., MAIN ST., ELMDALE, - KANSAS.

WE WANT TO CALL

Your attention to our SPECIAL SALE OF DRIED FRUITS.

We have a splendid assortment in this line, which are all of the

BEST QUALITIES,

and you can not fail to appreciate the extremely LOW PRICES

We are making on these goods. We quote as follows:

- California Prunes (raisin cured), 15 cents per pound. California Vaporated Peaches (large size), 15 cents per pound. California Vaporated Apricots (best quality), 20 cents per pound. California Egg Plums, 15 cents per pound. Vaporated Raspberries, 30 cents per pound. Vaporated Blackberries, 12 1/2 cents per pound. California Dried Grapes (best grade), 8 1/2 cents per pound.

We also want to call your

SPECIAL ATTENTION

To a few of our bargains in other lines. We quote as follows:

- Good Baking Powder, 15 cents per pound. 3-pound Can of California Egg Plums, 20 cents. 10 Bars of Good, Laundry Soap for 25 cents.

Call in and inspect our stock. Our prices will be sure to suit you.

SMITH BROTHERS,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

Information Wanted. J. S. Stanley has received a letter from the department of the Interior asking the names organization and length of service of those who have served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, in the war of the Rebellion and who were survivors at the time of said taking and the widows of those who have died. This with others in the United States, will be published in 8 volumes of 1,000 pages each and those interested can find same at County Clerk's office. The number of veterans reported in Chase County are 310. There is earnestly desired to secure the correct list before June 1st.

The following information is desired: Write full name. If a widow, write given name only, and add "widow of," supplying the soldier's name. Name enlisted under if different from above. Rank at muster-out. Letter of company. No. of regiment. State mustered from. Arm of service—cavalry, artillery, infantry or navy. Date of enlistment. Date of discharge. Present P. O. address. If a pensioner or applicant. No. of certificate or application. Call at County Clerk's office and get blanks and other information.

FOR SALE. My team, wagon and harness; also one almost new cultivator—double shovely, one 14 inch iron beam stirring plow; also 1 one-half Norman mare, 5 years old, with colt; also one heavy 4-year-old mare, with colt. All the above can be bought cheap for cash, or will give from 30 days to 9 months time, with bankable note. For further particulars call on J. P. KUHL.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the County Clerk's office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, until Monday, June 1st, 1891, at 12 o'clock p. m., for the building of an arch bridge of cut stone across Buck creek at the crossing of said creek on the road running east from Cottonwood Falls to the Carter bridge across the Cottonwood river. Said bridge to be of the following dimensions, viz: width of arch at base 30 feet, height of arch 13 1/2 feet, width of road way 20 feet. Each bidder to furnish his own plans and specifications to comply with the above named dimensions, same to accompany the bids, each proposal to be accompanied with a deposit of \$200 forit.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. Witness my hand and official seal this 2nd day of May A. D. 1891. J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST FOR LAWNS, BARRIERS, FENCES, RAILROADS, AND MILLULENS' POULTRY NETTING. New Thing! No sagging. No sagging. Extra Heavy Galvanized. The McMillen Wire Fence Co., Chicago, Ill.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners, of Chase County, Kansas, constituted as a Board of equalization, will meet in the office of the County Clerk, on Monday, June 1st, 1891, for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of all property assessed in said county for the year 1891. At said meeting or adjourned meetings, all persons feel of themselves aggrieved with the assessment made and returned by the assessors can appear and have all errors in the returns corrected. J. S. STANLEY, Co. Clerk.



Willow Grove Poultry Yards.

HIAWATHA, - - - KAN. Barded Plymouth Rocks. Black Langshans.

Of the above varieties, I have the finest stock in the State, and I want to hear from every one who is interested in either variety. There is no use raising dun-hill 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 GUARANTEE them to hatch. Prices per setting \$1.00 to \$3.00. Drop me a postal for further particulars. G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kansas.



EMPORIA PRICES.

\$2.00 Per Dozen. Cabinet Photos Best Finish, at

N. A. RICE'S

Photographer, Strong City, - - - Kansas.

ROAD NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given, that on the 18th day of April, 1891, a petition, signed by Francis Raterly and 19 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the southeast corner of section thirty-six (36), township twenty-two (22), range six (6) east; thence running six (6) miles east, on the county line, to the southeast corner of section thirty-six (36), township twenty-two (22), range seven (7) east, between Chase and Butler counties, viz:

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appointed the following named persons, viz: Thomas J. Banks, L. C. Rogier and W. F. Dunlap as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with viewers for same road, appointed in Butler county, and in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of beginning of said proposed road, on said county line in Cedar township, on Wednesday, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1891, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given, that on the 18th day of April, 1891, a petition, signed by Michel E. and 28 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the southeast corner of section sixteen (16), township twenty-two (22), range six (6) east; thence, west on section line, as near as practicable, between sections sixteen and twenty-two (16 and 22) and twenty-two (22) and twenty-four (22) and twenty-four (24), township twenty-two (22), range six (6) east, to the southwest corner of section thirteen (13), township twenty-two (22), range five (5) east, at the Marions and Chase county line. Said road being four (4) miles in length.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: H. A. Mower, J. L. Thompson and W. B. Gibson as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of beginning of said proposed road, in Cedar township, on Tuesday, the 17th 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 Commissioners. J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

WOVEN WIRE BEST STEEL FENCING WIRE WIRE ROPE SERVAE



ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST FOR LAWNS, BARRIERS, FENCES, RAILROADS, AND MILLULENS' POULTRY NETTING. New Thing! No sagging. No sagging. Extra Heavy Galvanized. The McMillen Wire Fence Co., Chicago, Ill.

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MARINE YARNS.

Strange Things Seen at Sea as Told by a Sailor.

No matter what queer, strange things a sailor may see during a voyage—what queer, strange experiences may happen to him in distant seas—he will seldom or never talk to you about them if he suspects the particulars are desired for publication. Jack is no friend to the newspaper. He has been held up to ridicule and contempt as a story-teller, until he is afraid to relate truths which can be backed by affidavits.

During the last year, according to my newspaper clippings, no less than seventeen instances have occurred where portions of shipwrecked crews have been picked up at sea after voyages in small boats from one to fifteen days. In all these instances the particulars related do not, in any one case, make half a column of newspaper print, though enough must have occurred to make a book. Jack simply wouldn't talk. Captain or mate gave the particulars of the disaster as briefly as possible, and then got ashore to be lost sight of.

During the years I served before the mast and as second and chief mates I met with some things beyond my power to explain or unravel, and at the risk of being criticised I shall relate some of them here. The queerest thing of all, perhaps, occurred in the Indian ocean, to the south of Madagascar. I was in an English brig called the *Helmet*, bound up the Mozambique channel, but driven to the east by a furious gale. We were working back to our course, and the weather had become pleasant. One night, as I came on watch at midnight, I found we were only making steeper way, there being only a faint breeze from the east. It was bright moonlight, and about three miles away was a large ship headed to the south. The course we were both steering would bring us almost within speaking distance.

While I could see the strange ship well enough with the naked eye, as could all the men in my watch, when I came to put the glass on her I saw her lookouts on the bow and noted all the particulars of her rig. I took her for an English ship bound around the cape, and one which had come down from the Gulf of Bengal to the east of Madagascar. The sea was so calm that we could have launched a canoe, and when the stranger was a mile away every rope stood out in the moonlight like a silver thread. She was a pretty sight, and every man in the watch kept his eyes on her. She was almost opposite and not more than forty rods away—to give a landsman's measurement—when she suddenly settled away in the water and was gone in a minute. I thought my eyes were full of "sticks," and that I had been the victim of an optical illusion, but while I rubbed them two or three of the men cried out in chorus:

"She's struck a rock and gone to the bottom with every soul on board!"
"Men, have we been looking at a ship out there?" I asked.
"Of course, sir."
"Was her hull painted black?"
"It was."
"A new foretop-sail?"
"Yes."
"A gilded figure of a mermaid or an angel?"

"Something o' that, sir."
"And she went down?"
"Aye, like a stone flung overboard!"
I ordered the brig hove up to check her headway, and the captain came on deck to see what it meant. The other watch was called, two boats lowered, and away we pulled for the spot, never doubting that we should find men clinging to some of the wreckage. I can show you in the British museum to-day what we found and all we found. A sailor's bag marked "P," two ship's buckets, unmarked, two cans marked "M," a sailor's oilskin coat, not marked, a cage with a dead parrot in it. Of all the thousand articles aboard of that ship which would float we found nothing else, though we lay by until noon next day. Now, what sent her to the bottom? We, of course, expected to find a rock not charted, but though we made soundings for two miles around we found nothing. Later on a man-of-war spent a week in that locality, but with no better success. It was two years before the lost vessel was ascertained to be the French merchantman *Mignon*. As no rock could be found it was generally supposed that she was struck by a whale—that a monster of the deep probably came up directly under her and smashed out half her planking. A French novel writer has made use of this incident to dispose of some of the characters in his pages.

Suppose a landsman knew that whenever he left his house he was under surveillance—shadowed by some one who meant him evil, and was only waiting a favorable opportunity to stab him in the back! His feelings need not be envied. Take the same instance on the broad ocean—one craft shadowing another day and night with evil intent, and you can imagine Jack Tar's feelings—no law to appeal to—no chance to evade the grim pursuer. Such a case happened to me when second mate of an Australian trading schooner, and some of the queer points about it will never be cleared up. We had picked up a cargo among the spice islands of the Banda sea, and the intention was to proceed to Singapore for a market. At an island called *Wetta*, where we stopped to take on the last of our hard wood, we were offered a big price to take a band of about fifty natives—men, women and children—to the island of Timor, lying to the south. This charter was made, and we had a pleasant run and no trouble. Oddly enough there were about a dozen natives at Coepang, which is the chief seaport of Timor, who wanted to go to the east end of the island of Java. They were, as we afterward knew, conspirators who were planning against the government of Java, but they paid us a good price, and we carried out our part of the contract.

The difference it made to us that we must now coast along the big island to Sunda Straits, a matter of seven

hundred miles, instead of voyaging through the landlocked Flores and Java seas. While open piracy was unknown, there were many suspicious craft in those seas, and at brief intervals traders were plundered or captured outright. We had no cannon, but our crew of eight men had muskets and cutlasses, and could be depended on to fight. We stood off the coast under the land breeze after landing our men at night, and by daylight had an offing to twenty-five miles. Then we headed to the west. We had just done so when we noticed a craft rigged like an Arab dhow coming up astern of us. She was nearly of our size, but could sail three feet to our two in any sort of wind. Such craft confine themselves to the coasting trade, and seldom make long voyages. We could not see why this fellow should be so far from the coast unless on our trail, and we soon felt assured that his business was with us. He shortened sail to keep about a mile astern of us, and hung right there all day.

"His plan is to creep up to us and lay us aboard at night," said the captain, as we talked the matter over. "While I can't make out over four or five men on his decks, I am satisfied that he has twenty or thirty hidden away."
We should have been prepared as well as we could when night came, but late in the afternoon a gale came up from the northwest, driving us out to sea, and we knew he'd have all he could do to manage his craft, even if he dared keep up the pursuit. That he dared was soon settled. Indeed, his craft was as seaworthy as ours, but the natives of those islands are not looked upon as efficient navigators. We were driven away into the darkness, the seas pitching us like a cork, and when we lost sight of him astern we sheltered our lights, broke a point off the course we were heading and felicitated ourselves that he would not be in sight when morning came. What our astonishment and disgust to find him heading his old position as daylight came. It did not seem as if he had changed by ten feet. How he could have kept it was a marvel to us, as the night was so thick from the time it shut in that our night-glass could not locate him. The gale still held, and we still drifted away into the Indian ocean, and if he meant us harm we had plenty of time to prepare for him.

The second night came on bright and clear, and we could not have evaded him by any trick at midnight. The gale had blown itself out, and an hour later we had sail on the schooner and were heading up to the northwest under a change of wind. The dhow followed our example as promptly as if signaled to, but as there was still a heavy sea running, we had no fear of her for several hours to come. When morning came she was sticking like a burr in the same old spot, and her grim persistence began to unnerve us. Some of the men insisted that she was a "spirit ship," sailed by dead men, and that her hanging in our wake was an omen of disaster and death.

It was a real relief to see her, about nine o'clock in the forenoon, forge ahead to windward of us. This move was doubtless made to enable them to inspect us. We could make out four or five men aboard of her, but no more, and she did not sit low enough in the water to prove the presence of much cargo in her hold. A glass or two was no doubt levelled in our direction, and anxious to make a big showing of strength we kept the men dodging about as briskly as possible. The stranger must have concluded that we had from fifteen to twenty men to defend our decks, and after running a parallel course of two or three hours he dropped back into our wake and hung there like a wolf in chase.

The breeze died out with the sun, so that when night had fairly come we were not making over a knot an hour, with a full moon to light up the sea until you could have made out a ship's yawl a mile away. There was no use trying to dodge the stranger on such a night, and both watches were kept on deck, with guns and cutlasses at hand for instant use. At about midnight the dhow crept up on us until his bowsprit was not more than two hundred feet from our rudder post, and every man knelt at the bulwarks with musket in hand. We tried our best now to make out how many men he had on his decks, but we could see no one, not even one figure. They were either hidden by the sails or sheltered by the bulwarks. He had a better sight of us, and, perhaps, seeing that we were ready, he gradually dropped back to his old position, and there we found him again at daylight.

To show you how the presence of this unknown toad on the nerve of the men, let me say that after breakfast the men sent a spokesman aft to request the captain to luff up and have it out with him, and if we were all to have our throats cut to have it over and done with. This he refused to do, however, telling the men that we were heading straight for Sunda, and the nearer we got to the coast the less danger there was of an attack. We had only a moderate breeze during the day, and the dhow kept her place as on the previous one. If she meant us evil she would be pretty certain to attack us that night, as the morrow would bring us within sight of the coast. Darkness did not affect the breeze, which was about a four-knot one, and we had the same moonlight after ten o'clock. The big silver orb was hardly finger high out of the sea when the dhow began to close up on us, and now we felt certain that the climax had come. Nearer and nearer she came, creeping like a shadow of evil, and she was only a cable's length off our port quarter, and evidently all ready to sheer down upon us and lay us aboard when she suddenly luffed up into the wind, hung for a moment while her sails slatted and snapped, and then went off to the southeast and was soon out of sight, and that without our seeing a soul except the man at the wheel. It was queer enough, as we all agreed, and it was a mystery we never tired of discussing, but her object and identity we never ascertained. Every man forward will believe to the day of his death that she was a spirit ship.—N. Y. Sun.

THE WINDOW GLASS TRUST.

A New Child of the Tariff—Organization of the Trust and Advance of Prices—Shaking Down the McKinley Plums—An Industry That Lived.

Forty-three manufacturers of window glass have recently met in Chicago and signed their names to an agreement raising the price of glass fifteen or twenty per cent. They take care not to call their combination a trust, and even said that they had "had enough of trusts"; but, all the same, this combination serves all the purposes of a trust. It binds the signers together in a cast-iron compact to keep prices up to a certain figure. In the popular mind this is all that is necessary to constitute a trust.

This window glass trust is distinctly a child of the high tariff. The glass business has extended very rapidly during the past ten years, there being now about twice as many pots as in 1880. This great growth was promoted largely by the discovery of natural gas, which supplied a cheap fuel admirably suited to the purposes of the glass manufacturer.

The protectionists can thus point to the expansion of the glass industry; and they invariably claim this expansion as one of the bright and shining proofs of the "blessings of protection." But they cannot claim that their system has put down glass to the consumers at lower prices in all these thirty years of high duties.

The following table shows the price of different sizes of glass in 1869 and 1890:

Sizes.	Quality.	1869.	1890.
8x10 inches.....	4L.....	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.90
8x10 ".....	4B.....	1.20	1.80
10x14 ".....	4L.....	2.40	2.94
10x14 ".....	4B.....	2.10	2.51
12x18 ".....	4L.....	3.00	3.75
12x18 ".....	4B.....	2.40	2.78
18x24 ".....	4L.....	3.60	4.32
18x24 ".....	4B.....	3.00	3.57
Total 8 boxes.....		\$20.85	\$31.125

Here is a trifling reduction of 8 per cent. in thirty years of high protection; but the trust has now put up prices 15 to 20 per cent., and so there has been no reduction in thirty years. On the other hand, here is a table giving the prices of imported glass in 1867 and 1890:

Sizes.	1867.	1890.
	Per lb.	Per lb.
Not above 10x18.....	07s.	07s.
10x18 to 16x24.....	2.6	2.9
16x24 to 24x30.....	3.2	3.6
Above 24x30.....	4.2	4.7
Average.....	4.125	4.5

Or a fall since 1867 of 54 per cent., showing clearly that instead of lowering the price of window glass the tariff has kept up the price here. The domestic manufacturers keep prices close up to the price of foreign glass with the duty added. For the last ten years less than one-third of our window glass has been imported, always enough, however, to keep the domestic manufacturers within bounds in the matter of prices.

Of the various domestic industries conspicuous at Washington when the tariff bill was under discussion, none showed up more prominently than the window glass manufacturers. Their particular trade was already protected by duties averaging above 100 per cent., but according to representations made on their behalf this was insufficient to secure them against foreign competition. McKinley lent them a ready ear and advanced duties in all sizes of glass. The senate, however, insisted upon retaining the old rates of duty, and this was done, except on the largest size where a higher duty was given.

The same effect as higher duties, however, was accomplished by adding a provision that all imported window glass should be shipped in boxes of 50 feet, instead of, as previously, boxes of 100 feet. Under the administrative tariff act, moreover, still further protection was given by assessing duties on coverings, on freights and insurance, and by allowing nothing whatever for broken glass. The organization of this trust, therefore, means a scramble for McKinley spoils.

How the committee was imposed upon by the window glass men was made clear some time ago, when a syndicate of British capitalists made overtures for the purchase of certain window glass factories. Before the ways and means committee, the window glass manufacturers told a pitiful tale of hard struggles for existence, or how they were compelled reluctantly to pay rates of wages much below their inclinations, and of how raising import duties to a practically prohibitive height would be for the benefit of the workman. To the Britishers, however, they made it clear that their factories were a property well worth having at a good price, as a steady ten per cent. profit might safely be counted upon.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN WOOL.

Why Ohio Wool is Lower in Price—What the Manufacturers Say—A Case of Tariff Failure.
It has puzzled our producers of wool that the price of fine native clothing wool is less now than it was last year, before McKinley increased the protective duty. The grades of Ohio and Michigan wools most used in making fine wools are now from 1 to 2 cents lower than a year ago.

The causes of this are two, the increased production of wool in Australia and the unsatisfactory character of domestic wool.

It is said that the wool production of Australia is increasing so rapidly that if the entire production of the United States were wiped out Australia could supply an equal amount in five years, provided that its production continues to grow at the same rate as last year.

A gentleman who has just returned from Australia says that as the sheep graze there all the year round they require no winter feeding, and that they will probably continue to increase and the growers will find it profitable at even less than present prices. He estimated that the capacity of that continent to sustain sheep demands upon it, Australia is capable of producing the world's supply of clothing wools.

The quality of Australian wool is so even that a much larger per cent. of each fleece can be used in any one line of goods than is the case with American wools. Manufacturers aim to run their machinery all the time on the same grade of cloth, finding that the manufacture of different grades involves loss of time and is otherwise less satisfactory. Hence they buy a wool in which they find the largest possible percentage of the desired quality. They say that the American fleece is uneven, that an undue percentage of it must be laid aside as suitable only for a different grade of goods. The American Wool Reporter, a high authority on this question, says:

"The manufacturer prefers Australian wool even at the advanced cost. Why? Because it is put up better; it is cleaner; it shrinks less; there is less waste and there are fewer tags in it than in domestic fleece. It does not contain so many tarred ends, so many pounds of strings and so much burry stuff as Ohio and Michigan fleeces."

A manufacturer, writing in the same journal, says: "If Michigan or Ohio wools are purchased, and a strictly clear, fine sort is required, not more than half, and frequently a smaller percentage of such sort is obtained from a fleece, and the undesirable qualities accumulate from month to month, until, alarmed at the quantity, the manufacturer makes other grades of goods to consume this accumulation, and dispose of them at a loss."

For these reasons the price of Ohio and Michigan wools have declined. This, however, has not been the case with the wools produced in Texas, California and the territories, as manufacturers have recently discovered that these wools are very desirable for mixing with Australian wool for manufacturing cloth.

Thus the efforts of the Ohio wool-growers to make higher profits by raising the wool duties have been doomed to disappointment. Their higher duties, however, are not harmless on that account; for all imported wools bear higher taxes, which the consumer necessarily pays.

Does It Reduce Imports?

The high tariff organs ought to try to get together and not pull in contrary directions. The New York Tribune, the leading protectionist journal of the country, has been pointing out how the McKinley law does not restrict trade, as imports are larger than ever; and therefore how false and swindled are all those who speak of that measure as a Chinese wall!

In a contrary way speaks the Manufacturer, the high tariff organ of the powerful Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia. This mouth-piece of Pennsylvania protection rejoices thus:

The manner in which the McKinley tariff, within a few months after its adoption, is fulfilling the purpose of its passage and the prediction of its friends is plainly indicated by the following facts: The imports of this country of foreign textiles for the month of January this year were about \$6,000,000 less than for the same month last year. The imports of wools as at worst for February, 1891, were more than \$2,000,000 less than for February, 1890. The exports of worsted stuffs from the Bradford district, England, for the month of \$1,000,000 in February of last year, \$6,380,000 in February of this year, a decline of 66 per cent. The exports of cutlery from Sheffield to the United States for the first quarter of the present year were just one-half those for the same quarter of last year.

In other words, McKinley's "American bill" prevents the American people from buying what they want.

About Reciprocity.

In a lengthy article on reciprocity with Brazil the *St. Louis Republic* has this to say: "Great Britain's annual wheat and flour imports from the United States alone amount to \$53,000,000. Brazil's annual imports of wheat and flour from the United States and all other countries amount to \$4,000,000. Great Britain in one year takes from this country alone more wheat and flour than Brazil takes from all the world in fourteen years. Great Britain's annual imports of pork and bacon from the United States alone amount to \$26,000,000. Brazil's annual imports of pork and bacon from the United States and all other countries amount to \$45,000; so that England in one year buys more pork and bacon from the United States alone than Brazil would buy from all the world in 577 years nine months and ten days. But if with the freest of free trade it would take over five centuries to sell Brazil as much pork as we sell Great Britain in a single year, we could easily sell as much to France and as much to Germany as we now sell to England if we only had reciprocity with those countries."

The First Strikers.

The common notion is that strikers are laborers who quit work for higher pay; but ex-Gov. Morton, of Nebraska, has recently shown that the first strikers were not laborers, but capitalists. The following is his novel way of presenting the case:

Citizens of ordinary intelligence who have reflected upon the discontent of labor and the strikes which result from it see that the discontent and these strikes are directly traceable to the protective system; for when capital demanded a protective tariff to encourage certain branches of industry it struck for higher profits. The capitalists who demanded from congress the statutes excluding foreign competition were the first "strikers" in the United States. And so the laborer, seeing that the capitalists can strike for higher profits through the law making power of the government, naturally strikes for high wages. This is done sometimes by the old method of quitting work, and again, emulating capital, an appeal is made to congress to make eight hours a day. Congress has just as much economic power to make forty minutes an hour. There never was a legislative body, national or state, wise enough to define a day's labor.

—McKinley raised the duty on raisins from 2 cents to 2½ cents per pound; and the price of raisins is a half-cent lower now than last year. Protection papers try to make use of this fact to show that McKinley's higher duties can cause lower prices. But there is a perfectly natural reason for the lower price of raisins this year. The fruit dealers are complaining that the use of raisins as a table fruit is passing out of fashion in the large cities, and that this is causing a more limited demand and consequently lower prices. The McKinley organs must "mend the instance."

YOUNG MEN IN POLITICS.

Tooting the Tin Horn to Rally Them Into the Republican Party.

There has been no more comic political delirium of late than the bugle blast of Mr. J. S. Clarkson summoning the youth of the country to rally round the banner of republicanism. Mr. Clarkson's instrument has the sound of a trumpet made from protected tin-ware, and is certainly more strident than tuneful. With Foraker, Thurston and their peers blowing in concert, it lends itself to such an orchestral effect as that with which village humorists are wont to greet questionable weddings.

But be the vehicle tin or brass or other metal; why should this call for the courage and enthusiasm of young men be deemed worthy of any response? Youth may not be very wise, but it is not usually sordid and calculating. It may be disposed to make too little of the experience of the past, but it is seldom attracted by intolerance which has survived the causes which drew it forth, and narrowness of mind which is the shrunken inheritance of devotion to an idea. It may be in a measure true that republicanism was born of the courage and enthusiasm of young men, but what is there in it to-day to give scope for the exercise of either?

Certainly not the advocacy of force bills or the fostering of legalized robbery in the form of taxation. Youth demands a chance to rise by its own efforts; it is impatient of all privilege and preemption, and does most vehemently protest against being handicapped by burdens imposed for the benefit of others. It will fight for an abstraction, but its imagination will hardly be fired by a cause whose objective point is "boodles." Tradition, association, transmitted beliefs, count for much in forming the opinions alike of youth and age, but for the ingenious mind at work on the political problems of the day republicanism offers merely the dry husks of old controversies and the perverted application of once vital principles.

There are, doubtless, young men to whom Foraker is a hero and Reed a not inadequate exponent of the republicanism of Sumner and of Lincoln. But they are hardly the kind for whom the horn of Clarkson was tooted. The sons of the founders of republicanism whose presence he deprecates as leaders of the New England democracy represent a type of men born since the war who because they think for themselves will have no lot or part with the Forakers, Wanamakers, Clarksons or Quays who find it fit and profitable to be republicans at the present day. Democracy has for them the potentiality and the promise of all that is vital or inspiring in the political activity of the republic.

According to Mr. Clarkson the only difference between the economic principles of the republican party and those of the democrats is that between limited and unlimited reciprocity. Does he expect to make much of the admission of intelligent youth, however enthusiastic, that is ignorant of the fact that the greater includes the less, and that the partial triumph of a principle is less to be desired than a complete one?

The republican party cannot afford to put young men in the front. They are apt to be indiscreetly truthful like Mr. Wolcott, the president of the Massachusetts club, who said harsh things about Senator Quay and got off the epigram which Mr. Clarkson quotes with professed approval: "We must drum out the mercenaries and rally the recruits." Alas for the republican party when the mercenaries are disbanded! It will need other leaders and other principles to attract recruits enough to fill half the yawning gaps in the ranks left by the cashiered soldiers of fortune.—N. Y. World.

CONCEALING THE DEFICIT.

A Palpable Fraud Contemplated by Secretary Foster.

Reports from Washington and the recent visit of Secretary Foster to New York point to a state of affairs in the treasury that causes some solicitude to the department officers. It is an easy matter for the president to laud the generosity of congress in his southern speeches, but further north, at Washington, the president's subordinates are finding it hard to make both ends meet. The billion dollar congress has begun to strain the treasury's resources. It is frankly conceded that in September the government will be unable to meet its debts. In that month fifty-two million dollars of four and a half per cent. bonds will become due and the treasury will not have enough money to pay them. Secretary Foster, accordingly, proposes to take the law into his own hands, override congress and devise a temporary makeshift to conceal the deficit. Of the fifty-two million dollar bonds which come due in September about one-half are held as the basis for national bank note circulation. The banks are willing to keep these bonds even after they are due, provided the government will allow even a small rate of interest. Without the shadow even of warrant of law Secretary Foster proposes to extend these bonds for a number of years, reducing the interest to two per cent.

While the scheme may have merit as a financial device, it is a palpable fraud on the people. First, it will deceive them as to the actual state of their treasury. The people are entitled to know what money congress has voted into and out of the treasury. Secretary Foster's financing covers up that knowledge. Second, it is an unlawful exercise of power by the secretary of the treasury. By what warrant does he assume, independent of congress, to refund one dollar of the public debt? What right has he to stop payments for the sinking fund, as it is announced that he proposes to do? Measures to accomplish both of these purposes were before the late congress, and every intelligent democratic newspaper then pointed out that they were made necessary by the extravagance of congress and by the repudiation of the public debt.

The republican majority failed to pass those measures, they ran away from Washington without making the usual statement of the total appropriations, and the republican party now

calls on the secretary of the treasury, in violation of law, to cover up and conceal the havoc wrought by congress.

The republican party will go into the next campaign with a deficit in the treasury staring it in the face.—Albany Argus.

THE LEAGUE'S PLATFORM.

Import of the Resolutions Adopted by the National League of Republican Clubs.

The platform adopted by the Cincinnati convention of the national league of republican clubs is a curiosity in its way. It represents the republican clubs, the issues most in favor with the members are not wholly those which the republican party has been fighting for and boasting about for the last few months. Hon. Tom Reed of Portland and Rome is praised, to be sure, for compelling the members of the house to "transact the public business," an elegant euphemism for counting the pegs in the cloak room as part of a quorum; but not a word is said about the great McKinley bill or the greater Bill McKinley. "We declare our belief in the doctrines of protection to American labor, American industries and American homes, and endorse the wisdom of the republican party in continued advocacy of that doctrine." And then the resolution puts reciprocity upon the back. Not a word of acknowledgment for all the toil and travail of the next republican candidate for governor of Ohio! Not even a formal compliment for the measure which was fanned by the winds of so much oratory in the Fifty-first congress, and is still lauded by republican journals as a precious monument of political wisdom. Solemn silence about the McKinley bill, but sweet encouragement for Mr. Blaine's policy of reciprocity.

And where is that other great measure by which the republicans were going to sink or swim, survive or perish? The republican clubs' platform contains a mild and unobjectionable resolution expressing belief in the right of every citizen to cast a free ballot and have it duly counted and certified. "Denial of such right should result in decrease of representation in congress and in the electoral vote." Where is the poor old force bill for which most of the republicans in the Fifty-first congress affected to be so eager? There was no eulogy of it and no mourning for it at Cincinnati. The hands of George Frisbie Hoar were not held up, and the statesmanship of Hon. John Intimidation Davenport was not appreciated.

Having pushed away the McKinley bill and the force bill, the platform makers proceeded to crawl before the Farmers' Alliance:

"Loyal and intelligent republicans will not seek to destroy vested interests nor to cripple any legitimate enterprises, but they demand that the best thought of the republican party shall be concentrated on the formulation of such legislation as will protect the people from any exactions of the usurer, from oppressions of monopolies, or from extortionate demands of public carriers."

To see the best republican thought concentrated upon the formulation of recipes for catching the alliance vote will be interesting to the philosopher and the humorist. The financial resolution, evidently the masterpiece of Mr. John Bunbury, is hereby commended to republicans anxious to serve upon the committee on resolutions in the next convention. It is neat and elastic, and means what you please:

"We oppose any attempt to debase the currency and coin of the country; but insist upon such legitimate increase of our circulating medium and such maintenance of the double standard as will fairly satisfy the increasing necessities of trade and commerce, not racks or thumb-screws could induce the republicans to disclose. The Cincinnati platform is a work of art. It was constructed, apparently, for the purpose of promoting closer relations between the republican party and the Farmers' Alliance in the west and northwest.—N. Y. Sun.

What increase of the circulating medium should be considered legitimate, and what maintenance of the double standard will fairly satisfy the increasing necessities of trade and commerce, not racks or thumb-screws could induce the republicans to disclose. The Cincinnati platform is a work of art. It was constructed, apparently, for the purpose of promoting closer relations between the republican party and the Farmers' Alliance in the west and northwest.—N. Y. Sun.

NEWSPAPER NOTES.

—The decided Blaine color of the convention of republican clubs at Cincinnati suggests a decided green tinge to the thoughts of Uncle John Sherman.—Chicago Times.

—It's a peculiar fact that Rome blew up as soon as Reed got there. Even the Eternal city had to wake from its perennial slumber and file its protest against the automatic methods of the American czar.—Chicago Globe.

—If President Harrison really wants to learn who is the republican favorite he should propose three cheers for James G. Blaine at the close of one of his rear-platform speeches. But, of course, the little man never mentions the jingo rian.—St. Louis Tribune.

—It is worth noting as an example of political finesse that while President Harrison is swinging around the circle talking platitudes Secretary Blaine is making the eagle scream with patriotic exultation. It is a raw day when Mr. Blaine permits himself to be turned down in the political shuffle.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

—The boys who cheered for "Cleveland and democracy" while Mr. Harrison was in Texas were better fed than bread. Texas is anxious to be polite to its presidential guest, and it is no more courteous to mention Cleveland and democracy in his presence than it is to throw holy water on another eminent republican.—St. Louis Republic.

—Republicans express with delight the opinion that the spring elections indicate that republicanism is reviving. Do the republicans realize the condition of affairs when they clutch at the returns of a town election to assure themselves that "the grand old party of patriotism, purity," etc., ad nauseam, is reviving in the north?—Chicago Times.

—Secretary Foster, confronted with the empty treasury, which Reed's reckless congress depleted, is scheming hard to make both ends meet when \$3,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds fall due in September. So far he is basing his plans upon the idea that the holders of the bonds shall keep them at a lower rate of interest, 3 per cent.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A WONDERFUL CAREER.
A Boston Tailor's Daughter Who Married a Prince and Played for a Throne.
 The Countess d'Edla is the widow of Dom Fernando, the late ex-King-Regent of Portugal, who was a Prince of Saxe-Coburg before he married the heir to the Portuguese throne. She is a woman with a remarkable history, which has a peculiar interest for Americans. The Countess was once a Miss Elise Hensler, of Boston, whose father, a Swiss tailor,



COUNTESS D'EDLA, NEE HENSLER.

kept a humble little shop on Washington street. The girl came to this country in her fifth year with her parents, and early developed considerable musical talent. Prominent Boston people whose attention she attracted by singing at local concerts, combined to send her to Milan, Italy, to obtain a thorough musical training, and she had the great honor of securing an engagement at the famous La Scala Opera-House after making her debut. She then returned to the United States and sang to crowded houses in the principal American cities. Returning to Europe she was engaged at the Paris Opera, and later went to Lisbon. Here the ex-Regent, Dom Fernando, was first charmed with her singing, and later fell desperately in love with her. He married her and had the title of Countess d'Edla conferred upon her in 1869.

A few months after her marriage an event occurred which left in her hands the decision of the question of peace or war between two great Nations, although she did not know that such would be the result. The Spanish General Prim, then Dictator of Spain, went to Lisbon to offer the crown of that country, recently forcibly taken from Dom Fernando. The newly created Countess wanted to be a queen, but the proud Spaniard would only make her a Duchess and, as her husband stood by her, he threw away his chance and the throne of Spain was offered to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, a nephew of King William, of Prussia. Napoleon III. objected to this and the Franco-German war was the result. Dom Fernando died a few years ago and the Countess now resides on his estate in Portugal in a castle fitted up in the old feudal style.

EDWIN HURD CONGER.

Portrait and Life History of Our New Minister to Brazil.



HON. E. H. CONGER.

Hon. Edwin Hurd Conger, our newly-appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil, hails from Illinois, where, in Knox County, on March 7, 1843, he first saw the light. Mr. Conger was educated at Lombard University, graduating in the class of 1862; enlisted at once as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war, attaining the rank of Captain, and receiving from the President the brevet of Major for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the field;" studied law, and graduated from the Albany Law School in 1866, when he was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Galesburg, Ill., until 1868; removed to Dexter, Dallas County, Ia., in 1868, and has since been engaged in farming, stock-raising and banking; was elected treasurer of Dallas County in 1877 and re-elected in 1879; was elected State Treasurer of Iowa in 1880 and re-elected in 1882; was elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,424 votes, against 13,927 votes for Allen E. Morrison, Democrat, 1,557 votes for J. A. Nash, Prohibitionist and Labor candidate, and three votes scattering. During the Fifty-first Congress Mr. Conger was chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures.

Not Exactly Disposed of.
 Brown—What became of that girl of yours, who used to cost you so much money?
 Hughes—She's married now.
 "I suppose you are flusher, now that you have gotten rid of her."
 "Well, you see, I didn't exactly get rid of her. She's my wife now."
 Light.

Mental Photographs.
 He (after marriage)—What? You have no fortune? You said over and over again that you were afraid someone would marry you for your money.
 She—Yes, and you said over and over again that you would be happy with me if I hadn't a cent. Well, I haven't a cent.—N. Y. Weekly.

About the Size of It.
 Smith—It wouldn't do any good to give women their rights. They wouldn't vote.
 Brown—Why not?
 Smith—Why, there wouldn't be one of them who would acknowledge she was old enough to vote.—Harvard Lampoon.

FROM FOOLTOWN.
A Public Benefactor Who Got Thanked For His Pains.
 A horse attached to a buggy came running down Grand River avenue the other day lickety-cut; and a pedestrian rushed out, seized the trailing lines, and after being flung down and dragged through the mud a hundred feet he brought the animal to a stand-still. Then he led it up to a post, picked up the whip and cushions, and had just got everything ship-shape when a fat man, walking very leisurely and smoking a cigar, came along and took possession. "So it was your horse?" asked the mud-covered rescuer.
 "Yes—my horse. Got away from my house on Fourth avenue."
 "And—"
 "Oh, I wasn't worried any. I knew that somebody would stop him sooner or later. There's some of that sort always around, you know!"
 And as he drove off without another word the philanthropist took off his overcoat, gazed at the ruin wrought, and said to the crowd which had collected:
 "I own right up, gentlemen. I'm from Fools town by the most direct route!"—Detroit Free Press.

Dividing Happiness.
 "My dear," said the aunt of a young widow to her niece, one day, "is that your husband's portrait on the wall?"
 "Yes, auntie."
 "How blissfully happy, and what a heaven on earth must have been his life below," simpered the aunt.
 "Ah, yes," said the widow, "but we divided the thing up, so that when he became blissful in heaven, I became happy on earth."—Texas Sittings.

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

It is a curious fact that when one is seized with a consuming passion one's appetite fails miserably.—St. Joseph News.

Explosions of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

It is a very stupid boy that doesn't know his lines when the trout season arrives.—Du Bois (Pa.) Courier.

It is no longer necessary to take blue pills to restore the liver to action. Carter's Little Liver Pills are much better. Don't forget this.

The young man who can write "a good hand" hasn't half a chance in life with the youth who can hold one.—Washington Post.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, May 4.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 25 @ 5 55
Butchers' steers	4 50 @ 5 50
Native cows	2 40 @ 4 70
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	8 50 @ 9 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 01 @ 1 02
Do No. 3	97 @ 98
CORN—No. 2	65 @ 66
OATS—No. 2	50 @ 52
RYE—No. 2	70 @ 73
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2 15 @ 2 25
Do—Choice	2 10 @ 2 15
HAY—Baled	10 00 @ 15 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	18 @ 20
CHEESE—Full cream	10 @ 12
Eggs—Choice	10 @ 11
BACON—Hams	10 @ 11
Shoulders	5 @ 7
Sides	7 @ 9
LARD	7 @ 8
POTATOES	1 00 @ 1 20
ST. LOUIS	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00 @ 5 70
Butchers' steers	3 00 @ 4 80
HOGS—Packing	4 00 @ 4 50
SHRIMP—Fair to choice	4 15 @ 5 25
FLOUR—Choice	3 25 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 05 @ 1 07
CORN—No. 2	67 @ 68
OATS—No. 2	54 @ 55
BUTTER—Creamery	25 @ 26
POULTRY	12 50 @ 12 75
CHICAGO	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 50 @ 6 70
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 00 @ 5 50
SHRIMP—Fair to choice	4 75 @ 6 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40 @ 5 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 07 @ 1 08
CORN—No. 2	63 @ 64
OATS—No. 2	53 @ 54
RYE—No. 2	64 @ 65
BUTTER—Creamery	20 @ 22
POULTRY	12 75 @ 12 80
NEW YORK	
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 50 @ 6 00
HOGS—Good to choice	8 50 @ 9 00
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 10 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 10 @ 1 15
CORN—No. 2	62 @ 63
OATS—Western mixed	64 @ 65
BUTTER—Creamery	21 @ 27
POULTRY	12 50 @ 13 50



A heavy burden
 —all the ills and ailments that only female flesh is heir to. It rests with you whether you carry it or lay it down. You can cure the disorders and derangements that prey upon your sex, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization.

For all organic displacements and weaknesses, accompanied by weak back, bearing-down sensations, and for all uterine diseases, it's a positive specific. It's guaranteed to give satisfaction, in every case. If it doesn't, you've only to ask for your money and it's cheerfully refunded. If it does, you'll want to ask for nothing more. It's the cheapest medicine you can use, because you only pay for the good you get. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, invigorates the system, and produces refreshing sleep.

On Tenter Hooks.
 Nervous people are always on tenter hooks. A slight noise smites the drums of their ears like the clash of cymbals. The most trivial, unexpected sound drives them to the verge of distraction. But invigorated and built up with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, their supersensitiveness speedily disappears. Dyspepsia, malaria, kidney troubles, biliousness and rheumatism are cured by the Bitters.

ACTIONEERS have their regular customers; but they also depend greatly upon the bystanders at a sale.—N. O. Picayune.

GUS A. DEBOIS, a well known resident of St. Louis, says: "I have used several bottles 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."

There is one business industry that has some snap to it even in dull times—the whip manufacturer.—Lowell Courier.

Five cents saved on soap; five dollars lost on rotten clothes. In fact, there is not 5 cents difference between the cost of a bar of the poorest soap made and the best, which is as all know, Dobbins' Electric.

When you get close enough to a frog to poke him with a stick that's the sign of spring.—Buffalo Express.

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

Corn in the field is shocked, and when it is made into whisky it is shocking.—Binghamton Republican.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her. Now why not be fair about it and buy her a box!

A DETECTIVE'S allies should be all-eyes—a lawyer's are reputed to be all lies.—Boston Courier.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple but sure remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

The cat is a newt animal, but she has a voice like a fire alarm.—Binghamton Republican.

No Opium in Piso's cure for consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

It is a woman's nature to pet something. If she has nothing to pet, she is apt to be a pet herself.—Somerville Journal.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS
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ITALY'S GREEN BOOK.

More of the New Orleans Affair—The Italian Government's Under the Hand Necessity of Reaching a Conclusion. ROME, May 4.—The green book on the New Orleans affair comprises twenty-four dispatches dated from March 14 to April 28. It shows that the Italian government from the commencement persevered in asking that criminal proceedings be taken against the lynchers and that an indemnity be paid to the families of the victims. The expression "brought to justice" occurs in the official dispatches as well as in Baron Fava's private letters. The principal communications have already been published.

After Mr. Blaine's note of April 14, the volume concludes with the telegram from the Marquis Rudini to the Marquis Imperiali, the text of which is as follows: "I have now before me a note addressed to you by Secretary Blaine, April 14. Its perusal produces a most painful impression upon me. I will not stop to lay stress upon the lack of conformity with diplomatic usages displayed in making use of Mr. Blaine's name as Mr. Blaine himself did not hesitate to do, of a portion of a telegram of mine communicated to him in strict confidence in order to get rid of a question clearly defined in our official documents, which alone possess a diplomatic value. Nor will I stop to point out the reference in this telegram of mine of March 26, that the words 'punishment of the guilty' in the brevity of telegraphic language actually signified only that prosecution ought to be commenced in order that the individuals recognized as guilty should not escape punishment. Far above all astute arguments remains the fact that henceforward the federal government declares itself conscious of what we have constantly asked, and yet it does not grant our legitimate demands.

"Mr. Blaine is right when he makes the payment of indemnity to the families of the victims dependent upon proof of violation of the treaty but we shrink from thinking that he considers that the fact of such violation still needs proof. Italian subjects acquitted by American juries were massacred in a prison of the state without measures being taken to defend them. What other proof does the federal government expect of a violation of a treaty wherein constant protection and security of subjects of the contracting parties is expressly stipulated?

"We have placed on evidence that we have never asked anything else but the opening of regular proceedings. In regard of this Baron Fava's first note, dated March 20, contained even the formula of the telegram addressed on the same day by Mr. Blaine under the order of President Harrison to the governor of Louisiana. Now, however, in the note of April 4 Mr. Blaine is silent on the subject, which is for us the main point of controversy. We are under the sad necessity of concluding that, what to every other government would appear to be the accomplishment of strict civil duty, is impossible to the federal government. It is time to break off this bootless controversy. Public opinion, the sovereign judge, will know how to indicate an equitable solution of this grave problem. We have affirmed, and we again affirm, our first right. Let the federal government reflect upon its side if it is expedient to leave to the mercy of each state of the union, irresponsible to foreign countries, the efficiency of treaties, pledging its faith and honor to entire nations. The present dispatch is addressed to you exclusively, not to the federal government. Your duties henceforward are solely restricted to dealing with current business."

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

An Official Statement Showing the Status of the Funds. WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following statement, prepared at the treasury department by Mr. Whipple, the assistant treasurer of the United States, shows the percentage of assets the treasury holds against demand liabilities exclusive of the amount known as the "trust funds" for which the full amount is held.

Assets and liabilities of the United States treasury on April 30, 1891, including in the liabilities \$346,681,016 United States outstanding:

Assets—Coin gold, \$220,773,634.05; standard silver (dollars) act 1878, \$516,392,079; standard dollars act 1890, \$21,038,430; fractional silver, \$20,568,405.81; minor, \$328,098.69; bullion gold, \$59,850,415.49; bullion silver act 1878, \$44,352.43; bullion silver act 1890, \$22,142,934.74; trade dollar bars, \$5,011,137.70; currency United States notes, \$14,496,821.61; treasury notes of 1890, \$4,710,946; national bank notes, \$1,055,750.90; silver certificates, \$3,399,417; gold certificates, \$27,309,200; funds held by the United States depositories, \$29,549,449.44; total, \$751,160,081.28.

Liabilities—Gold certificates, \$166,999,999; silver certificates, \$316,342,857; certificates depository United States notes, \$14,000,000; treasury notes, act July, 1890, \$41,731,300; total, \$538,174,056.

Current liabilities—National bank 5 per cent. redemption fund, \$5,999,384.01; disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$34,797,064.16; post office funds, \$4,926,615.55; outstanding drafts and checks, \$5,938,087.39; matured debt and interest, \$1,804,733.50; interest due and unpaid, \$892,321.67; United States notes, \$346,681,016.00; total, \$1,000,730,002.26.

Excess of assets over trust funds equal to 33.15 per cent. of current liabilities, \$212,956,925.28; total, \$751,160,081.28.

Direct Tax So Far Refunded. WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following payments have been made by the treasury department up to April 30 under the act of March 2, 1891, to reimburse the states and territories the amount of the direct tax levied under act of August 5, 1861: Arkansas, \$156,273; California, \$208,247; Colorado, \$22,190; Delaware, \$70,773; Illinois, \$956,961; Indiana, 719,144; Kansas, \$60,983; Maine, \$357,702; Massachusetts, \$96,104; Michigan, \$420,865; Minnesota, \$86,924; Missouri, \$646,358; New Hampshire, \$181,891; New Jersey, \$382,615; New York, \$2,213,331; North Carolina, \$377,836; Ohio, \$4,332,926; Tennessee, \$392,012.

MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Body of a Strangled Woman Found Near Kansas City Thought to Be a Mrs. Nelson, of Manhattan, Kan.—Her Slayer James Crantz, a Horse Trainer, of Salina, Kan. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 3.—The arrest of James Crantz bids fair to solve the mystery of the murder of a woman on the Randolph bluffs in Clay county, near this city. Crantz is a horse trainer, desiring his wife and family, who are in Salina, Kan., and living here with a Mrs. Ellen Nelson, of Manhattan, Kan. This woman, it is believed, is the one murdered, as the couple had been quarreling previous to her disappearance. She had a considerable sum of money with her, which Crantz probably took after strangling her with a handkerchief twisted with a stick. Crantz left a bundle of clothing with a negro washerwoman in Harlem, which officers heard of and which caused his arrest when calling for the parcel. Damaging evidence came out. In the bundle was the murdered woman's bonnet and underclothing. Criminating letters were also found on Crantz. Among them was one from Mrs. Dora Heiser, wife of Daniel Heiser, of Brazilton, Kan., who was evidently infatuated with him. It was to extricate himself from an evidently embarrassing position that he conceived the idea of enticing Mrs. Nelson to a lonely spot where she could be put out of the way. Crantz has made several statements which proved to be false, but nevertheless stoutly maintains his innocence.

TORNADO TORN.

Great Destruction at Paducah, Ky.—One Hundred Buildings Wrecked. CINCINNATI, May 4.—A Paducah special to the Commercial Gazette says that between 5 and 6 o'clock Saturday evening a hurricane with heavy rain and hail swept into that town from the west. In a few minutes the streets were rivers of water. The first work of destruction by the tornado was the unroofing of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley railroad freight depot.

After this the tornado cut a zig-zag swath through the city. The roof of the colored people's school was torn off as was that of the freight house of the Paducah, Tennessee & Alabama railroad. The Third street Methodist church was picked up and dropped into the middle of the street, a confused mass of debris. It had just been newly built. Several mills were more or less damaged. The steamer Clyde was blown into the river with such force against a barge as to sink the barge. One hundred buildings were either totally wrecked, moved from their foundations or unroofed.

Mrs. Henry Meyers and her three children were badly cut by flying glass on Third street. Wesley Orr was buried under a wagon and suffered internal injuries and his little child was also badly hurt. Several other are reported injured.

OFFICES CREATED.

Additions to the Government Roll Num Nearly Six Hundred. WASHINGTON, May 4.—The clerk of the senate committee on appropriations has just made a public statement of the increases and reductions in salaries made under the appropriation bills of the last session of the last congress and the additional appropriations made for newly created offices.

From the statement it appears that salaries were increased in 110 cases, the total aggregating \$110,508 while other increases aggregating \$900 were made in the salaries of officers not specified. The increases were principally in the offices of circuit judges, the judicial increase being \$93,500. At the same time salaries were cut down in four cases, the net saving being \$1,823.

EXCITED FRENCHMEN.

The Killing of People by the Military at Fourmieres Severely Denounced. PARIS, May 4.—The details of the labor trouble at Fourmieres immensely heightened the horrors of the incident.

The fact that six women, several children and eight men were killed on the spot, while twenty more were seriously wounded, several fatally, gives the affair the character of a massacre. The soldiers were much exposed to stone throwing, but they replied with successive volleys from their rifles, inflicting frightful wounds on the victims. The houses exposed to the fire were riddled and there is every sign that reckless and wanton inhumanity was shown by the troops.

The local popular commotion is intense and it finds a response in the growing excitement in every working center. Fourmieres is practically in a state of siege. Cavalry patrol the streets and are everywhere greeted with yells of reprobation from excited groups of men and women. The tension of feeling may be judged from the fact that the military are hailed with cries of "Vive Prusse."

It is learned that the sub-prefect of Fourmieres ordered the firing on the crowd.

Extinguished By Rain. READING, Pa., May 4.—The heavy shower which fell yesterday morning did more than the bands of men who have been fighting the fire on the Blue mountain could accomplish in the last three days. After devastating 1,500 acres, the flames were extinguished by the rainfall which lasted two hours.

To Break With the Alton. NEW YORK, May 3.—The trunk line commissioner has received a letter from the management of the Vandalia lines which announced that that system would, after May 3, discontinue relations with the Chicago & Alton.

THE GREEDY TRUST.

A Committee of the New York Senate Shows Up the Greed of the Sugar Trust—Enormous Dividends. ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—The senate committee on general laws has submitted to the senate a report of 5,000 words on the sugar trust investigation. After reviewing the testimony taken the report says:

"It appears uncontradicted that the trust declared 10 per cent annual dividends at all times during its existence, not only upon the original capital of all the constituent corporations, amounting to less than \$7,000,000, but also upon the fabulous valuation placed upon the stock of such constituent corporations, amounting to about \$50,000,000."

Continuing, the report says: "It is plainly seen that the chief purposes of the trust were to provide for the issue of these certificates, affording thereby opportunity for great speculation in them, obviously to the advantage of the persons managing the trust, with whom was lodged full and accurate information of its plans and condition to the disadvantage of the general public, who were ignorant of the secrets of the trust, its methods and plans, and of the actual value of the certificates in which they dealt. It may well be questioned whether the trust has not been organized more for the purpose of the enormous speculations than for the advantages to be obtained by the combination of refineries in the legitimate refining of sugar. That the chief object of the trust was for the purpose of speculation is quite plainly shown by the inflated values placed upon the properties of the constituent corporations upon which the certificates were issued. Had the aim been the more economical and profitable refining of sugar this result would have been obtained without any increase of the capitalization of the properties of the constituent corporations."

The report then takes up the refusal of the trust officials to produce the books of the concern and says: "Why were not the books produced? Repeated demands were made for them. Did they contain transactions and information that would show to the people that they were using their combination for illegal and unlawful purposes? These are questions that the people must determine for themselves."

The report then questions whether these enormous dividends have been earned in legitimate refining of sugar and calls attention to the widespread speculation in the securities of the concern. "As a result of your committee's investigation it would recommend:

"First—That legislation be had restraining the forming of trusts as hostile to the interests of the people as they are now formed, or providing for their formation under the supervision of some existing department of the state government, or some board to be created by law, and to that end your committee will prepare a bill.

"Second—That legislation be had providing that foreign corporations doing business in this state should pay into the treasury of this state when they commence business therein the same tax that is paid by such corporations upon incorporation in any other state, or that such corporations be required to pay a tax upon the business done in this state.

"Third—That all so-called trusts and corporations doing business in this state and which are organized out of the state and own or hold stock of other incorporated companies shall be required to keep their books of account in this state or true copies thereof, which shall be subject to examination."

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Significant Gains in Many States Over the Public Schools.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—One of the most significant features of the census report of education is the increased number of parochial schools and scholars in the northwest. In Illinois the enrollment in the public schools shows a gain of only 10 per cent. since 1880, while the population gain is 24 per cent. The report gives 105,323 pupils in private (including parochial) schools. There are reported 12,352 school houses. In the parochial schools thus far reported there are about 47,000 Catholic, 24,000 Lutheran, 4,000 Evangelical and a small number of Episcopal, Holland Christian Reformed, Dutch Reformed and German Presbyterian children.

More than one-seventh of the school-going children of Illinois are in church schools. The parochial schools of Iowa reported to this date include 11,000 Catholic, over 8,000 Lutheran, nearly 1,000 German Evangelical and small numbers of German Reformed, German Presbyterian, Episcopal and Mennonite pupils.

In Michigan the percentage of gain of the public schools is a little more than half of the gain in population. In the parochial schools reported to this date there are over 23,000 Catholic, 11,000 Lutheran, about 600 German Evangelical, a like number of Holland Christian Reformed and a few German Reformed pupils.

Minnesota has a large attendance in parochial schools, many of which are so arranged that children may attend both without conflicting with the terms of the public schools. There are reported 5,864 school houses. The parochial schools thus far reported have about 12,000 Catholic, 16,000 Lutheran, 1,000 German Evangelical, and a small number of German Reformed and Moravian pupils.

A Phenomenal Gusher. PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning when the drillers on a wildcat gas well on the Beal farm, near Leechburg, Armstrong county, reached a depth of 300 feet the tools were drawn for the purpose of changing bits, when, without previous indication of any kind, an immense volume of oil gushed from the casinghead high in the air. The alarmed drillers quickly extinguished their fires and stood gazing in astonishment at the unprecedented phenomenon. There was no preparation of any kind for saving the oil and it is going to waste. The well flowed over 100 barrels.

DECIDEDLY RIOTOUS.

May Day Witnesses Riotous Proceedings in France—Italy at Present Has Her Hands Full at Home Without Tackling Uncle Sam.

PARIS, May 2.—A number of very exciting scenes were witnessed in Lyons yesterday. The first disturbance occurred when a big crowd of workmen, followed by large numbers of women and children and bearing banners containing various sentiments in reference to the rights claimed by the laboring people, attempted to hold a procession. The authorities had decided to prevent any marching, and, as the men refused to disperse when ordered, the police were directed to make an attack on the ranks of the paraders.

The men made a desperate resistance and a general melee followed, in which a policeman was seriously wounded. The noise of the conflict attracted a great crowd and the workmen were soon reinforced by many sympathizers. The authorities, finding the police unable to cope unaided with the increased force, called upon the military and a body of cavalry was dispatched to the place. The horsemen charged upon the workmen, who assailed them with volleys of stones. The workmen were unable to withstand the attack by the cavalry and police and were finally compelled to retreat. A number of arrests were made and several of the prisoners were found to be heavily armed.

Subsequently the mob marched to the cemetery, headed by a number of men carrying black and red flags, for the purpose of holding a demonstration over the graves of those who had lost their lives in former riots. The authorities were again compelled to appeal to the military for aid in dispersing the crowd. A force of cavalrymen was hurried to the cemetery, and again were their horses ridden down upon the people.

Upon being driven from the cemetery, the crowd again formed in procession and marched back to the city, defiantly denouncing the authorities and singing "La Carmagnole" in a grand chorus. The rioters had no sooner reached the city than they made an attack upon their earlier antagonists—the police—and so savage was their assault that they overcame the officers and broke through the cordon which they had established. Again it was found necessary to call upon the cavalrymen to disperse the rioters, who flushed with their victory over the police, were prepared to engage in more riotous demonstrations, and again did the soldiers charge upon the shouting mob and thunder down upon their ranks. As in the previous conflict with the military, the crowd was forced to beat a retreat.

OTHER VIOLENT DISTURBANCES. PARIS, May 2.—An explosion occurred yesterday in the house of the due de Trevis, situated in the Rue Bois. There is no reason to believe that it was the result of private revenge against the duke, and it is thought to have been merely a demonstration on the part of the anarchists. An investigation made soon after the occurrence showed that a big dynamite bomb had been used.

A mob attacked the Mairie last evening in an attempt to rescue imprisoned comrades and wounded two soldiers. The troops immediately opened fire and three men fell dead. The mob then fled.

Later there was a bloody collision between miners and police, in which seven persons were killed and twelve wounded.

A mob of 4,000 hooted at a body of gendarmes, who drew their sabers and attempted to disperse the crowd, but were received with a shower of stones and compelled to retreat.

HOWLING BOMB.

ROME, May 2.—A meeting of workmen took place yesterday afternoon near the church of San Giovanni. There were five members of the chamber of deputies present. An anarchist speaker urged the assembled men to attack the police. The speaker's words so excited his hearers that soon after the mob stoned the troops which were stationed in the neighborhood. Some of the rioters hurled stones at the troops from the windows of houses.

The gendarmes at this point fired upon the rioters and the cavalry immediately after charged upon those who had not been put to flight by the gendarmes' fire. At the same time the infantry soldiers near the scene of the riot were ordered to storm the houses from which the stones had been thrown. A terrible uproar followed.

When matters had calmed down somewhat it was found that Signor Barzilai, a member of the chamber of deputies; Signor Capriani, a socialist leader, and twenty-five others had been wounded. One man was killed outright by the gendarmes' fire. In addition a gendarme was stabbed to death by the rioters. During the cavalry charge several troopers were unhorsed and were trampled upon and kicked by the other horses.

Later on another sharp conflict occurred between the soldiers and a mob in Victor Emanuel square. Several persons were injured and a trooper killed.

Altogether 100 persons were arrested. Nine soldiers and five civilians were wounded.

Riots occurred in Florence, but were slight in character. They were provoked by anarchists. There was no disorder in other towns.

Abundant evidence is appearing that there was a carefully organized anarchist plot here.

HUTCHINSON LOCATED.

He is Found Wandering Aimlessly Around at Evansville, Ind. CHICAGO, May 1.—B. P. Hutchinson, the noted board of trade operator, who was thought to have gone to Pensacola, Fla., has been found. This morning the chief of police received from Chief of Police G. W. Newitt, of Evansville, Ind., a dispatch saying: "I have B. P. Hutchinson in custody. Notify his son." The son, Charles Hutchinson, received a dispatch of a similar import. The old man was found walking aimlessly about the streets. He appears to be entirely unbalanced in his mind.

FOR EIGHT HOURS.

Pittsburgh Carpenters Strike For Eight Hours and Increase of Pay—Fifteen Thousand Idle Men. PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1.—This city is now fairly started in the eight hour movement, with 5,000 carpenters out and placing other trades in such a peculiar position that 10,000 members of other building organizations will soon follow. The last and decisive meeting that forces this struggle was held late last night, when the master builders' association met and decided positively not to grant the carpenters' demand for eight hours and an increase of five cents per hour.

As decided upon by the carpenters, 5,000 of them quit work for their demand. The action of the master builders in deciding to do actually nothing in regard to the other building organization, placed the latter in a queer position. In order to back up the carpenters the other building trades had decided to strike for eight hours per day, providing only that the master builders looked the carpenters out. If they did not look the carpenters out, the other members were simply to ask for certain local adjustments and a fair average of wages, ignoring entirely the eight hour day.

Last night the master builders concluded they will not lock out the carpenters, and the result will be that 10,000 men, comprising stonemasons, roofers, marble cutters, planing mill men, etc., will work on present contracts until they have gone as far as they can without the carpenters, when they will find themselves out of a job—not locked out.

The master builders were a unit in coming to this agreement and say they have done this to protect master builders in other cities, and other builders' trades outside of carpenters could not have a pretext for striking for eight hours and thus causing the movement to spread.

The bricklayers, numbering 1,300, are also brought into the fight owing to a refusal of their demands for uniform wages of \$4.50 per day, the masters having decided to pay uniform rates of but \$4 per day.

The plasterers, another independent organization, will also be forced into idleness as soon as they have completed their work to where the carpenters left off.

Altogether it is likely that more than 15,000, comprising all the buildings within a radius of twelve miles of this city, will be idle as a result of the move. The building trades, being by all odds the most complete organization in this section, will go out almost to a man and say they will remain out.

On the other hand the master builders say they have had ample warning and have their contracts in such shape they can lie idle all summer, but one firm, the Ballinger Bros., of Philadelphia, willing to grant the eight-hour movement, are unable to do so. This firm is building the Davis (Alvin Joslyn) theater and master builders have so tied all material they cannot go on with the work.

Reports from McKeesport and Bradock and other surrounding towns say carpenters are generally striking for eight hours.

THE POISONED WEDDING FEAST.

The Bridegroom Added to the Fearful List of Deaths. CINCINNATI, May 1.—On the evening of April 15 W. B. Snooks and bride registered at the Burnett house from Louisville, Ky. They had just been made man and wife at Louisville. Both were taken violently ill, in common with guests who participated in the wedding feast. Last night the bridegroom, William B. Snooks, breathed his last; at noon the physicians warned Mrs. Snooks, the bride, to be prepared for the worst. She had been barely able to sit up, having so far recovered from the poisoning that there were confident hopes that she was clearly out of danger.

The fact that relatives of the bride and groom died from poisoning has been carefully concealed from the victims here. Everything about their presence here and their condition, has been kept as profoundly secret as possible.

Mr. Snooks, the victim, had been conscious all the while and able to converse. He was, moreover, hopeful of recovery. His physicians, however, had no hope from the first. He was much weakened by profuse bleeding at the nose and lost strength rapidly.

THE TREASURY FUNDS.

An Ex-Official Thinks Secretary Foster Will Place Himself in a Bad Position If He Touches Certain Moneys. WASHINGTON, May 1.—The statement of the director of the mint, Mr. Leach, is bringing an avalanche of protests and contrary opinions from all directions. Secretary Foster, in so far as he has agreed with Mr. Leach, is also coming in for criticism. Mr. J. K. Upton, who was assistant secretary when Mr. Sherman was at the head of the treasury, furnishes a statement, in which he shows that if the secretary acts in accordance with the Leach interpretation he will be guilty of high crime and can be impeached. Mr. Upton is an accepted authority in such matters. Under Mr. Sherman he had charge of the refunding operations and of the making up of the debt statement. There is a difference of \$159,000,000 between the figures of Mr. Leach and those of Mr. Upton regarding the condition of national finances. Instead of \$285,000,000 of available money, as claimed by Mr. Leach, the United States has less than \$60,000,000.

His Piffings Huge. NEW YORK, May 1.—Arthur C. Gilman, a member of the wholesale tea and coffee firm of J. H. Larrabee & Co., died at his home in Flatbush, L. I., on December 15 last. Yesterday by a proceeding in the supreme court, the fact was made public that he had robbed his firm of over \$300,000, and instead of being the reputable business man that his partners and everybody else believed him to be, he had been engaged since 1884 in carrying on a system of fraud which he conducted so inconspicuously that his perfidy was not discovered until after his death. His piffings aggregated \$222,934.33.

"OLD HUTCH" GONE.

Sudden Disappearance of the Noted Grain Operator—Speculation as to the Cause. CHICAGO, April 30.—B. P. Hutchinson, the multi-millionaire grain dealer, known nearly the world over as "Old Hutch," is mysteriously missing. It is supposed that he is demoted and his business a financial wreck.

Mr. Hutchinson, whose tall, erect figure has for years been one of the most picturesque sights on the Chicago board of trade, left the city about midnight, taking with him a small satchel and a ticket to Pensacola, Fla. None of his friends or relatives appear to know that he was going. The veteran operator, however, never was much of a man for confidants. How he occupied his last hours in Chicago has not been discovered, except that he paid lengthy visits to two of his favorite drinking resorts, and at each place told the bartender inside not to expect to see him again.

It has been a matter of common rumor on the board that business misfortunes had unbalanced "Old Hutch's" mind. His always eccentric conduct seemed increasingly erratic. For weeks at a time his abode, day and night, has been his little office adjoining the exchange. When, some time ago, it is said, his sons, in view of their father's reported heavy losses following reckless trades, began to consider the appointment of a conservator to take charge of his affairs, the old man was furiously angry. More than ever he isolated himself, and on the board appeared to speculate for revenge rather than gain. The dislike which he was said to entertain for certain members of the board seemed to settle into systematic hatred.

No one but "Old Hutch" himself knew, or for that matter yet knows, the exact condition of his finances. It was practically certain, according to all indications, that he had lost of late heavily and steadily.

Yesterday morning when the news of his queer departure became noised about almost the first question was "How much did he leave?" It was answered by the announcement of his relatives that the missing man's outstanding trades of 3,000,000 bushels could be settled up without loss to anyone. Whether any portion of the speculator's fortune remained they did not say.

For the time the announcement caused the wildest excitement on the floor, and the market sharply declined. It is stated that "Old Hutch" was insolvent and that his liabilities would be \$5,000,000 in excess of his assets. On the other hand, W. I. Hutchinson while saying: "I think father's mind is unbalanced and that he has wandered away," added: "I do not believe he is insolvent. When we find how his affairs stand I am confident everything will be paid in full, dollar for dollar."

SUSPENDED THE SITTING. An Italian Deputy Causes an Uproar in the Chamber at Rome. ROME, April 30.—Signor Imbriani, in the chamber of deputies, speaking on the African question, charged the Italian government with permitting the slave trade to be carried on openly. He also asserted that thirty-five young girls, who had been taken from their former owners under the pretext of rescuing them from slavery, had been distributed among a number of Italian officers serving with the Italian army in Africa.

Marquis di Rudini, replying for the government, protested against such accusations being made without absolute proof of their truth having first been obtained.

Amidst cries of "It's a lie!" "Withdraw!" the minister of war declared that he would not remain in the house unless the charge was withdrawn.

A prolonged uproar, during which several violent scenes were witnessed, followed the announcement of this determination. The president of the chamber was utterly unable to control the excited deputies and consequently was compelled to suspend the sitting.

FIRE AT CHATTANOOGA.

Severe Destruction of Property in the Tennessee Town. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 29.—There was a terrible conflagration here this morning. The loss is fully \$250,000; insurance, over \$150,000. The fire began at 3 a. m. in Campbell & Co.'s furniture factory on King street and soon got beyond control of the fire department and rapidly took in everything in the near neighborhood. It was 7 a. m. before the flames were under control, and the field of destruction covered twenty acres. The loss is about as follows:

Campbell & Co., furniture factory, loss \$75,000, insurance about \$60,000; G. G. Lilly, two-story brick, just completed, not occupied, loss \$10,000; Peak's warehouse, loss \$15,000, insurance \$13,000; the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Co. freight depot, complete loss on building about \$25,000, contents estimated at \$25,000.

There were also about seventy-five freight cars destroyed, about fifty of them being filled with miscellaneous freight. The loss on the destruction of these cars will not fall short of \$75,000, making a total loss to the railroad company of about \$125,000. The amount of insurance is not known.

There were several small buildings destroyed which may aggregate \$50,000 loss. The new Mountain City flouring mill, just completed at a loss of nearly \$300,000, was saved.

The Presidential Party.

DEL MONTE, Cal., April 30.—The presidential party arrived at Del Monte last evening. At the request of the president his arrival here was devoted to the evening. In the presence of the president and emony in order that Mrs. Harrison and emony by the day's traveling might be allowed time for rest and preparation for to-day's programme. The Hotel Del Monte, where the party spent the night, is beautifully decorated with flowers and bunting, the rooms assigned to the president and the ladies of his household being special objects of beauty.