THE WEST.

that he had been instructed not to per-

mit her to enter. She took possession

of an adjoining room and announced that she would hold possession.

THE official canvass of the Chicago

election has been practically completed

in twenty-nine of the thirty-four wards.

Taking the official count in these twenty-nine and the city hall unofficial

returns for the remaining five, the re-

sult is a plurality of 1,304 for Hemp-

stead Washburne, republican, over the

democratic incumbent, Dewitt C.

LIEUT. FREDERICK SCHWATKA has left

St. Paul, Minn., for Alaska, where he

will lead an exploring party from the

Chicago mayoralty election gives

Washburne, republican, a plurality over Cregier, democrat, of 296. Some

districts remained subject to revision.

Corunna, Ind., two years ago, has been found to have been petrified.

postponed the bill reducing passenger

THE judiciary committee of the Min-

nesota house has reported the McHale

anti-tights bill back without recom-

mendation. The bill will go to the

foot of the general orders and will not

be reached at this session of the legis-

GEORGE and Fred Dunnawa, young

on the 17th completely crushing the

THE SOUTH.

C., between two freight trains. Fireman

Williams was fatally hurt and the en-

gineer and conductor were badly in-

jured. Some of the reports said that

Methodist church at Hartsville, Tenn.,

during a festival, Skade Hall, colored,

DR. JOHN R. PIPES, one of the most

prominent physicians of Wheeling, W.

Va., and Taylor Foreman, superintend-

ent of the county poor farm, were ar-

rested on a warrant charging them

A TERRIFIC cyclone passed two miles

west of Claude, Tex., on the 15th. One

man was killed and another badly hurt.

The extent of the damage was not

A FREIGHT train on the San Angelo

branch of the Santa Fe went through a

bridge over the Leon river, near Gaines-

ville, Tex. Engineer Grubb, Fireman

Dee Paul and the head brakeman were

THE entire democratic ticket was

elected in El Paso, Tex., Mayor Richard

THREE men were killed and two seri-

ously injured in an accident on the

Maryland Central road near Fallston,

was crossing the "Overshoot" trestle,

when it collapsed, precipitating two of

the engines and all of the cars into the

THE coal operators of the Kanawha

AT Harrodsburg, Ky., two grain ele-

vators of the Mercer Grain & Coal Co.

SIX Mexican bandits who two weeks

Hernandez in Presidio county, Tex.,

THE grand jury which is investigat-

New Orleans has adjourned. There is

no chance, therefore, of a report for

WILLIAM BLANEY, convicted of the

execution was fixed for June 12 next,

escaped from the city jail.

town in Beaver county, Ok.

Caples being elected for a second term.

with grave robbery.

known.

stream below.

depot also burned.

be executed.

some days.

islature.

five of the train hands were killed.

was shot dead by Wallace Dalton.

overnor of

GEN. KILBOURNE KNO

THE body of William Imes, buried at

THE complete official canvass of the

Yukon river west.

fares to 2 cents a mile.

lature.

family feud.

harmoniously if possible.

Co., wholesale shoe dealers.

burglar.

chokes.

the 13th.

# County

# Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1891.

NUMBER 30.

#### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News,

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SECRETARY NOBLE has refused to pay South Carolina her agricultural experiment station money because the legis-lature did not divide it according to white and black school population proportions.

SECRETARY NOBLE has issued instructions to serve notice on those who have intruded upon the Chickasaw reservation. If the intruders do not heed the secretary's notice a troop of cavalry will be sent to hurry the departure of the invaders. The intruders are principally cattle men, with a sprinkling of

In reply to a request from Massa-chusetts that the state's quota of the direct tax money be paid in gold instead of silver certificates the treasury department informed the bankers that it would pay the warrant in lawful money of the United States and of such character as was on hand in the Hoston sub-

The reply of Mr. Blaine to the Marquis di Rudini was published on the 16th. Mr. Blaine's conclusion was that the treaty of 1871 had not been proved to have been violated, and until it was

so proven Italy had no case. MRS. HALFORD, the wife of President Harrison's secretary, E. W. Halford, died at Washington on the 15th. Mrs. Halford was about 42 years of age and was the youngest daughter of George W. Armstrong, of Wilton, Me,

"THE whole thing is not worth talking about," remarked Senator Plumb, speaking at Washington of the Fava recall. "Suppose the Italian minister is recalled? Who cares? His departure is of no more consequence to the American people than if the banana vender who presides over a push cart should close out business and decide to go

#### THE EAST.

THE Arcade building at Elizabeth, N. J., burned recently. The loss was \$250, 000. Two or three persons had narrow

A SHOCKING accident occurred near Albany, N. Y., recently. A fast freight collided with a gravel train, wrecking a car containing five Italians. The car caught fire and two of the imprisoned inmates were burned to death. The other three were injured.

MRS. EMMA LEETE, aged 35 years, was tramped to death by a vicious horse in Guilford, Conn.

WILLETT & GRAY and other prominent New York brokers in raw and refined sugars state that an agreement Crosby paper mill and damaging a num-has undoubtedly been entered into by ber of other buildings. While many the indepenpent refiners and the trust by which the competition between them | talities.

A LARGE part of the cattle sheds in the soldiers' home at Milwaukee, is the Pittsburgh, Pa., stock yards and 137 dead. cattle were destroyed by fire. Loss,

IMMIGRANTS continue to arrive at New York in large numbers, 3,000 being landed on the 14th. Of this number 100 were held at the barge office pending an examination as to their character or their liability to become public charges. Five Italians were proven to be convicts and were returned.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER was snubbed in the United States district court at Boston recently by Judge Carpenter. Gen. Butler desired to speak on behalf of a client, when he was told to file his brief, the court refusing to hear any remarks.

THE eleventh annual convention of the American Waterworks association was held in Philadelphia on the 15th. CHARGES of brutality have been pre-

ferred against Warden Cassidy and the guards of the eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

THE gubernatorial imbroglio in Connecticut has been taken into the courts for adjudication.

THE twenty-sixth anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln was commemorated at Boston by the veteran killed. republicans by a reunion in Tremont

FIRE destroyed \$50,000 worth of the tea and coffee stock of Benedict & Gaffney, New York.

THE Massachusetts house has refused to reconsider the vote whereby the bill Md. A north bound freight train, made to reduce the number of hours of labor up of thirteen cars and three engines, of women and minors in factories to fifty-eight hours per week was rejected. THE steamship Garick, from Santos,

has arrived at quarantine at New York with two cases of vellow fever on board. STATE SENATOR FASSETT at Albany. N. Y., charged that \$50,000 blood money was extorted monthly by the police of New York from the liquor interests of

that city.

REV. JAMES McMahon, of St. Andrews, New York, has presented to the Roman Catholic university in Washington \$500,000 worth of property to found a school of philosophy and to beautify

the university grounds.

REGRET for the sale of his handsome residence caused Enos V. Garrett, a wealthy retired merchant at Westchester, Pa., to shoot himself dead. JUSTICE CHARLES MATTESON, of the Rhode Island supreme court, has been

elected chief justice by the legislature. GEN. O. ENOCHS, member of congress, was dangerously injured by a runaway

team at Ironton, O., recently. FIRE broke out in the Ross building adjoining the big Taggart storage warehouse at Abington square, New York, recently, destroying both. Station C, New York post office, was in the building, but the mails were saved. The police estimate the damage was over

19

#### GENERAL.

THE Etoile Belge says that Henry M. Stanley has been appointed governor of Saw mill employes at Eau Claire, Wis., demand ten hours instead of the Congo state.

eleven, but will arrange the difference THE Pall Mall Gazette publishes a FIRE in Evansville, Ind., caused \$135,story to the effect that the British war vessel Warspite abandoned Iquique 000 losses to Charles Leich & Co., wholewithout paying heed to the entreaties of the British residents and consul, who were left to the chances of annihilation sale druggists, and Dixon, Mackey & In Edwardsville, Ill., Mrs. Thomas C. from the warring Chilian factions. Clark, wife of a grocer, was killed by a

A DISPATCH from Rangoon states that Capt. Presgrave, who was reported to have reinforced Lieut. Grant at Fort MRS. NATHAN MARSDEN, of Chatfield, Minn., was killed and two young ladies badly poisoned by eating wild parsnips, which had been mistaken for arti- of 300 Manipuris. Capt. Presgrave's mounted infantry detachment pursued FIVE young men lost their lives by a the Manipuris after the repulse and boat capsizing while a party of twelve killed fifty of them.
was crossing the river at St. Louis on The export of grain

THE export of grain at Odessa is almost at a stand still. The brisk spring trade almost cleared all the southern WHEN Miss Phœbe Couzins, secretary of the board of lady managers of granaries. The old stock exporters, in the world's fair, reached her office on the face of the unpromising condition the world's fair, reached her office on of the crops, are holding out for higher the 16th she found the door locked and the janitor of the building informed her

prices.
THE London Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that Mr. Porter, the American minister, is about to depart from Rome on a three-months' leave of

A DISPATCH from Benares, one of the most ancient cities in the world, the chief center of Brahminical learning, announces serious religious disorders owing to the fact that the local authorities commenced the demolition of the temple in order to provide a site for a new waterworks.

THE Siecle says that the French government will probably be compelled to ask parliament before August to suspend the duties on cereals. It adds that the German government is expected to ask the reichstag shortly to take similar action.

THE trouble in the Portuguese cabinet has been settled and all the ministers but one will retain their old places. THE directors of the whisky trust have elected Joseph B. Greenhut, president, and W. J. Hennessy, of Chicago, secretary. George H. Gibson, accused THE Wisconsin house has indefinitely of the dynamite conspiracy, was not re-

instated in his office. RETURNS from Gestemunde, where the election was held for a member of the German reichstag, are as follows: Prince Bismarck, 7,557; Schmalfeld, socialist, 3,928; Platt, guelph, 3,343; Adloff, freisinnige, 3,219. A second ballot will be necessary between Prince Bismarck

and Herr Schmalfield. It is officially denied that there is any Cherokees, were hanged at Tahlequah, I. T., for the murder of ex-Sheriff Wash truth in the report sent from Rome to the Chronicle of London, that Hon. A. The crime was due to an old G. Porter, the United States minister to Italy, was upon the point of departing A TERRIFIC hail and windstorm fell from Rome on a three months' leave of upon the northern part of Marion, Ind.,

THE premier of New South Wales. Sir Henry Parkes, has announced that the government will introduce a bill providing for the enfranchisement of persons were injured, there were no fa-

WHILE services were being conducted in the cathedral at Haison, Austria, a shoemaker in the congregation suddenly drew a revolver and fired at the priest, who fell dead before the altar. A COLLISION occurred on the Asheville The man then committed suicide. & Spartanburg railroad near Trion, N.

#### THE LATEST.

A TELEGRAM from Pretoria, South African republic, announces that a Boer expedition, with the consent of Portugal, will establish a republic in either In a quarrel in front of the colored Mashonaland or Manicaland. This project, if carried out, will affect Manica territory claimed by England and will result in further trouble between England and Portugal.

JOE MULHATTAN, the noted traveling man and story teller, was found wandering in the streets of Chicago recently in a demented condition.

THE reported execution of seven no gro murderers at Ocmulgee, I. T., did not take place. All made a break for liberty. Three were recaptured and respited, the remainder being at large.

THE members of an artillery battery at Portsmouth, England, mutinied in order to call attention to their grievances. They complained of excessive drill and other onerous duties. The leaders of the mutiny were arrested and will be tried by court martial.

THE latest mails from Madagascar oring a report that the Sakatavas of Marrombo have massacred the governor of Tumbear and fifty-seven Hova soldiers after the Sakatava king had promised the governor an audience. Thirteen Hova customs officials were also murdered.

THE Sayward sealing case in the supreme court has again been postponed. DR. JAMES K. THACHER, professor of physiology in the Yale university, died recently of pneumonia, aged 43 years. valley, West Virginia, propose to fight laws recently enacted by the state leg-He was a son of the late Prof. Thomas Thacher, and graduated at Yale in the class of 1868.

CONGRESSMAN H. M. FORD died of apoplexy at Grand Rapids, Mich., on burned, destroying 30,000 bushels of the 20th.

wheat. The loss was \$70,000; insurance \$50,000. The Louisville Southern REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, the famous Episcopal divine of Boston, in a recent sermon took grounds against restricting immigration.

ago killed Frank Duke and Victoriano It is reported that a party of white mountaineers have killed six negroes have been captured and are certain to and wounded ten for working in a tanbark camp near Rockwood, Tenn., on the Cincinnati Southern road. ing the tragedy at the parish prison at

A SIX-STORY double tenement house 194 Henry street, New York, burned the other night. The usual scene occurred, a child being fatally burned and a girl being badly hurt by jumping

murder of his grandmother and aunt in from a window. May last at Baltimore, Md., and whose THE Worcester light infantry, descendants of the famous Sixth Massachusetts, had a fine reception in Balti-A TORNADO passed over Hansford, in more, Md., the occasion being the the panhandle of Texas, destroying the thirteenth anniversary of the attack on courthouse and killing two men. A the regiment as it passed through the city en route to Washington during the civil war. tornado also ravaged Palidora, a small

## ANARCHY LAND.

Doings in the Coke Regions cf Pennsylvania.

#### PROGRESS OF EVICTIONS.

Sheriff McCormick Attacked By Angry Women-Coke Companies Swearing Out Warrants-An All-Night Racket-The Coroner's Verdict.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 21 .- The Leisenring No. 2 plant of the Frick Coke Co. has been kept in an uproar continuously since Saturday night. The works are surrounded by the mob day and night and explosions of bombs, firing of guns, blowing horns and beating of cans can be heard at all hours. The whole community seems to be dazed, and no one knows what moment

the worst may come. The coke companies have sworn out injunctions against thirty-three of the leaders and also instituted criminal proceedings against them. The injunction papers and warrants have been placed in the hands of the sheriff and constables, but they claim to be powerless to serve them without the assistance of

Yesterday afternoon the coroner's jury announced its verdict in the Moorewood riot case as follows: "That the deceased came to his death at Moorewood on Thursday morning, April 2, 1891, about 3 o'clock, by a bullet discharged from a gun or revolver in the Westmoreland county." This applies to each man killed in the riot.

Two outbreaks occurred in Fayette county yesterday afternoon, one of which resulted in the call to arms of company C. Their appearance was, however, sufficient to restore order. The cause of the trouble was an attempt by Sheriff McCormick to evict two Slavs, Joe Hartman and Andrew

Dunchko, at the Leith works. The sheriff was met by a mob of women, armed with hatchets and other weapons, their husbands being in the background. The mob kept the sheriff at bay for nearly an hour and he narrowly escaped their fury, being forced to back up against the house and face the women. Finally he sent for the militia, when the crowd quickly dispersed. One of the strikers was so angry at his wife for assisting in the assault that he kicked her violently and then assisted the sheriff in carrying out the goods from the house. Quiet was restored before the troops reached the

enring for conspiracy. them on the train to take them to Uniontown jail their wives and friends to the number of fifty also boarded the train. They refused to pay their fare to the conductor. The deputy offered to pay for those under arrest, but for no others. The conductor finally ordered the train to be side tracked and cut the engine loose, and with a few others boarded the engine and proceeded to Uniontown, leaving the crowd to vacate the train on the side track at their leisure. The Pennsylvania railroad is now expected to take a hand in the fight.

There was a report in circulation last evening that Pinkerton detectives would be imported into the region and stationed at works where efforts were

being made to resume. John McSloy, worthy foreman of the United mine workers, has had Superintendent J. A. Esser, of the Leisenring, and three subordinates arrested on charges of conspiracy, shooting with intent to kill and assault and battery. They are under \$1,000 bail.

Late last night a telephone message was sent from Lamont to Leisenring No. 2, notifying the deputies and company officials there that 150 strikers had left Lamont for Leisenring and a riot was imminent.

While John Cope, an Englishman, who had been working at Moore wood, was returning home he was suddenly attacked by three young toughs who first accused him of "blacklegging" and then beat him brutally. He recovered sufficiently to make an information, charging John Barrett, son of Mike Barrett, one of the local labor leaders, with assault. He did not recognize the other two men.

#### Threw the Type Into a Well.

MARYVILLE, Mo., April 21 .- The mysery in regard to the whereabouts of material used in printing Frank Griffin's Advocate, which office was broken into twice in the past four months and relieved of its contents, has been cleared up. Some boys were playing about an abandoned well when they chanced to find some type, and upon notifying the proper authorities investigation proved that the long lost material had been thrown into this well. They are yet at a loss to know who the perpetrators of the deed are, but hope to clear up the mystery soon.

To Establish a Republic. LONDON, April 21 .- A telegram from Pretoria, South African republic, announces that a Boer expedition, with the consent of Portugal, will establish a republic in either Mashonaland or Manicaland. This project, if carried out, will affect Manica territory claimed by England and will result in further trouble between England and Portugal.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The average annual value of all products of Kansas farms for the years 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 is estimated at \$140,000,000.

Feed throughout the state was never known to be as scarce as it is now. Nearly every farmer is short of feed and many have been compelled to sell their cattle.

Len T. Smith, of Leavenworth, one of the best known men in Kansas and a purposes. prominent railroad builder, died suddenly in the City of Mexico the other day of heart disease.

F. M. Grover, who has been blind

since he was twenty years of age, was elected a justice of the peace at the late election in Topeka. He is said to be a very able man, and has heretofore filled the office with great satisfaction. JACOB KELLER, manager of a hack

line, committed suicide at Wichita the other day in the room of a woman named Alice Connelly, with whom he had been living for two years, but who had cast him off for an old "flame."

some miles from Ottawa, went to town the other day and drank too much. At a late hour in the evening he started homeward. Before he had proceeded far he fell from his wagon and broke his neck.

The board of managers in the Botkin impeachment case held a meeting at Topeka the other day. Chairman Whitington was confident that enough testimony will be produced to convince the senate of the necessity for removing Botkin.

The taxes paid by railroads in Kansas for 1890 amounted to \$1,984,141, and it is asserted that if the annual tax paid by railroads remains the same, it will pay off principal and interest on all bonds now outstanding in aid of railoads in about twelve years.

Maj. William Sims and other mempers of the committee who went to Chicago to secure space for the Kansas exhibit at the world's fair have returned, having secured a desirable site, and informed the world's fair managers that Kansas would be on hand with a first-class exhibit.

George W. Howell, a prominent lumber merchant of Atchison, was recently arrested by a deputy United States marshal on a charge of violating the inter-state commerce aw. Howell has made a great deal of money in the lumber business and is estimated to be worth from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

On thanksgiving day last George Weston, an Atchison express agent, beat his wife's brains out with a ham-mer. Although the woman survived Yesterday Deputy Chick arrested tried for the offense and the jury retwenty-six strike leaders at West Leis- turned a verdict of assault with intent to kill. The penalty is a term not exceeding ten years in the penitentiary.

After Col. Anthony and Capt. Fortescue had their street encounter at Leavenworth Fortescue was, fined \$10 for whipping Anthony and Anthony was fined \$10 for reporting at the police station that he had secured a pistol for the purpose of "defending himself." Anthony then swore out a warrant against Fortescue charging him with assault with intent to kill.

Charley White, the night operator at Huron, a small station on the Missouri Pacific, was asleep in the office late the other night when Charles Roberts, a section hand, pounded on the window and asked him some question. White awoke suddenly and seizing his revolver began firing at Roberts, whom he mistook for a tramp burglar. One bullet hit Roberts in the head.

LEAVENWORTH was much excited the other day over a personal encounter upon the streets between Col. D. R. Anthony, of the Times, and Capt. W. N. Fortescue, late republican candidate for mayor of the city, in which Col. Anthony was horsewhipped by Capt. Fortescue. The trouble grew out of assaults through the columns of the Times upon the late candidate for mayor.

In the district court of Wyandotte county, Kan., the other day the American live stock commission company began a suit against the Kansas City live stock exchange for \$100,-000 damages for the injury to its business through the expulsion of the American from the exchange and an alleged boycott of the American and its agents by the exchange and its members.

W. E. L. Patterson, a Kansas City, Mo., contractor, was recently arrested at Kansas City, Kan., on the charge of perjury. Patterson's first wife, from whom he obtained a divorce in November, 1887, caused the prosecution. She claimed that on November 6, 1887, Patterson filed a suit for divorce in the Kansas City (Kan.) district court, and in his petition swore that he had been a | not become a law until published in resident of the state for over one year. After securing a divorce he married another woman.

Justice Plowman, of Leavenworth, has been called to testify before the United States court jury in the Bender case. Bender is a St. Joseph pension claim agent. He obtained a pension for Mrs. Carter, of Leavenworth, and demanded a fee of \$300. He sued before Justice Plowman and obtained a judgment for \$25, the fee allowed by law, and \$11 for expenses. From this he appealed to the district court, where he obtained a judgment of only \$35 and was compelled to pay all costs. The United States then took the case in hand for extortionate charges for pension fees and the grand jury indicted him. He is now to be tried on the indictment.

#### KANSAS MORTGAGES.

Superintendent Porter Replies to Criti-cisms—The Census Office Desirous of the Aid of Farmers.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- Some days ago Superintendent Porter, of the census bureau, received from S. McLallin, editor of the Advocate, a Farmers' Alliance paper published at Topeka, Kan., a letter criticising the work of the bureau in its farm mortgage investigation, alleging among other things that it was being conducted for party

In reply to this letter the superintendent has written Mr. McLallin: There is no evidence nor is it a fact that the census office has conducted the mortgage investigation for partisan purposes. The desire has simply been to ascertain the truth, and as far as possible the whole truth, in regard to the recorded indebtedness of the people of the United States. Insinuations against the integrity of the census office expressed in your letter are entirely without foundation or plausibility. It would be foolish to claim that the amount of existing mortgage indebted-Tom McKinney, a farmer who resided | ness can be ascertained without error, whatever the plan may be. It is simply a question of choosing the method that can be practically employed with the least degree of error; and it is expected that the plan adopted by the census of-fice will be regarded as such a one when it is fully understood and its results are known. A bulletin containing results for Alabama and Iowa will be issued in a few days, and I shall take pleasure in sending you a copy, confident that it will convince you that you have treated the census office unjustly. The amount of mortgages uncanceled of record but paid in full is everywhere an implement of description. If reliance is to be made upon the face of the uncanceled record then are the partial payments that have been made upon the mortgages in force and if allowance is made for these there will be an aggregation of the existing indebtedness to the extent of probably 10 per cent or more, although the percentage is much

lower in Kansas.
"In the efforts of the Kansas alliance to ascertain the amount of existing mortgage indebtedness, I understand that second mortgages given for the security of interest and commissions have been taken as principal instead of being converted into an addition to the rate of interest they should be. If this mistake has been made another large element of error or exaggeration has been added to the other errors mentioned. What these errors of investigation are doing for you will appear in Lyon county where the census office made a special investigation and ascertained the amount unpaid upon every uncanceled mortgage recorded during the ten years; 1880-90, a period including all of the mortgages in force. It was ascertained as a matter of fact that the debt of that county January 1, 1890, was \$3,341,464. The face of the uncanceled records not including interest and commission mortgage exaggerate this indebtedness 6.41 per cent, and the inclusion of interest and commission mortgage explains the remainder of the exaggeration shown by your debt of \$5,466,476, allowing also the debt incurred during the first eight months of 1890. With such errors as these underlying your estimates of existing mortgage indebtedness upon farms in Kansas I do not understand why you place that indebtedness at only \$147,000,000, which is not likely to be very far from the existing debt established by the census office, estimating from an examination of partly made tables. At the present time the census office is completing the collection of facts in regard to farm and home ownership in Kansas and neighboring states and needs the co-operation of the farmers, at whose request the investigation has been undertaken."

#### ALIEN LAND ACTS.

Preparations to Contest the Constitutionallty of the Kansas Measure.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 17.—The bill passed by the legislature at its last ession to prevent aliens from owning lands in Kansas is attracting the attention of many of the leading loan companies in the United States. The prin-

cipal provision of the bill is:

That no corporation or association, more than 20 per centum of the stock of which is or may be owned by any person or persons, corporations or associations not cirizens of the United States, or of some district or territory thereof, shall hereafter acquire, hold or own any real estate in the State of

The last section of the bill, however, provides that this shall not interfere with these persons or companies taking land in payment of a debt or contract; provided, however, this land shall be disposed of to some citizen of the United States within three years of the time of acquiring possession. Otherwise the land becomes the property of the state of Kansas. This bill, will the statutes, some time in June, and it is understood that these loan companies are securing copies of the act, and are making all necessary arrangements to test the constitutionality of the law, it being averred that this act conflicts with the constitution of the state of Kansas, and also that of the United States.

To Avoid the Immigration Law. PORTLAND, Me., April 17.—The steamer Oregon, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, had fifteen passengers only, having landed nearly 500 immigrants at Halifax, most of them coming to the United States by rail. They stopped at Halifax to avoid the new immigration law, which makes necessary an examination on landing and a per capita tax of fifty cents.

#### A HERO WORSHIPER.

Bennie's Little Scheme, and What Came of It.

"That man was a hero!" Adelaide De Forrest sprang up from the sofa and began pacing up and down the room with the morning paper in

"Who is 'that man,' Addie?" asked her brother.

"This poor fellow who rescued four women from a burning building at the risk of his life. The name of such a man should live forever! If I were one of those women I should go down on my knees to him and beg to be allowed to be near him and serve him while I

"But if all four of the women did that, Adelaide, there would surely be trouble."

"I would like to marry such a man as that!" said Adelaide.

"But he has a wife already, it seems and five small children," said her brother, with his eyes on the paper.

'How small it makes the men seem whom one knows," said Adelaide, un-heeding—"the dancing men, the lilyfingered, cigarette-smoking, languid, tailor-made specimens one meets in society! Think of the contrast between them and this brave fellow, who was only a poor plumber-"

"A poor plumber, did you say, Addie?"
"Climbing down the ladder through
a sea of fire bearing his burden of—

"Four women," put in Bennie. "Of clinging female helplessness Oh! I wish I could meet that man and thank him in the name of womankind!" Bennie contemplated his sister for a full minute.

"That might be arranged," he said, Adelaide De Forrest paused in her walk and looked at her brother with a curious expression. She was a magnificent-looking girl, over five feet nine inches in height, and she held her head high and gloried in her stature. Her brother was full two inches shorter, and slight and boyish in appearance.

"I wonder if you have any idea what it is that a woman worships in a man? -if you have any conception of what a

Bennie reddened a little, but made

"It is strength, bravery and daring, that a woman pre-eminently desires in the man she loves. Without these qualities he is on a level with herself, and without these qualities it will be hard for him to maintain even that level."

"Strength, bravery and daring" were not strongly marked traits of Bennie De Forrest's character. He was a good-looking fellow, with a passion for horseracing, and luxurious tastes which did not tend to increase his bank account. But whether he was a hero or not he had won the heart of a charming girl; and though he did not mind much what Adelaide said or thought, his mind instantly reverted to Lucy Damiel, and he wondered if she had ideas like to his

Adelaide seemed to divine his

thoughts, for she began to la "And all women think alike on this subject," she said as she left the room.
That was the whole conversation; but the subject lingered in Bennie's mind all day. His sister had become very intimate with Lucy Damiel since the engagement, and he knew that Lucy admired and looked up to Ade-laide. What if the latter should instill her peculiar ideas of hero-worship into the mind of his affianced? He did not like Adelaide's laugh as she left the rient against his sister flamed up with-in him.

That night, at the Union club, he took Jack Lemon into his confidence. Jack was Bennie's particular friend, and as unlike Bennie in personal appearance and character as can be imagined. He stood six feet one inch in his stockings, and was darkly handsome as Amadis of Gaul. He had a heart brave as a lion's, and an eye soft as a woman's, and he would do anything for his friend, particularly to-night, as Bennie had just given him a pointer on the Suburban. Jack heard Bennie's scheme through in silence. Then he looked out of the window a couple of minutes before he spoke.

"Humph! I wouldn't mind going into the thing for a lark. The only point I dislike is frightening a slip of a girl out of her wits.'

"'A slip of a girl!" ejaculated Bennie. "Wait till you see my sister Adelaide. She's nearly as tall as you are, and can row and fence and ride as well as you can. She isn't afraid of anything!" "Can she shoot?" asked Jack, a little

anxiously. "Indeed she can!" replied Beunie; "but she hasn't got a revolver. The only firearms about the house are those

in my room. "Indeed! Well, you see I naturally thought your sister was like you, Bennie. But have you thought of the po-

lice? "Yes. I've thought of everything. It is very simple. The safe where her jewel box is stands in the back parlor. This I will open, and you will have the box when I discover you. Then you rush upstairs, through the hall and into my room at the end, to the left. I dash after you, you jump into the closet, and | you I run to the window and fire two shots into the air. The robber has gone down the fire escape, and I hold in my hands the jewelbox which I have wrested

from him. See?" "Yes, I see, and it sounds, as you say, very simple; but don't lose sight of the fact that it's a risky business, and be sure there are no guns lying about, otherwise it might be awkward, you know. Where does your uncle sleep?' "On the the third floor; and you couldn't wake him if you were to bom-

bard the house. Jack wheeled suddenly around in his

"I say, Bennie, what are you doing all this for? It's something more than a mere joke; what has your sister been

"Nothing-nothing, Jack," replied Bennie, hastily. "I only want to give her a little scare for some ridiculous things she was saying this morning. She's got an absurd idea, you know, that no woman really cares for a man until he has carried her or some other woman down a ladder, or-

"Down a ladder! What for?" "Yes, out of a fire, you know, or jumped into the water after somebody -risked his life, you see; then it makes no difference if he's a butcher or a piledriver or what, every woman, she says, fallen off. is ready to plump down on her knees and adore him.

"Still I don't quite understand. You don't want her carried down the fire

escape, do you?"

"No. no. of course not. I should like to see you or anybody else try it! But peculiar notions to-to-other people. so, you see,-

"Oh ho! Yes, I see quite plainly now. You want sister Adelaide as well as-'other people,' to see that Bennie De Forrest has some grit in him; that he's not such a fool as he-as people might think; in short, that he's a hero. Now why didn't you tell me that in the first place?"

"Because," said Bennie, who was very red, "although you may have the idea, you don't-it isn't at all what youwell, yes, Jack, it is something like

It was midnight in the De Forrest mansion on West Seventy-third street. Every soul was slumbering peacefully save one. A slight young man in his stocking feet slid out of a rear room on the second floor, and down the stairs. In a few moments a dim light shone in the back parlor, and the young man came out and softly unlocked the front door. A tall figure entered, and without speaking, donned a black mask. The two men entered the parlor, and the shorter one pointed to a small safe in the rear room, which stood open. "Is that the swag, pard?" asked the

tall man in a hoarse whisper. "Yes: but don't talk so loud, Jack and be very quiet." "You're pale, Bennie. Don't feel like

flunking, eh?" "No, no;" and Bennie scanned the rusty black suit, the slouch hat, and the mask. "You look like a real professional," he whispered.

"Of course. I made up my mind to do the thing up brown when I went into it. Have you got your gun?" "Yes; but I don't think it will be necessary to fire those two shots-do

you, Jack?" "Just as you like, pard, you're the

boss of this job." "There's the box on the upper shelf -the one covered with brown plush. Remember my room-to the left at the end of the hall: the door will be open and the gas burning. Drop the box on the floor and jump into the closet. Now I'll be down in five minutes."

"All right!" Bennie had barely regained the door of his room when another door, near the staircase, opened, and a blonde head protruded.

Bennie!"

"Yes, Adelaide: it's me!" There is somebody in the house. heard footsteps on the stairs and voices in the parlor.

"I thought I heard some one, too. pair of slippers and started for the stairs.

Adelaide leaned over the banisters. "There's a light in the parlor! Oh! they're at the safe, I know. I'm going

too,"
"Go back, Adelaide, you mustn' come;" and Bennie began to descend. "I shall come!" and she followed close behind. "You have your revolver?" she whispered.

"You'd better give it to me." "Indeed I won't! Do go back, Adelaide, it's dangerous." "I will not! I must see if they're at

my jewels." Bennie crept into the parlor; the tall figure of his sister, robed in a white peignoir, her hair hanging down her

back, was immediately behind him.

A masked figure was kneeling in front of the safe. "Hey there!" cried Bennie, "what are you doing?"

The figure sprang up, and in the dim light Adelaide saw a brown plush-covored box in his hand. "My jewel box!" she cried, and ut-

tered a piercing scream. "Drop that or I'll shoot!" shouted

The man made a dash for the door; Bennie drew his revolver and sprang aside.

"Drop it!" he cried. But Adelaide, bounding forward, intercepted the man and flung her arms around him, holding him in a vise-like grip. Struggle as he would, he could not free himself without offering her

undue violence. "I've got him!" she cried. "Phœbus! what a clutch she has," thought Jack.

"Help! Police! Thieves!" screame Adelaide, never relaxing her hold. Bennie danced around the pair, brandishing his revolver. "Let go of him, Adelaide! Don't

scream like that-there's no need of it! Let go! I can't shoot for fear I'll hit "Murder! Police! Police!" shouted

Adelaide, louder than ever. "What's the row down there?" came in a gruff voice from the stairs above the second floor. "Just wait a minute

and I'll take a hand." "O Lord! Here comes Uncle Phil!" groaned Bennie.

Jack dropped on his knees and let go the box. Adelaide pounced upon it, and he darted into the hall and started up the stairs.

"Hi! hi!" cried old Col. De Forrest, much as he would have shouted at a flung her arms around his neck and shouted: "I've got him!"—Francis M. and filling up the stairs.

"Rat tat tat!" came the sound of diceman's club on the door. Adelaide lew to the door and began unlocking if. "Get out of the way, uncle, leave him to me!" cried Bennie, who was tearing

up the stairs close behind. Bennie saw, to his horror, that his uncle with this!" he bawled.

Then Adelaide got the door open and "God bless my soul! Why! it's Jack Lemon!" gasped Col. De Forrest. And then Jack knew that his mask had

"All right, officer, we've for heaven's sake don't say anything,' he whispered. "This is a joke.

"There is nothing to do now but go with the officer and get out of here as quickly as possible," said Jack, in a she made some remarks of rather a dis- low voice. "Bring your uncle, Bennie." agreeably personal nature, and I don't And then facing about he descended a just care to have her talking about her few steps and placing his hand on his heart he bowed low to Adelaide.

"I surrender to the lady," he said. Adelaide, tightly clutching her jewel box, leaned against the door post and looked as though she were going to faint. Then the officer took Jack by the arm and began to search him for weapons.

"I don't find anything on him, cap'n," he said, addressing Bennie. "That's all right, officer, I've got his

pistol," Bennie replied. The policeman got out a pair of handcuffs. "I'll just slip these on him; he looks like a dangerous specimen," he

"No, no! Don't do that, officer, it isn't necessary-is it, Uncle Phil?" Col. De Forrest was looking on, hope lessly bewildered.

"I don't understand at all," he began. They had the good fortune to find a cab within half a block, and then began the explanation to Col. De Forrest; and an embarrassing one it was for Bennie, especially as it had to be made before the policeman. Col. De Forrest was at first filled with righteous indignation.

"Of all the silly, hair-brained tomfoolery I ever heard of! But what was your idea, your motive? Simply to scare that poor girl? Oh, bother! I don't care what she said; it was a mean trick, and I've a great mind to enter a complaint against you both for disturbing the peace."

At the station house the story had to be gone through with again; and here the colonel, who fortunately knew the inspector, acted as spokesman. The officer, who had received a snug douceur, marveled greatly, but held his peaceuntil the party had driven away, having, as Col. De Forrest told the young men, got out of the scrape very luckily. Then a slight, spectacled young man, whom none of the trio had noticed, came out of the corner where had been lounging. He was a reporter.

Adelaide was still sitting up when she was full of gratitude to both of them for having captured the burglar.

The next morning Bennie rose rather late. After breakfasting alone he went into the drawing-room, where Adelaide sat with the morning paper in her hand.

"Was it a part of your programme to have it published in the 'Herald'?"

Poor Bennie dared not attempt any seen the paper. There was the whole paper version it took the form of a wager between a beautiful young lady and her fiance (fortunately no names were given), who undertook, assisted by the lady's brother, to extract her diamonds from their place of safety and to substitute pasta jewels. The trick had been frustrated by the young lady herself, who, being aroused by the noise, had locked one man in a closet and held on to the other until her

cries summoned the police. Adelaide really behaved a great deal better than Bennie had any right to expect. True, she made some very caustic remarks about the cruelty and wickedness of such a proceeding. "I will not ask you what was your motive for doing such a thing," she said, "because in the first place, it might embarrass you to tell me; and, in the second, be cause I know what it is already. What I should like to be informed, though, is what object that-that man could have in disturbing the peace of this household, endangering his life by a possible encounter with my uncle or the police? Did he enjoy giving me a terrible fright, or is he anxious to be

incarcerated?" "No, no, Addie. Poor Jack! he only

did it to oblige me; he thought he was doing me a favor." "Indeed! Was that all?"

"Yes, that was all."

"And he risked his life in undertaking to carry through a foolhardy scheme, simply to do you a good turn?"
"Yes, Adelaide."

"Then what I have to say is-" and here Miss De Forrest drew herself up to her full height, and taking the paper in her hand made again that remark which begins this story: "That man is a hero!" It did seem rather hard on poor Bennie.

that not only should he be made to appear in a ridiculous light through the failure of his attempt to enact a heroic role, but that another man should step in and carry off the honors. But several weeks afterward he brought Jack to call at the house, and it was not long before Jack and Adelaide became

great friends. Lucy Damiel never heard a word of the story until long afterward, when the four participants in the affair agreed upon a version which might be given to their friends, and which adhered strictly to the form of a practical joke; and Mr. Jack Lemon always began the story with the announcement, which never failed to create great as tonishment, that the first time Mrs. Jack Lemon ever saw him, without even waiting for an introduction, she Livingston, in Demorest's Monthly.

REED'S REELECTION.

Charges of Corruption in the Ex-Czar's Return to Congress.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed will doubtless be the leader of his party on the floor of the house during the sessions of the But Col. De Forrest had no idea of Fifty-second congress. His seat candoing anything of the kind; and then not be contested, but it does not follow that his place will be a bed of roses. held a big iron poker in his hand. There are indications already of a dis "Come a step further and I'll brain you position to inquire into the means em position to inquire into the means employed to compass his reelection.

Hon. Barnes Compton was elected to the policeman sprang in. Jack stopped. the Fifty-first congress from the Fifth district of Maryland over Sidney E. Mudd, republican. His plurality was not large, being only 181, but it ought to have been sufficient. But Mr. Reed wished a working majority to back up him," cried Bennie. "'Sh, Uncle Phil, his schemes and the mere fact that a democrat had been elected was regarded as a ridiculously inadequate reason for allowing him to retain his seat. So Mr. Compton had to go, and Mr. Mudd filled out the term for which Mr. Compton had been chosen.

Now, such is the perversity of human nature, Mr. Compton was not able to view this transaction with the serenity with which Mr. Reed had regarded it. He appealed to the people of the Fifth one of its heads to get the matter print-Maryland district last year, and they reelected him over Mudd by a plurality of 1,619. He is sure of his seat this time, and he is penetrated with a desire to know more of the means by which the mighty man from Maine obtains his majorities every two years, and particularly how he contrived, last year, to exceed his usual majority. Last year was not a republican year to a noticeable extent. Yet Mr. Reed carried the First district of Maine by a plurality of 4,827, against 2,433 in 1888. Mr. Compton would like to know how this was accomplished.

There have been rumors that very great frauds were perpetrated in Mr. Reed's district last fall. It has been perfectly well known for years that a liberal percentage of the voters of the district entertain conscientious scruples against casting a vote without receiving a pecuniary consideration. It is also known that the republicans habitually employ large sums of money for the purpose of making clear to this element the beauties of the republican policy. It may, of course, be urged that the Maine democrats are also willing to compensate voters for adherence to the true faith in cases of emergency. However this may be, it is certain that the parties in Maine occupy very different attitudes in this respect. The democrats are strenuous in favor of ballot reform, in order to take the control of elections out of the hands of the votesellers and vote-buyers; while the republicans, with some honorable exceptions, insist that the sale of offices shall continue. This single fact shows with sufficient clearness who are the bene-

ficiaries of corruption. Mr. Compton, therefore, declares himself in favor of sending a congressional committee to Maine to investigate the frauds perpetrated in the First district. The purchase of votes is not the only subject of complaint: but, of course, if Bennie and his uncle got home, and an investigation were ordered it would receive attention along with other matters. Mr. Compton believes that such an inquiry would show greater corruption in Mr. Reed's district than has ever occurred in the southern districts, concerning which the republicans have made so much complaint. Mr. Reed himself has been a very outspoken advocate of reform in southern districts, and estate in a suburb of Washington, it is believed that the people of the country would be greatly interested in defense, nor even a reply, until he had an official report of the methods by which so distinguished a reformer is in story (and a good deal more), written the habit of retaining the confidence of I'm going down to see. Go back into your room, Addie." Bennie pulled on a up in the spiciest manner. In the news- his constituents. The presentation of the facts of the case in an authentic form would unquestionably add largely to our stock of political knowledge, -

Louisville Courier-Journal. DOWN ON REED'S CONGRESS. Congressman Holman's Opinion of the Billion Bullies.

Congressman Holman, of Indiana, who long enjoyed the enviable title of "the watch dog of the treasury," has given some very suggestive ideas on past and future legislation, especially on that perpetrated by Reed's congress to a correspondent of the New York Times. He characterizes the last congress as the worst in the history of the country, and such an opinion, coming from a man who sat in thirteen congresses and always enjoyed an unimpeachable reputation for honesty, must carry with it great weight. Mr. Holman regards the standard of extravagance set by Reed's congress as particularly dangerous as a precedent. An enormous amount of rascality may be done in the future without in the least equaling the standard established by the band of thieves who robbed the treasury under the leadership of Reed The expenditures for the first fifty years of the government amounted to very little more than those of one year of Reed's congress. Mr. Holman is of the opinion that the mail subsidy law will cost the country some thirty milwithout helping American trade in the least. The Pacific Mail Company, which steal. Had the other bill, far worse the frightful drain on the treasury it

would have caused. Mr. Holman is of opinion that the Fifty-second congress will take prompt action to repeal this mail subsidy steal. and that the house will send to the senate a bill reducing duties and increasing the free list. He also believes in the passage of a resolution to amend amaker, importer of dry-goods in Phil-the constitution requiring the election adelphia, before the courts of the United of senators by the people. However economical the next congress may be, it ment for the refund of alleged excessive will be extremely difficult for it to bring duties on "hat trimmings" might, we back the expenditures of the govern-should say, embarrass John Wanamaker, back the expenditures of the government to their former reasonable standard. Reed's congress has taken means, as far as was in its power, to this administration is that nothing pureconomy, especially in the line of pensions. It will require heroic treatment to prevent it. But Mr. Wanamaker, imto deal with that one fertile source of porter, defies this principle, and even extravagance alone. But there will be

vote one dollar in pensions while that disgrace to the Harrison administration remains at the head of the pension office. The country is not yet fully aware of the enormous injury done to it by this administration and Reed's congress. When it realizes the facts, it will fight shy of republican rule for many a year to come. - Albany Argus.

REPUBLICAN MISRULE.

Gross Mismanagement of the Government Printing Office.

Between now and the meeting of congress next December over 600,000 public documents will have been turned over to the folding room of the house of representatives to be delivered to ex-members of congress.

The most extensive machinery for waste maintained by the government is found in the government printing office. It has been entirely perverted from its original uses. It once confined itself to the public reports. Now its business includes the incoherent ramblings of any crank, enthusiast or impracticable fellow who happens to be within the reach of one of the executive departments and can persuade ed as a public document. There are said to be now in print 70,000 copies of a new book on breeding horses, printed for the personal use of the members of congress, which no more belong in the category of public documents than would a work on vachting. Yet these 70,000 books are to be sent free at the public expense to clubmen, horse jockeys, liverymen, farmers or what ever has the remotest promise of a vote in him.

The government printing office is probably the largest establishment of its kind in the world and employs 2,300 people. Here tons upon tons of matter are set up which it is never supposed that any human being will ever read, embracing the dullest details of judicial proceedings, tiresome specula tions on agriculture, complicated charts, maps and plates, computations in astronomy, and congressional speeches without number which have never been delivered, but merely desig-

nated by title to be flung to the printer. The expense of this department of waste, which was \$1,983,440 in 1881, has been steadily increasing. Next year an expenditure of \$3,369,000 has been provided for, and even this will doubtless have to be supplemented by a deficiency

appropriation. The reckless waste to which the government printing office is devoted is becoming a greater and greater scandal. An annual outlay of \$3,421,649, largely for books that scarcely any sane man was ever known to read, is among the most conspicuous of the many methods by which the substance of the people is systematically squandered away. The public printing office should be restored to its legitimate purposes.-Boston Globe.

ANOTHER RAUM SCANDAL. President Harrison's Protege Dabbles in Real Estate.

Nobody will be surprised to learn that Commissioner Raum of the pension bureau is involved in another scandal. This time it is an investment. and building association of which he is the president, and which has induced department clerks to invest a good many thousands of dollars in a scheme that was to "boom" real but has so far brought in no returns whatever. The indelicacy of a high government official presiding over a speculative venture of this sort, even if it were managed honestly, is so gross that the willingness of Raum to lend the use of his name is in itself sufficient evidence that he is unfit to preside over the pension bureau. But this is only the latest of a long list of discreditable performances in which Raum has been involved almost from the time he was appointed. It has long been a disgrace to the nation that such a man should be retained in so responsible a position, but he seems to have a "pull" of some sort which prevents the president from removing him .- N. Y. Post.

POINTED PRESS UTTERANCES.

-The billion dollar congress was rebuked and repudiated by more than a million majority-one extra kick for every thousand dollars squandered .-N. Y. World.

-Benjamin Harrison is as good a McKinley man as McKinley himself, and perhaps as great. It would hardly be worth while to choose between two such men. Either would have to resort to blocks of five.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-The democratic party will neither trade nor truckle. It is in a fight for larger liberty for the people and it will fight to win, no matter how many political crowns are cracked by the heavy bludgeon of principle it is armed with. -St. Louis Republic.

-- The republican idea of ultra-pro tective tariff as logically developed by lion dollars in the first decade, and that the McKinley bill has been decisively condemned by the voters of the country. It is useless to waste time in discussing is largely owned by foreign capitalists, it. A short trial has been sufficient for will be the principal beneficiary of this its rejection, and no one but a madman would dream of resting the future of a than the one in question, passed, it great party upon the notion of building would be almost impossible to estimate yet higher a Chinese wall around the United States in this day and generation of progress and enlightenment. Hence the prominence of Blaine's policy of tariff favoritism as an expedient to save from utter overthrow the party whose cardinal doctrine has been rep-

robated by the people.-N. Y. Star. -The appearance of one John Wan-States as a plaintiff suing the governpostmaster general in Mr. Harrison's cabinet. The vital point of the policy of cripple its successor in the line of chasable (except votes) should be cheap wishes to get his "hat trimmings" cheap one consolation, that the next demo-cratic house will thoroughly investi-gate the branded Raum and will not taxpayers.—N. Y. Times.

Of the gigantic host of advertised remedies for dyspepsia, not one in ten is effective. A bright exception is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a stomachic without fault, sure, speedy and thorough. Nor is it less efficacious for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nervousness, debility, kidney troubles and rheumatism.

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present day nothing has been discovered that is so beneficial for the BLOOD, for the LIVER, for the KIDNEYS and for the STOMACH. This remedy is now so well and favorably known by all who have used it that arguments as to its merits are useless, and if others whe require a corrective to the system would but give it a trial the health of this country would be vastly Improved. Remember the name-PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. Ask your druggist for it. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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CHAPTER I. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS GO IN SEARCH OF ADVENTURES.

Twelve-year-old Arthur Dale Dustin did not look in the least like a Prince, that bright September afternoon, sitting on the topmost rail of the zig-zag fence. As he dangled his brown legs idly, he wistfully watched his cousins at the play in which they would not allow him to join. He loved to play as dearly as any other twelve-year-old boy; but somehow or other he was always left out of their games by the boisterous crew of little Dustins whom he called cousins. He tried his best to like what they liked, and to be one with them, but something always seemed to happen to pre-

Once, when they all went down to see the well that his uncle John Dustin was drilling deep into the earth with the hope of striking oil, they found the men away and for a few minutes had the place to themselves. Thereupon Cousin Dick, who was two years older than Arthur, climbed the derrick, and, watching his chance, sprang on the end of the great walking beam that was working slowly up and down with ponderous strokes. Here he rode on the back of his mighty wooden steed for a few seconds, while the other children shouted and clapped their hands with admiration.

Then Dick came down and dared Arthur to perform the same feat; but the boy held back. He was not afraid, not a bit of it; and even if he had been he would gladly have done any thing Dick dared do, merely to win his good will and that of the others. But his Uncle John had forbidden them even to go near the derrick or the engine unless he was there to look after them. The others seemed to have forgotten this; but Arthur remembered it, and so refused to ride on the walking beam because it would be an act of disobedience. Then Cousin Dick sneered at him and called him a "'fraid-cat," and all the others, except tender-hearted, freckle-faced little Cynthia, took up the cry and shouted: "'Fraid-cat'! 'Fraid-cat'! as they crowded around him and pushed him into the derrick.

Just then Uncle John returned and the others ran away, leaving poor Arthur, looking very confused and red in the face, standing in the middle of the derrick floor. Then, when his uncle in a stern voice asked him what he was doing in that place which he had been strictly forbidden to enter, Arthur hung his head and would not say any thing; for he was too brave a lad to be a "tell-tale," and too honest to tell a lie. So his Uncle John said that he was a naughty boy who had led the other chilgo right home and get into bed, and

world he could call home, great tears rolled down his cheeks. When the other children, who were hiding in the bushes, saw them they called out: "Crybaby! Cry-baby!' Only little Cynthia startled by a deep, loud bark, and, ran out and put her arms about his neck and said she was sorry; but Dick pulled

her roughly away. Another time, when Cynthia asked Arthur to build a house for her dolls blown down just on the edge of the obliging little soul, consented at once to do so. Under the huge mass of roots and earth they played happily enough at making believe it was a cave, and Cynthia was radiant with delight over the beautiful time they were having. For a little while Arthur experienced the novel feeling of being perfectly happy. Then, all of a sudden, a shower of earth and gravel came rattling down on them from above, and with it came



A BIG NEWFOUNDLAND DOG CAME DASH-ING DIRECTLY TOWARDS THEM.

a mocking chorus of: "Girl-boy! Girlboy! Look at the girl-boy playing with a long way off, and I'm a Prince and dolls!" and little Cynthia began to cry over the ruin of her beautiful baby-

Upon this, with a quick blaze of indignation, Arthur picked up a bit of same as princes do in the stories my own stick and flung it with all his strength at the tormentors who had brought tears to his little cousin's eyes. It was aimed at nobody in particular, but it happened to strike Dick on the cheek and make a slight cut, from which the blood flowed. Thereupon the big boy ran crying home to his mother and told say her name was?" her that Arthur had struck him with a stick, in proof of which he showed his there she comes now." bloody face. Then Mrs. Dustin, who always acted upon the impulse of the moment, took down the apple switch from over the mantel-piece, and gave her crying with fright for the last three nephew a whipping which, she said, minutes.

would be a lesson to him. Poor little Cynthia tried to explain how it had all happened, but her mother had no time to listen and only told her and the other children to come away from the bad boy and not go near him again that

Some days after this, when all the others had gone on a fishing expedition, upon which they had refused to let Arthur and Cynthia accompany them the boy proposed a beautiful plan to his little cousin. He remembered his fairy tales his own dear mother used to read to him and now he said:

"Let us make believe we are a prince and princess, Cynthia, and go out into the world in search of adventures." Cynthia had not the remotest idea of

what was meant by "adventures," but she was willing to agree to any thing that Arthur might propose.

So the two children set forth, and nobody noticed them as they went out of the front gate and walked, hand in hand, down the dusty road.

They had not gone far before they discovered a poor little robin just learning to fly, that had fallen into a ditch by the roadside, where, in a few minutes more, he would have been drowned. Of course, they rescued him, and, while the old mother and father birds flew about



ON THE FLY LEAF SHE WROTE WITH A TINY GOLD PENCIL.

them, uttering cries of distress and begging them not to hurt their baby. Cynthia dried his wings and carefully wiped the mud from his downy feathers with her pinafore. Then Arthur climbed over a fence and gently placed the little trembling thing down in the soft grass on the other side.

Next they found a yellow butterfly whose pretty wings were all tangled in dren into mischief, and that he might a spider's web. Of course, they set him stay there for the rest of the day as a flutter joyously away. Arthur said these were beautiful adventures, and both the Uncle Poor Arthur obeyed; and as he walked | children looked eagerly forward to findslowly towards the only place in the ing some more, but they walked nearly a mile, and were becoming very hot and tired before they met with another.

All of a sudden, as they were passing a cottage by the roadside, they were turning, they saw a big Newfoundland dog bound over the front fence and come dashing directly toward them. Now, while Arthur was very fond of dogs that he was acquainted with, he under the roots of a great tree that had was also very much afraid of strange dogs, especially big ones, and his first woods back of the house, he, being an impulse upon this occasion was to runaway. Then he remembered that he was a prince and that princes were always brave. So he told Cynthia to run as fast as she could and hide in the bushes. As she did this the brave little fellow turned a bold front, though he was trembling in every limb, toward the enemy. The next instant the big dog sprang upon him, threw him down, rolled him in the dust and then stood over him, wagging a bushy tail and barking with delight at what he had

> Arthur, who thought he was certainly to be killed, shut his eyes and for nearly a minute lay perfectly still. He opened them on hearing a tramping of hoofs, a jingling of harness and a loud "Whoa!" Then, no longer seeing the dog, he quickly scrambled to his feet. He was right under the noses of a pair of splendid horses, and behind them was a fine carriage, from which a beautiful lady was just step-

> "Why, little boy," she said, as she took Arthur's hand, and led him away from in front of the horses, "don't you know that you came very near being run over? and that it is dangerous to be playing out here in the middle of the road? Now run into the house, and ask your mother to brush your clothes, and don't ever do so again.'

> "But I don't live here," said Arthur, lifting his dust-covered little face to the gracious one bent down to him. "I live Cynthia is a Princess, and we were looking for adventures, when a big dog knocked me down; but he didn't hurt Cynthia because I defended her, the mamma used to read to me."

> "So you are a Prince are you?" laughed the iady. "Then you must be 'Prince Dusty.' Well, if you will get into the carriage and show me the way I will take you home to your castle. But where is your Princess? What did you

"It is Cynthia," replied Arthur, "and

As he spoke poor terrified little Cynthia came timidly out from the bushes where she had been hiding and

Then the beautiful lady took them both into the carriage and ordered the coachman to drive on, while she soothed and comforted the children and wiped Arthur's dusty little face with her own embroidered handkerchief.

She looked anxiously at him when he told her that his name was Arthur Dale Dustin, that his dearest mamma and papa were dead, and that he used to live in New York, but that now he lived with Cynthia's father and mother, who were his Uncle John and Aunt Nancy. She asked him several questions about himself, but always seemed to forget his name, and only called him "Prince When they reached the Dustin house

she kissed both the children good-bye and gave Arthur a beautiful copy of Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales that she had in the carriage with her. On the fly leaf she wrote with a tiny gold peneil that hung from her watch-chain: "To Prince Dusty from his Fairy Godmother." Then she said she must hurry on and drove away, leaving the children standing by the roadside and staring after the carriage as long as the faintest cloud of dust from its wheels was visible.

As they turned slowly into the front gate and walked toward the house Arthur drew a long breath and said: "Cynthia, that is the very most beautiful adventure I ever heard of. It's beautifuller even than the stories my own mamma used to tell, and I've got this lovely book to show that it is all true."

Poor Arthur was not allowed to enjoy the possession of his book very long, for his Aunt Nancy, who had been alarmed at the children's disappearance, and now gave them only bread and water for their dinner, took it from him and laid it on a high shelf, saying that it was altogether too handsome a book for a little boy to have.

Arthur begged and pleaded with tears in his eyes that he might be allowed to keep his book, claiming, justly, that it was his very own and had been given to him to do as he pleased with; but all to no puroose. His Aunty Nancy only said that she would give it to him when the proper time came; and then, adding that she was too busy now to be bothered with bim, she bade him get out of the house, and not let her see him again before sun-down.

So the sensitive little chap walked slowly away, trying in vain to choke back the indignant sobs that would persist in making themselves heard, and feeling very bitterly the injustice of his Aunt Nancy's action. He longed for sympathy in this time of trial, and for some friendly ear into which he might pour his griefs. Even Cynthia's company was denied him, for she was seated in the kitchen under her mother's watchful eye, taking slow, awkward stitches in the patch-work, a square of which was her allotted task for each

"I'll find uncle Phin," said Arthur to himself, "and tell him all about it, and, perhaps, he will somehow find a way to get my book again, and then I'll ask him to take me away from here to some place where I can keep it always." Somewhat cheered by having a definite purpose in view, the forlorn little fellow started across the fields toward a distant woodwhich he knew his free, and had the pleasure of seeing him sympathizing old friend and adviser was at work.

simple-hearted old negro, who, some years before, had been a slave belonging to Colonel Arthur Dale, of Dalescourt, in Virginia. He had been the constant attendant, in her daily horseback rides, of the Colonel's only daughter, the lovely Virginia Dale, to whom her father had formally presented him, as a birthday gift, when she was fifteen years old.

Three years later the spirited girl, refusing to marry the man whom her father had selected for her, ran away with Richard Dustin, a young Northerner recently graduated from a New England university, who had accepted a professorship in one of the Virginia colleges. This marriage proved so terrible a disappointment to her father, that, in his anger, he declared he would never receive a communication from her, nor see her again, and he never did. The young couple, accompanied by the faithful Uncle Phin, went to New York. There their only child, a boy, named Arthur Dale, after the grandfather, who refused to recognize him, was born, and there they lived in the greatest hanpiness until the child was nearly eleven years old, when the beautiful young mother died, leaving Richard Dustin utterly heartbroken. Soon afterward he removed with his idolized boy and Uncle Phin, who had filled the position of nurse and constant protector to Arthur from infancy, to the home of his childhood, a little rocky farm in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

He had but one relative in the world, a brother who lived near one of the mushroom-like towns that sprang up during the early days of petroleum. When, a year after the death of his wife, Richard Dustin was also laid in the grave, it was in the family of this brother, John Dustin, that Arthur and Uncle Phin found a home.

Richard Dustin left no property save the rocky farm that was too poor even to support a mortgage. As his brother John had a large family, the new burdens now thrust upon him were not very warmly welcomed. In fact Mrs. Dustin strongly urged her husband not to receive them. She was Arthur's Aunt Nancy, a hard, unsympathetic over-worked woman who grudged every morsel of food that the new comers ate, and seemed to consider that every thing given to Arthur was just so much stolen

from her own children. Uncle Phin, it is true, worked hard and faithfully to do what he could toward earning the bread eaten by him-self and his "lil marse," as he persisted in calling Arthur; but he was old and feeble, and the best that he could do did not amount to much. The scanty, but neat, city-made wardrobe that Arthur brought with him to his new home, had not been replenished by a single garment, and now the boy's clothes were shabby and outgrown to such a degree | are light or the biscuits are light?

that his mother's heart would have sched could she have seen him.

Although he was a thoughtful, imagnative child, he was remarkably strong and active for his age. He had learned to read and write at his mother's knee, and his father had, during the last year of his life, found his only pleasure in planning and directing the boy's education. Arthur was therefore as far in advance of his cousins in this respect as he was in refinement and ideas of honor. He was so very different from them that though he tried hard to love them and make them love him, they, with the exception of little Cynthia, to whom he was an ideal of perfection, united in cordially disliking him.

This dislike was shown in every possible way, and resulted in many a heartache, and many an unjust punishment to the lonely orphan boy. Many a night he slipped from his little cot bed in the back shed, and, creeping to where Uncle Phin slept in a hay-mow in the barn, poured his troubles with bitter tears into the sympathetic ears of the old negro.

Then the faithful soul would open wide his arms, and, nestling the fair head of his "lil marse" against his broad bosom, would soothe and comfort



WOULD COMFORT AND SOOTHE HIM WITH QUAINT, QUAVERY PLANTATION MELO-

quavering plantation melodies. singing was always accompanied by a slow rocking motion of the body, and finally the blue, tear-swollen eyes would close, and the boy would drop off into a sleep full of beautiful dreams in which he always saw his own dear father and mother. Then Uncle Phin's frosted head would droop lower and lower, until he too was asleep and dreaming of his long-ago cabin home under the magnolia trees of old Virginia. Thus these two would comfort each other until morning.

Now, choking with a sense of injustice and wrong at the hands of his Aunt Nancy, little Prince Dusty fled across the fields in search of this friend. He was filled with the determination to beg Uncle Phin to take him away from that hated place, to some other where they might live happily together for always and always.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HIS HEART MELTED. Perhaps It Was Because He Had a Boy

of His Own. One day as I sat in the union depot at Cleveland, waiting to go East, a big, bluff, farmer-looking man took a seat beside me, and we were talking about this and that when a mite of a boy, ragged and dirty, and looking as if half starved, came along and asked for alms. He knew it was against orders and he kept one eye on the policeman as he moved around. Each of us gave him something, and he went over to a man who was reading a paper. He received no response to his request and auction, disposes of it by will, divides repeated it, when the brute lowered his paper and gave the lad a cruel box on the ear. The boy cried out and came running back to us, and next moment the big man crossed the space between the benches and loomed up before the man with the paper like a mountain. His face was white with anger, and he trembled all over as he demanded:

"Did you strike that child?" "The little beggar annoyed me," was the reply.

"Look there!" thundered the big man as he turned and pointed to the lad. "You've struck a poor, wee child, ragged, hungry and heart-sick! See his tears! I came over here calculating to pick you up and break you in two over the bench, but I'm going to leave you to that God who watches over the poor and helpless and down-trodden. every tear that child has shed Heaven will demand a drop of your blood! You are a thing, not a man-a creeping. crawling, contemptible thing!"

The other rose up, eyes flashing and lips compressed, and it was evident that he meant to resent the words. Just then, however, the lad, still digging the tears out of his eyes with his fists, came forward and took the big man by the hand and said:

"Don't fight. Come away. Mother is awful sick."

The big man returned to his seat, too full to say a word for a moment, and during this interval the stranger sat him or his family, or to render them down, got up again, lifted up his grip and replaced it, and finally walked over and stood before us and said:

"To say that I am ashamed and humiliated does not half express it. Here, child, take this."

And he left a twenty-dollar bill in the lad's hand and walked from the depot with hurried step, while the big man drew a long breath and said: "I guess I was too hard on him, after

all. I guess he believes in God and has got a boy of his own. Come, sonny, I'll go with you to see about that sick mother."-N. Y. Sun.

It Took Time. Miss Fanny-Mr. De Smith, I do not

believe that you love me truly. Gus De Smith-That's where fooling yourself, Miss Fanny. My love for you is not a passion that comes and goes. It has taken me five years to persuade myself that I really love you .-Texas Siftings.

MRS. SLIMDIET-Which do you consider correct, Mr. Kidder-the biscuit IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-Grey and Wehler, in 1729, first transmitted electricity from one point to another, and distinguished conducting from non-conducting bodies.

-A new departure in cremation is reported. A patent has been taken out in France for an electric furnace for the rapid incineration of human remains. -It is proposed doing away with the old system of lightning rod protection and replacing the rods with narrow ribbons of copper, which will use up the energy of the lightning and save the

building from destruction. -Prof. Carl Meyers, of Frankfort, N. Y., after consultation with weather bureau officials in Washington, is about to begin experiments with a view to producing rain artifically with balloons of mixed gases, which are to be exploded by electric cables.

-Probably the longest telegraph line in the world has just been constructed in South America. The overhead electric railway will be 186 miles long, and will connect Buenos Ayres with Monte Video. Its object is to allow of traveling letter boxes to be dispatched every two hours between the two cities. The line will cross the La Plata estuary where it is nineteen miles wide. The two wires will be supported on either side of the river by two towers nearly 270 feet high.

-Between electricity, which turns night into day, and in other ways fulfills the duty of a city full of policemen, and photography, which disseminates the features of the convict far and wide, the times are not so auspicious for the burglar as they used to be. A citizen of Toledo, O., is accredited by the Boson Transcript with an invention by which an instantaneous photograph of an incoming burglar can be made by the flash-light camera that has been previously set and focused toward the door in such a way as to take in the entire figure of the intruder. -At a meeting of the Institution of

Civil Engineers, in London, a valuable paper on electric mining machinery, by Messrs. Llewelyn B. and Claude W. Atkinson, was read. The authors maintained that electric power was destined to become an important factor in mining mechanics, on account of (1) the facility with which it could be used with machines which required to be moved from time to time; (2) the great economy in first cost and reduced cost of working, owing to its efficiency being higher than that of compressed air or any other medium of power transmission; (3) the smaller cost of maintaining the cables, as compared with piping on shifting floors in roadways.

#### BOYCOTTING IN PICARDY.

A System of Terrorism Existing Among the French Farmers.

The landlord is, in fact, the owner of the soil only in name. Unless he himself turns gentleman farmer, he can not determine the tenancy; he can not refuse the renewal of the lease; he has no voice in the selection of his tenantry; he can not raise the rent or enforce a new condition; he often does not even know the name of the person who pays him his rent, his intrades, or his pots de vin; if the farm changes hands, the new tenent is not his own nominee, but the representative of the preceding occupier; he can not even sell his land in the but when it is once started and burning open market. What makes the establits lasting powers are surprising. lishment of the droit de marche more remarkable is, that its principle is a violation of the principles of French law which, since 1790, has set its face against perpetuities. Yet, though this tenant right is not only unrecognized. but proscribed by the law, the tenant farmer sells this illegal right by public it among his children, and makes it the subject of contracts which notaries embody in legal language. And, as a curious result of its legal proscription, it escapes taxation, for, sooner than appear to sanction its legality, the state prefers to lose a source of revenue.

The system thus described has been maintained for centuries in the teeth of the landlords backed by all the power of a despotic government. It holds its groun by combination, secrecy and terrorism. Suppose that a landlord wishes to extinguish the droit, and convert his land into terre libre. He takes the opportunity of the expiration of the lease to refuse its renewal, to enforce new conditions, to raise the rent, or to evict the tenant in order to introduce his own nominee. The occupier goes to the village cabaret, and among his neighbors utters the formula: "Je n'ai jamais demonte personne; j'espere que personne ne me demontera." It is the proclamation of an interdict. The farm is boycotted. The holding is thrown up; it can not be let; the land falls out of cultivation. If a new tenant is brought in from a distance, or a neighbor bids for the farm, he is denounced as a depointeux or land-grabber. From passive resistence to open violence is a short step. The depointeux is unable to hire laborers, his sons can obtain no employment, his daughters no husbands. His neighbors refuse to hold intercourse with any assistance. Any one who breaks this interdict falls under its ban. Men with masks or blackened faces sow tares among his crops, break up his implements, burn his farm buildings, ricks, and stables, mutilate his cattle, maim his horses, or fire shots into his house. Finally, if these gentler hints fail to take effect, the depointeux is found with a bullet through his head or drowned in a well .- The Nineteenth Century. A Happy Thought.

Treasurer Below Par Railroad-Let me help you to some more of the money. First Director-No, thank you, I have all I can spend without attracting attention.

Treasurer-Permit me Second Director-No, no! Thanks, no. I couldn't carry another cent. Pockets bursting now. Same way with

all the others. Treasurer (in despair) -What shall I do with all this pile? It's ten times too

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Bayberry tallow makes one of the most softening and nicest of toilet soaps. And in localities where bayberries grow it can be very cheaply made. -Ammonia is a most useful household article. For washing windows, brushes and performing many other services it becomes almost indispensable to the careful housekeeper.

-In our northern climate the roughness of March winds is apt to chap and tan the children's faces. Nothing is really better for a chapped skin than mutton tallow which is nicely prepared. It can be remelted and strained several times, mixed with a small proportion of lard to soften it, and scented with rose water or any other desirable perfume.

-Egg Dressing for Salad.-Three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of mustard, two tablespoonfuls of oil or melted butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of white pepper, one-half cupful of cream, one-half cupful of vinegar. Cook all to scald, add the oil slowly afterward, and pour over any chopped salad.-Boston Budget.

-Salt fish may be soaked over night changing the water if it grows very salt. Always put it flesh side downwards in the pan, so that the salt may settle in the pan. In the country, salted, or what they call pickled, salmon is often allowed to stand for days in sour milk. It must be carefully washed when cooked, and really seems to acquire a pleasant flavor from its unusual treat-

ment. -Deep Apple Pie-Fill a deep baking dish with tart apples, sliced and sprinkled liberally with sugar and nutmeg, and little bits of butter. Butter the upper edges of the dish, and lay over the apples a thin sheet of paste, cutting three slits in the center. Pour into one of these openings half a cup of hot water and bake about an hour in a hot oven. Serve hot and pass English cheese with it.—Ladies' Home Jourmal.

-It is essential in case of a burn to exclude the air, especially if the skin is broken. A paste made of soot, common baking soda, or even flour, is valuable in case there is no abrasion of the skin. In case the skin is broken, the white of an egg is about as valuable as any thing likely to be at hand. Wrap up the injured part in soft linen cloth, such as should always be kept in a roll in the kitchen drawer, where it will be convenient in case of accident.

-Among the table linens are shown a variety of pretty napkins for covering hot breads, corn, baked potatoes and the like. Either a square or oblong piece of linen has a small square cut out of each of the four corners, thus leaving a little flap at each of the four sides, which cover over the food. Some of these cloths have pretty mottoes and devices woven in, while others are stamped and embroidered in wash linen embroidery.

-Very few householders know anything about respective qualities of red ash and white ash coal. In many small cities white ash is all that can be had. For range use, however, a good red ash coal gives out more heat and is more economical than anything else. The cook does not like it so well if she is inclined to be indolent, because it does not burn up so rapidly as white ash coal, and can not be started so quickly,

QUEER FORMS OF INSANITY.

An Old Man's Mania for Perpetrating Great Hoaxes. Not long ago an old man, looking like a rich retired merchant or banker, walked into the office of one of the foremost publishing houses of New York and asked to see the head of the firm. That gentleman recognized his caller as a man who twenty years ago had been the junior member of a great

Wall street firm. He also remembered that the senior member had been one of Lincoln's most trusted advisers in financial matters. The ex-banker said: "You will remember that my partner, who died about six months ago, was very prominent during the civil war. Every one in New York knows that Lincoln many times sought his counsel. Now, I have in my possession papers and memoranda showing how very much Lincoln was indebted to him. This information is of a deeply interesting, and, I might say of a startling character. I thought, perhaps, we might make some arrangements to write a

memoir. I feel certain that it would

pay, besides being a fair tribute to my

friend and throwing much light on history. The ex-banker went on to tell that he had proof that his partner drew the original draft of the emancipation proclamation, besides doing many other things of vital importance. The publisher was delighted, and made arrangements for a writer to call at the exbanker's house on a certain day and begin work. The publisher talked with the ex-banker for an hour or more and they separated equally well-pleased. At the appointed time the writer called and began to discuss the forthcoming book. After some time the ex-banker

"There is one thing I have not yet told you, and it is the most important of all." His voice sank to a mysterious whisper: "My partner assassinated Mr. Lincoln.

"No," said the writer, drawing back and looking at the ex-banker in an astonished way.

"Yes," said the ex-banker, "he killed him." And then he proceeded to relate a wild and rambling story. The writer questioned him and was soon satisfied that he was stark mad. On all other subjects he was perfectly sane. On this one of his partner's connection with the Lincoln administration he was insane.

Instances of this kind are not uncommon, and yet it is a form of insanity that is almost incurable, and is liable to become dangerous at any time. It was this form of mania that possessed Dougherty, who murdered Dr. Lloyd. much for the sinking fund.

First Director (after deep meditation)

By Jove! I have it. Let's declare a commercial.

Generally, nowever, it is manufacturing a great hoax and stirring up an excitement.—Cincinnati Commercial.

#### The Chase County Courant.

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

Mr. W. P. Temlinson, formerly editor of the Topeka Democrat, is now traveling correspondent of the New

Cardinal Gibbons, in a recent sermon on the woman question, says: "I said you are queens of the domestic kingdom. If you would retain that empire shun the political arena, avoid the rostrum, beware of unsexing your-selves. If you become embroiled in political agitation the queenly oriola that encircles your brow will fade away and the reverence that is paid to you will disappear. If you have the schools, and urged all to more faith-vain ambition of reigning in public fulness. life, your domestic empire will be at Mrs. Mathews, in an address, spoke

A Short Catechism-What is granlated sugar worth now in New York? 61 cents a pound.

What will it be worth after April

4½ cents a pound. What makes the difference? The duty was taken off on April 1st But I understood you to say that duty cheapened articles, and that the consumer did not pay the duty. It seems that the consumer realizes the benefit of the reduction in this in-

Oh, that was only campaign talk!

#### THE CREAT CYCLOPEDIA.

The twenty-second volume of the Columbian Cyclopedia is annonced as just ready; the entire set is to be completed the preent year, in 32 volumes, aggregating about 26,000 pages. Its price is remakably cheap, only \$25.00 for the entire set, with easy installment terms to those who want them. The high character of the work is vouched for by innumerable witnesses among others by Prof. James Strong. Strong's Cyclopedia of Biblical, Ecclesiastical, and Theological Literature, who speaks of it as follows: The Col-'Columbian Cyclopedia' seems to me to strike a happy medium between the loose, superficial works, and the too elaborate and profound ones, which are competent or desirous of useing. Most of the larger general cyclepedias are overloaded with a mass of technicreaders. The 'Columbian' is eminently practical, sufficiently full, and carefully compiled, well got up, convenient in form and extent, remarkably cheap, and, as I should judge, admirable. and, as I should judge, admirably adapted to families and general consul tation. I think that if properly pre-sented to the public it will have a very wide sale and be an exceedingly useful work. There is ample room in the market for a 'Cyclopedia' like this, which combines, likewise, the advanof being an excellent Dictionary of the English language." For free spe-cimen pages, address the publishers, The Columbian Publishing Co., 392 Pearl St., New York.

#### THE WORLD'S FAIR.

#### A MACNIFICENT OFFER.

The great "World's Fair Word Contest" is exciting universal interest and is one of the absorbing topics of the day A free trip to Europe and \$800.00 for expenses is offered to whoever 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 teasers. er useful and valuable articles, will also be awarded in order of merit. A special prize of a 14 kt. Gold Watch, valued at \$50.00 will be awarded to the girl or boy, under 16 years of age, sending in in the largest list. Every-

of their subscribers, or intending subscribers, who correctly answer the fol-lowing questions: Where in the New Testament are the words "a needle" first found? Cash daily and weekly rewards given while the competition lasts. The publishers will give away thousands of dollars among those correctly answering the question—the leading reward being \$500 IN GOLD. Send ten cents in stmps or silver for a sample copy of "Our Homes" and complete rules governing the competition.
Address Our Homes Publishing Co., Brockville, Canada.

KNOWLEDGE: A WEEKLY MACAZINE. knowledge is a unique little magazine which ought to have great popularity among all owners of Cyclopedias. It undertakes to supply the information which one ordinarily seeks in his Cyclopedia and fails to find there, because it is not "up to date"—it was published "last year," or, more probably, several years ago. "The world moves," and the most important questions that want answering are question, recognizes the exceeding importance of Knowledge is a unique little magations that want answering are questions of to day, not of yesterday: Knowledge answers, during the year, several thousand such questions. It is published weekly, for the amazingly small sum of 50 cents a year; specimen copy free. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393

Pearl St., New York.

Ithe year to come.

Refore larger and better results in the year to come.

Refore larger and better results in the school building, at Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, April 25th, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Theo. B. Moore, Supt.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION

According to previous arrangements the Sabbath-school workers met in the Congregational church, in Strong City. April 3, 4 and 5. The first day was taken up by our county workers, in papers prepared for the occasion, interesting discussions and miscellaneous business. On account of the absence of some who were to take part a committee was appointed to revise the programme, and the same was carried out, with a few exceptions, as revised. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, E. A. Blenkharn was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The President appointed as the nominating committee Mesdames W. A. Williams, M. E. Hunt and Mr. J. Z. Mann.

Committee on Resolutions-Messrs. P. McCullum, K. Warren and W. T. Blenkharn. President Patten, in a short address,

spoke of the growth of our Sunday schools, and urged all to more faith-

of the kind of teachers which should be engaged in the work, urging them to let their daily life teach lessons of

trust and devotion. Mrs. Patten, in a paper, "How shall we improve our Sunday-school teachers?" urged to consecration.

Miss Jessie Shaft thought we should have more teachers' meetings, only three schools in the county report

having them. Corresponding Secretary reported as follows: Reports from 16 Sunday schools of which all are kept open all the year. Number of officers and teachers, 154; number of scholars, 741; average attendance, 590; addition to church from Sunday school, 25; unreported Sunday schools, 25; number of officers and teachers, 225; number of scholars, 1150; average attendance, 900. Total number of Sunday schools in the county, 41. Total number kept open all the year, 41: total number of officers and teachers, 379; total number of scholars, 1890, total membership, 2270; average

attendance, 1490. Contributions—Missionary, \$45.93; to State school work, \$75.00; expenses of Sunday schools in county, \$225 21. There are 6 townships in the county, of which, all are organized and have held conventions during the past year.

JESSIE F. SHAFT. Cor. Sec'y. Report of Treasurer Chase County Sunday-school Association, for the year ending April 2, 1891.

Feb. 13, 1890, amount on hand, \$20.-06. Amount received for State and county S. S. work since Feb. 13, 1890, to April 2, 1891, \$92.59. Total, \$112.65.

EVENING SESSION.

Song and praise service conducted by Rev. Blenkharn. Rev. R. E. Maclean spoke of the need of spiritual pow-er in the S. S. urging teachers to go to their classes from their closets of secret prayer, if they expect their pupils to know Christ, as a personal Saviour. The model Christian home is a pattern for the S. S.

Children should be taught from in-

fancy to reverence the house of God.

SATURDAY, APRIL FOURTH. After devotional exercises the committee on nominations reported, Presdent, W. G. Patten; Rec. Secretary, M. E. Moore; Treasurer, Miss Jessie Shaft, who were elected for the year. Executive committee—Falls township, Mrs Williams; Toledo, Peter Linn; Bazaar, Kenyon Warren; Diamond, W. R. Stotts; Cottonwood, Mrs. M. E. Hunt: Ceder, Reuben Riggs.

The President introduced Col. Cowden who represents the Chantauqua

den who represents the Chautauqua Normal S. S.Union. No pen pictures can do Col. Cowden justice; every teacher and worker should have heard him give his valuable normal lessons.

The following persons were elected as delegates to State S. S. convention to be held at Emporia, beginning May

the girl or boy, under 16 years of age, sending in in the largest list. Everyone sending a list of not less than 20 words will recceive a prize. As the winner of the first prize may not care to make the extensve 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 Hone 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, Carrada.

\$500 for a Needle.

"Our Homes," a thirty-two page magazine, devoted to house building, home furnishing, house decoration, fashions, general literature, etc., is the best publication of its class in America, offer large cash rewards to those of their subscribers, who correctly answer the follower, which is the scribers, who correctly answer the follower, which was a cribers, who correctly answer the follower, which was a contest of their subscribers, or intending subscribers, who correctly answer the follower, which is the scribers, who correctly answer the follower, which is the service of their subscribers, or intending subscribers, who correctly answer the follower.

SUNDAY MORNING - Rev. J. A. Bright gave an interesting talk to the children of Cottonwod Falls, in the M. E. church. Taking the word "children," he formed a beautiful acrostic, from which he deduced and impressed

many profitable lessons.

Afternoon at Stong City, Rev. J. A.
Bright again talked to the little folks,
making an acrostic, from which he
showed the result of wicked associations and bad habits. Also compared the teaching of the Word to throwing the "Life line" to a shipwrecked mar-iner. Evening and closing service was the crowning session of the conven-tion in which he appealed to Christian

nished good music.

The following resolutions were reperted by the committee and unanimously adopted, after which the convention adjourned to meet, next year, in the Presbyterian church, Cottonwood Falls.

RESOLVED. That the Chase county S. S. Association, assembled in this annual convention, recognizes the exceeding importance of Sunday-school work, and greatfully acknowledging the amount of saccess that God has granted that work in our county during the past year, pledges itself to strenuous endeavors to secure larger and better results in the year to come.

REBOLYED. The for the purpose of state of the contract of the process of the pr

service, by impressing upon every Sunday school in the county the advisability of connecting itself more intimately with the County S.-S. Association, by promptly sending to its Secretary full statistics of its condition, and by securing adequate representation at the Township County Convention.

RESOLVED, That, in view of the great need of caracest labor for the conversion and Christian instruction of the young, and, recognizing the momentous responsibility resting upon all s.-S. teachers to be fauthful to their duty, we humbly and believingly seek the aid of the Holy Spirit, in the prosecution of the work in which we are engaged.

RESOLVED, That we record our strong conviction that it would be a lasting disgrace to our country and a gross contempt of the expressed desires of the Christian churches of the nation, if the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago, in 1892, should allow of the opening of the Exposition on the Lord's Day, and we direct our Secretary to forward a copy of this resolution to "The Chief Executive and the Board of Management of the World's Columbian Exposition." through the American Sabbath Union, 23 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

RESOLVED, That we give our hearty thanks to Col. Cowden and Rev J. A. Bright for their vauable services in this convention, and pray that God's choicest blessings may rest upon these brethren, in their work for the Master; also, that we tender cordial thanks to the people of Strong City for their generous entertainment and how pitality during this convention.

M. E. Moore,

Secretary.

A SURPRISE.

A SURPRISE. Last Saturday night. April 18, 1891, there was quite a gathering of Chase county chool teachers, at the residence of J. C. Davis, Esq, in this city, the occasion being one of surprise to Mr. Davis, and the purpese of the gathering being to present Mr. Davis with a gold pen and a gold watch chain, as a

with a gold pen and a gold watch chain, as a token of respect for him for his many kindnesses extended to the Chase county teachers during the six years he was Superintendent of Chase county. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Thos. H. Grisham. of this city; and Mr. Davis replied in a neat and very appropriate manner, showing that he was much moved by this great mark of repect shown him. The following was the presentation speech of Mr Grisham:

Mr. Davis:—The people that have assembled at your house, to night, have met for the purpose of expressing their regard for you as a public officer and a friend. The greater part of this assemblage of your friends were school teachers in this county while you were Superintendent of Chase county, Kansas, and they have not forgotten the many kindnesses which you always extended to them, and, as a lasting token of their respect, I now present you with a gold pen and a gold watch-bain which the teachers alone have purchased for you: and it is not out of place for me to say that for one who has been a public officer to receive from friends who have known him long and well, such an expression of repect as you are meeting with, to night, it is a greater honor than was ever conferred on any individual, by king or prince. On behalf of the teachers, now h and the presents to you, wishing you many years of happiness.

Figliow Teacletis:—I am sure that no one

king or prince. On behalf of the teachers, I now hand the presents to you, wishing you many verys of happiness.

The following is Mr. Davis's reply:
Fellow Teacarras :—I am sare that no one can appreciate such a mark of respect and esteem as this more than I, coming, as it does, from the teachers of Chase county, but, under the circumstances, it can scarcely ever be said that the recipient is at himself and competent to say much; but this brings to mind the fact that not long since we were pleas unty associated together in a work which stands second to but one in which but manity can engage; and if, in the discharge of my daty, I did anything that merited such recognition as, this, I trust that in the future, too, my every word and act shall be guided in such away as to enable me to reciprocate such kindness. As for these young ladies, I will speak to the Probate Judge, and when he is called upon to iss... papers with the picture at the top, of two persons standing, with hands clasped, it shall be with the understanding that they, like others here with us, are not to quit the profession in which they are so successfully engaged. I accept of the presents that you bestow upen me, and shall ever hope and trust that ha All Wise One shall ever hold the donors and the work in which they are engaged to be far more precious; and as I shall often have occasion to look upon its shuning appearance as the time to which it will be attached passes by it shall be with the feeling, desire and prayer that God, in his allwise providence, shall cause the light of His countenance to shine upon the donors and their profession, that the latter shall be safe through time, and the former safe through time and through eternity. Again and again I thank you, kind friends.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS'

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS'

The Board of County Commissioners, who were in session, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week, all the members—Wm. It. Holsinger, Warren Feek and John C Nichol—being present, transacted the following business after we went to press,

John C Nichol—being present, transacted the following business after we went to press, iast week:

N. C. Hoskins was allowed a rebate for the taxes levied against him, in Cedar township, in 1890, on personal property, the same having been also assessed in Falls township, and the taxes paid on the same.

J. W. Riggs, Fred. Schorenberg and J. B. Cooley were appointed to appraise school land—swiff of neight of 56-25.

John Frew was employed to put all established roads on the road map, that are not on said m.p. in the County Clerk's office.

Jos. Gray, Falls Township Trustee, was instructed to purchase a ticket for Mrs. Stigers, a panper, from Strong City to Settle station, Platte county. Mo.

Supplemental to the establishing of the L.

E. Stanley road, the ford across Buckeye creek, at the Allen crossing, was vacated.

The wolf-scalp bounty was lowered to one dollar per scalp, and the time extended to October 5, 1891.

The County Attorney was ordered to recover from Preston Anderson the money paid out by the county, on orders of Falls township Trustee, for him, on pauper account, he having had, at the time, money in bank, to his account.

Adjourned till the morning of April 22, 1891.

his account.
Adjourned till the morning of April 22, 1891.

INCERSOLL ON CALIFORNIA.

INCERSOLL ON CALIFORNIA.

In a recent magazine article, Mr. Ernest Ingersoli, 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. Reside ts bred in the Eastern States confess 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 gaies. To him perpetual summer seems perpetual paradise, and to the invalid dreading the advance of disease the still and arid at mosphere is as the breath of life."

The most comfortable way to reach the Pacific Coast is via Santa Fe Boute. Weekly excursions in Pullman tourist sleepers at low rates. Apply to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., for folder.

PERSONAL NOTE BY EDITOR.

We have traveled a few miles in our lifetime, and know what it is to be uncomfortably housed in a poorly upholstered car and rudely tossed up and down on old iron rails that are laid on a dirt road bed. We have been there; but it was always on other roads than 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-bailast d; and the through "Cannonbail" train that flies at a 50-miles-per-hour speed over this elegant roadway is as pretty a bit of workmanship as Messrs. Pullman ever turned out. Each vestibale sleeper is a model of luxury, and as easy as a cralle. Ch ir cars, tibrary cars, and day coaches are all carefully adapted to the traveler's every want. The Santa Fe is rightly named "the most comfortable line." PERSONAL NOTE BY EDITOR.

FOR SALE, My team, wagon and harness; also one almost new cultivator—double shoyel, 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 shear for each or will also one heavy be bought cheap for cash, or will give from 30 days to 9 manths time, with bankable note. For further pariculars J. P. KUHL. call on

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, in the school building, at Cottonwood

THEO. B. MOORE, Supt. | and SOLID. Full particular FREE

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

#### ROLAND ROBERTS. ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors.

All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES. - . - - KANSAS COTTONWOOD FALLS, -

# J. A. GOUDIE,

DEALER IN

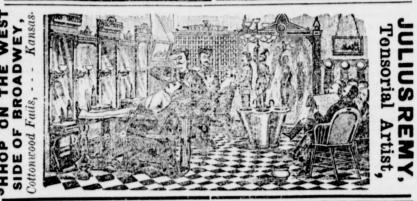
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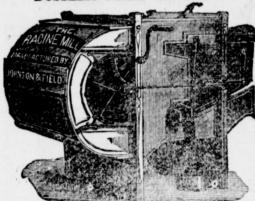
STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Z

MAKES A SPECIATY OF REPAIRING.



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 as being the BEST MACHINES ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn and Seeds of every description.

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

We can youch for the reliability of this

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS



Over 26 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child, Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

CHAPMAN & CO.,

MADISON, - - - - INDIANA.



#### LAWRENCEBURG, TENNESSEE.

Possesses the following unparalleled advantages:

1. Location -80 miles south ot Nashville, in the heart of unlimited natural resources, No com-

peting town within forty miles. 2. Healthfulness -- 1300 feet above tide-water; clean, dry; absolute adsence of fever, melaria epidemics. A health resort for 50 yrs 3. Climate - Elevation makes it delignatul 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 hematice iron ore, easy to mine and of uself plenty to make the whole country rich. 5. Timber.-More than one million acres of virgin forest tributary to Lawrenceburg. Oak, hickory, poplar, gum predominating.

6. Water.-The grandest water supply imaginable. Springs everywhere, of purest freestone water. Water power at the town unlimited. 7. Coking Coal.—It is only about sixty miles to the best Tennes-

see Coking Coal.

8. Fuel.—Good coal for manufacturing is near at hand and very cheap. House fuel of wood is very

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

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

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 beatiful work. 13 Building Stone,—Of the best quality and greatest abundance. 14. Farming Lands - Some fertile, others moderately so, all cheap. Great place for peanuts, vegetables,

tobacco, grass and grain.
15. Fruits - The poorest lands grow the finest fruit trees, vines and bushes. This is the banner fruit county.

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

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

FARMS FOR SALE near the town. We want more good farmers, Address W. R. King, Lawrenceburg, for farm list.

SUMMER NORMAL this coming summer. For particulars of Normal, address Prof. Brownice, 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; boating, fishing and fine spring water the advantages.

Now is a good time to move to Lawrenceburg, 80 miles south of Nashville, 40 miles north of Florence, Ala., on the L. & N. R. R.

The Lawrenceburg Land Mineral Company,

Offices: Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., or Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

SAVE YOUR CHILD'S LIFE' Beldin's GROUP Remedy THE DR. BELDIN PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAI CA, M.C.

G. H. SEDGWICK Manufacturer and Dealer in Printers' Supplies,

PAPER JOGGERS. BLOOMFIELD N. J.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Send for Catalogue or Price List.



Ritner's Commercial College,

SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE AND ENGLISH TRAIN-ING SCHOOL

ST. JOSEPH, - - - MISSOURI

Teaches Book-Keeping, Banking, Penman; ship, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Shorthand, Type Writing and Telegraphy, including a course of

ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING.

This institution occupies seven large, well-lighted and ventilated rooms in the new Y. M. C. A. building, and is in all respects the most complete, best conducted, arranged and disciplined in the country Full infor-mation and circulars sent free. Addless, P. RITNER, A. M., Pres.,

W. E TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

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8 months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11 00		82.50
6 months	0.50	9 00	12 00	20.00	82.50	55.00
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TIME TABLE. TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

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Bazaar ..... Pass. Frt. Mixed 5 40pm 6 20 WEST. 

## POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the post office—whether directed to
his name or whether he has subs ribed or
not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment
is made, and collect the whole amount,
whether the paper is taken from the office
or not.

## Carsons & Sanders,

#### The Bargain Givers.

15 cent satteens, in colors, at 10 cts. Outing cloth and Tennis Flannel, at 10 & 15 cents per yard.

Edges, at \$100 per pair, up to coln, of Strong City, has returned home. Lace Curtains, nice quality, Tape \$4.50 per pair.

Chenille Curtains, Curtain Poles, Brass Rods for Vestibule Curtains; Curtain Fixtures of all

Carpets-Brussels; Extra-super all-Wool Two ply; Cotton chain Two. ply; Hemp Carpets, and Floor Oil

#### CREAT BARCAINS

In La lies' Jersey, Ribbed Vests, an at 10 cents, each.

Figured, Chalie, Dress-goods, at 10

cents per yord. Fancy Percales, worth 15 cents, at

10 cents per yard. We have a Line of Ladies' Blazers. at \$3.50 to \$5.50, each.

Men's Unlaundried, White Shirts extra-well-made, and good quality,

at 50 cents. Don't forget that we carry the Best

Line of Ladies' Shoes and Slip. pers, in the county.

See our 50 cent Slippers, and \$1 25 Shoes.

# CARSON & SANDERS,

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

HIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. &

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cool and cloudy, Monday. Can you remember dates? See ad. Miss Stella Kerr was quite ill last

A store room for rent. Apply at his office. jy3 tf this office.

Mrs. J. J. Comer was at Topeka, Mr. C. R. Simmons had la grippe,

ast week. A most excellent rain visited these parts, last Sunday.

ever since Sunday.

Apply at this office. Mr. T. H. Grisham was down to Emporia, Saturday.

The Smith Bros. have a new awning in front of their store. Hon. J.W. McWilliams was down

to Emporia, yesterday. Mrs. F. L. Gillman was quite sick last week, with pneumonia.

Mr. Maurice Oles is building a new residence in Matfield Green.

"Wedding Bells" was received too late for publication this week. Something new, neat. and nobby. Pete Kuhl will show it to you.

Mr. Lee Clay, of Strong City, star-ted, last Thursday, for Oregon. County Commissioner John C. Nic-

dence. Mr. Geo. O. Hildebrand, of Strong City, was down to St. Joseph, Mo.. last week.

Mr. P. J. Heeg, of Matfield Green, s having a fine residence built in that place.

Capt. Henry Brandley, of Matfield Green, was down to Topeka, last week,

Mr. Ed. Burch has sold his residence property in this city for prophis farm on Buck creek.

erty in Elk Falls. Mrs. J. A. Goudie, of Strong City, has returned home from her winter's visit in California.

Mr. C. E. Brockway stopped off, be-tween trains, one day last week, while on his way to Missouri.

Born, on Friday morning, April. 17, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. McNee, of this city,a daughter. Mr. Jas. M. Patterson has returned

from Missouri, where he was feeding cattle during the winter. Mrs. Ed. Beek left, Monday, for Knoxville, Ill., on a visit to her mether, Mrs. I. B. Sharp.

try, of Strong City, have returned home, from Washington, D. C. Mr. R. B. Evans, of the Emporia Republican, was in town, Sunday, visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. B. Carson.

At the late municipal election in Marion, Mr. T. O. Kelley, formerly of this city, was elected Mayor of that

See advertisement in another column, of Ritner's Comercial College St. Josep, Mo., Write for full partic-

Miss Ida Riggs, of Florence, who was visiting her sister, Mrs H. S. Lin-

Mr. S. P. Watson, of Fox creek, has moved to Strong City, and into the house east of their son's, Mr. J. T.

Watson, Mr. James Rudolph, of Matfield Green, shipped seventeen car loads of cattle to Kansas City, Wednesday of

last week The delivery wagon of Messrs. Mer-cer & Lowther has been repainted and varnished, and now looks as neat

Book-Keeping, Penmanship, and all Comercial branches are taught at Ritner's Comercial College, St., Joseph.

Send for circulars. Mr. S. F. Jones represented Strong

City, at the Commercial Congress in Kansas City, last week, and Mr. J. D. Minick represented this city.

Eggs for sale,—Silver Laced Wyandotte, 13 for \$150; White Plymouth Rock, and S. C. Brown Leghorn, 13 for \$1.00, from pure-bred fowls.

Wanted .- About sixty head of cattle to pasture, this summer. Good water. John Duckett,

Buck Creek. Mrs. Capt. R. W. Wylie, of Abilene, was visiting her aunt. Mrs. H. A. Chambelain, of Strong City, last week. The Capt. was in this city, Monday. 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. Strail's. Married, at Osage City, on Wednesday, April 15, 1891, Mr. Kenyon Warren, of Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas, and Miss Anna Peterson, of Osage

At the school meeting held at the public school building in Strong City, last Saturday afternoon, it was decided to continue the present term a

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 Cor-Kansas.

Bro.'s, Strong City.

FOR SALE:—My residence in Cot-tonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain.
Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas. month longer.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will have a mum social, on Friday evening, April 24th, 1891, in the Somers property, opposite the residence of W. W. Sauders. All are cordially invited to attend.

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

Mrs. Hugh Jackson, of Burlington. was in town, last week, visiting her mother, Mrs. Barbara Gillett. She had been visiting her Grandmother Campbell, at Plymouth, Lyon county, who was quite sick.

Mr. James G. Atkinson is now carrying the mail between here and Strong City, having sub-letted the contract from Mr.A.Ferlet, which gives Mr. Reinhart Franz more time on Mr. Ferlet's Buck creek farm. While the horses were running away

with a cultivator, near Elk, on Middle

oreek, a few days ago, James Campbell, son of Mr. R. C. Campbell, jumped from the cultivator and broke his right leg, near the ankle. Messrs. Harry D. Radcliffe and John H. Roberts, formerly of this city, but recently of Hutchinson, have gone to Washington, in which State they will locate. The good wishes of their many

Kansas friends go with them. Mr. Henry Bonewell was down to Topeka, the latter part of last week.

Mr. M. P. Strail has put down a burned down, recently. His wife, who was side at the time, and babe were

saved by the greatest exertion. Mr. W. L. Simpson and family, of Elmdale, have moved into the Elmer B. Johnston residence in this city, recently purchased by them, and Mr. Johnston has moved into the R. C. Johnston house, south of the Court-

'Squire J. B. Davis has received a letter from the little Tilton girl who was living with his son-in law, Mr. John of Strong City.

Miss Mary Veburg of Birley, was visiting at Mr. Geo. Swainhart's, in Strong City, last week.

M. J. Was living with his son-in-law, Mr. John F. Bookstore, and who disappeared so mysteriously a short time ago. She and her sister are now with their mother, in Missouri

Died. April 12 1001

iting at Mr. Geo. Swainbart's, in Strong City, last week.

Mr. J. K. Warren, of Bazaar, has moved into Mrs. Barbara Gillett's house in this city.

Died, April 12, 1891, of pneumonia, at his home in Chicago, Ill., Jas. Van-Vecten, aged 62 years. Mr. Van Vecten will be remembered by the citizens of

Mr. Rightmire and his son, Robt., left. Saturday, for Topeka, and Mrs. Rightmire and the rest of the family left, Monday, for the same place, the latter remaining here to make some short visits with friends before leaving for their near home. leaving for their new home.

Pres. Anderson (colored), of Strong City, who had been receiving aid from the county for some time past, had \$50 deposited in the Chase Connty National Bank, for the past year, drawing 6 per cent. interest, which he drew out of bank, the other day, to build an addition to his house.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week, Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of Strong The Sinders Bros. have built a new fence to the south of their house in the southwest part of town.

Mr. A. J. Myser, of Saffordville, has taken the position of night operator at the Strong City depot.

Week, Mrs. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City was so badly frightened and became so unnerved in trying to beat off a dog that was killing a cat, that she had a very severe attack of hysteria, and, for a time, her life was despaired of; but she has entirely recovered from the shock Messrs. Henry E. and Chas. J. Lan. from the shock.

The decisions of the District Court in the following cases have been affirmed by the Supreme Court: Arthur Gray vs. James Bryant & Co.; Drink-water & Schriver vs. David Sauble, and Ed. Ryan vs. John Madden et al., the judgment of the Distrct Court having been for the defendents in error in the several cases.

Last Friday being the 68th anniver-sary of the birth of Mrs. Henry Horn berger her many German, lady friends in this city gathered at her iome, in this city, that afternoon, in honor of the occasion, taking edibles with them: and a most enjoyable time was had, making the old lady feel that she was almost a girl again.

Mr. John O'Byrne, of Denver, Col., a brother of Mr. James O'Byrne, of Strong City, and who passed through Strong City, about the middle of las December, with a pair of elks, on his way to Chicago, was in town, Thursday, with his brother. He is now on his way back to Denver. He went to Philadelphia with his elks, and there sold them to Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show.

as a new pin.

County Superintendent T. B. Moore enjoyed a visit, last week, from his cousin, Mr. E. J. Binford, of Greenfield, Indiana.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship, and Book-Keeping, Penmanship, and Sharp and Nate Elsbree were arrested. charged with the offense, and lodged in jail. Monday morning, they were taken before 'Squire J.B.Davis. Sharp big seven-column paper, containing six to waived an examination, while Elsbree had a preliminary trial, and both were held in the sum of \$300, for trial at the May term of the District Court, and, in default of bail, were remanded to jail to await the may be a sum of the district Court, and the may be a sum of the district Court, and the may be a sum of the district Court, and the may be a sum of the district Court, and the may be a sum of the district Court, and the major trial at the m to jail to await their trial; and they were put into the room to the southcast of the court room, to keep them from among the other prisoners, they being young, and, last night, they escaped.

#### BUSINESS BREVITIES.

For abstracts call on Frew & Bell.

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses af-flicted with these diseases, to give him a call. now that you didn't we money like other people? Druggist—"I've worked

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. 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.

## 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 An inst excellent rain visited these with was quite sick.

An inst excellent rain visited these with was quite sick.

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An inst excellent rain visited these was quite sick.

An item that is now going the rounds of the press reads: "Barnum made \$5,000,000 by advertising; other men can do the same." We wonder how many country newspapers made even was down to some and see us and we can convince you that it will be to your advantage to 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.

KANSAS. ELMDALE,

# THIS IS FOR THE LADIES.

#### READIT CAREFULLY.

Compare this advertisement with our competitors' and you will see that we will surely save you

#### MONEY ON YOUR SPRING PURCHASES.

We are the only exclusive Dry Goods House in Chase county, and have the only complete line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furnishing Goods, such as Muslin and Knit Underwear, at city prices. We buy direct, and own our goods, just as cheap as any Retail House. We give below a few prices that may

ales	1 remine	ed, Musli	Gou		from				50	nis to	\$1.00.
	The state of									100	
1		"	Can	ibric (	Corset	Cover	s, fr	om	25	"	1.00
. 4	"	Knit,	Swiss,	Ribb	ed Ve	ests,	"		81	"	75
•	"	"	"		Sil	k Vest	8,			7	100
sses'	Muslin	Drawers,	from			-	-		25	"	40
•	(;	Gowns,	"						55	"	70.
dies'	Fast Bl	ack Hoes	. "	-					81	"	45

for Misses and Children, in Grey and Black, at correspondingly low prices. We also have in stock a fine assortment of Plain and Striped Balbriggan Hose, including Extra Sizes, at 18 to 50 cents per pair. These are imported fine gauge goods.

# DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Why do we sell more Dress Goods than all the other stores put together? Because we sell at a lower price, and the Ladies all know we save them 5 to 15 cents a yard. If there are any "doubting Thomases" among you, come and let us prove these assertions.

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GINGHAMS in GreatVariety of Styles and Prices. We bought these goods cheaper, this year, than ever before.

REMEMBER, we will save you money on Black, Embroidered Dress Paterns. Organdies, in Plaids and Stripes; Polka Dots; India Linens, etc., etc. Respectfully, yours,

# S. F. PERRICO & CO.,

#### COTTOONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

TWO PAPERSA WEEK FOR A DOL-The "Twice-a-week" Edition of the ST. LOW PRICES Louis REPUBLIC is at once the best and the cheapest NEWS journal in the world. It is a readers get the news of the day almost as 6 Pen Holders and 6 Pens, 5 cents. every State in the Union. Yet the price is Comb and Brush Cases, 10 c, each.
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Special Tooth Brushes, from 5 to 25 c., each Missouri, Illinois and Texas Editions are printed, and a General Edition for other States contains nothing but details of im- Hair Brushes, from 10 to 25 c, each portant events of interest everywhere. THE REPUBLIC is the leading Democratic paper of the country, aggressive, but at the same time liberal, aed the only thoroughly national journal in the whole country. Remember the price is ONLY ONE JOLLAR A YEAR. Playing Cards, from 5 c. to \$1.00 J. W. McWilliams wants town loans Sample copies, also an illustrated Premium Catalogue, sent free on application. Address THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

> HE WORKED HARD Old gentleman-"Aren't you sorry now that you didn't work for your 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."

COTTON WOOD FALLS

Comb and Brush Cases, 10 c , each. Shoe Brushes, from 10 to 25 c., each Tooth Picks, 3 cents per Box.

Base Balls, from 5 c. to \$150, each. per pack. Visiting Cards, 15 and 25 c. per p'k. Common Marbles, 10 for 1 cent.

Fancy Marbles, 3 for 1 cent. Writing Tablets, 5 c.; 3 for 10 cents. White Envelopes, No. 4, 5 c. per p'k. Black Ink, 5 c.; 3 for 10 cents.

Do not fail to see the U. P. J. Shoes; the Best in the Market. Just received, a Nice Line of Em

## CHAS. M. FRYE.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.



# Willow Grove Poultry Yards.

HIAWATHA, - - - KAN. Barred 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 duughill 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 BATCH. Prices per setting \$1.00 to \$3.00. Prop me a postal for further particulars.

G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kansas.



#### EMPORIA PRICES.

\$2.00 Per Dozzen,

Cabinet Photos Best Finish, at []

# N. A. RICE'S

Photographer, Strong City. - - - Kansas.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the countie Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-t1

THOS. H. GRISHAM WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Will practice in all State and Federal Courts, Office over the Chase County National Bank. COTTON WOOD FALLS KANSAS.

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts in Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage connties, in the State of Karsas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. F. P. COCHRAN,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANEAS. Practices in all State and Federa al courts

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

A. M. CONAWAY PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

PHYSICIANS.

Residence and office, a half mile north of

#### J. M. HAMME, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Office, Corner Drug Store.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS F. JOHNSON, M. D. CAREFUL attention to the plactice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.

OFFICE and private d spensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, Bigelow property west side Cottonwood Falls, - - Kansas

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chasecounty Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy of sell wild lands or Improved Farms.

-AND LOAKS MONEY .--COTTONWOODIFALLS, KANSAS

#### 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 animents Send \$1, for Trial Belt or write for further particulars.

M. C. FULLER,

Ichl9-5mos.

Kirwin, Kan,

#### SILENCE AND SOLITUDE.

Gods of the desert! Ye are they We shun from childhood's earliest breath; Our passing joys are but your prey; Ye wait the hours from birth to death.

Over soft lawns where blossoms sleep, Under warm trees were love was born, I see your haughty shadows creep, And wait to meet ye there, forlorn.

Afar on ancient sands ye rest, Carven in stone, where ancient thought Wrapt ye in terrors—shapes unblest, Dreadful, by might of ages wrought

But not alone on Egypt's shore Sleeps the great desert: everywhere Where gladness lived and lives no more, There is a desert of despair.

Strange messengers! Your brows of gloom Haunt every creature born of earth; Ye follow to the darkened room; Ye watch the awfu hour of birth.

Ye show the lovely wayside rose, Whose antique grace is born anew, To eyes of grief. Grief only knows tender is the sunset's hue

Gods of the desert! By your hand Through the sad waters are we brough Into a high and peaceful land
To drink of fountains else unsought.

—Annie Fields, in Harper's Magazine.

#### MR. BOWSER.

Mrs. B. Tells of Her Experience as to the Family Wallet.



out of every ten When we had our bridal tour Mr. Bowser said to me:

"While half belongs to you that you shall be obliged to beg for your half. Being the head of the

house I shall carry the wallet, but I asked. propose to hand you over a certain sum every Saturday night. It will be pinmoney."

"How good you are!"

"I think it is only just and right. I know a dozen married men whose wives have to almost get down on their knees to get a dollar. I could kick such a man. How much do you think you can use a week?"

"A-a-dollar, perhaps."
"A dollar! My wife trying to get along on a dollar a week! Why, you little darling, you shall have at least ten, and if that is not sufficient I'll make it twenty dollars or thirty dol-

It was the old story over again. He cut me down to eight dollars-seven dollars-five dollars-four dollars-two dollars-and at length, when we had been married about four months and I asked him for a dollar he turned on me with:

"What! More money! Do you think I've got a gold mine? What on earth do you want money for?"

T've got to get a few little notions. "But you can't want a dollar's worth -a whole dollar's worth. Here's thirty zents, and I hope you will remember that these are hard times and money is

One evening when we had company the talk fell upon this very subject, and Mr. Bowser promptly observed: "A wife has just as much right to the

family wallet as the husband, and there ought to be a law to enforce this 'You make your wife an allowance,

of course?" queried one of the ladies. "Certainly, and I never ask what use she makes of it. That reminds me that this is Saturday night and I owe her two weeks' salary.'

He opened his wallet and handed me three ten-dollar bills, and five married ladies evelaimed in chorus: "How -I - wish -I - was-Mrs.-

Bowser!" Before the evening was over I had

the money hidden away, and our com-



pany had scarcely departed when M: Bowser held out his hand to me.

"What is it?" "Hand over."

"What do you mean?" "That thirty dollars."

"But it is my allowance. You said so before all the people, and now you won't be injun enough to take it back.'

"You know very well why I gave it to you. It was to show off over Thompson and Jones, who never allow their wives a cent."

"Well, I'll see about it." After we had been in bed half an hour, and he thought I was asleep, he got up and searched for two long hours after that money. I had tucked it be hind the clock in the sitting-room, and he found it at last, and when he got into bed I heard him chuckling:

"The idea of any sane husband giving his wife thirty dollars all in a lump Why, she'd have just wasted two-thirds

We had been married about a year, and I member what a shock it gave the when Mr. Bowser returned to the house one morning about half an hour after he had started down town. He | business. - West Shore.

came rushing up the steps, unlocked AGRICULTURAL HINTS. the door and banged it open, and his face was as pale as death as he gasped

out "My-my wallet!" "Your wallet? Why, I found it under your pillow and left it on the mantel

"And you-you've looked inside of it!" "No, I haven't. It's there, just as I found it.

He seized it and sat down and counted the contents over thrice, and as he uttered a great sigh of relief, I asked:

"Is your money all right?" "It seems to be.

"And suppose I had opened it and counted your cash?" "W-what!" "Suppose I had even helped myself to

five or ten dollars?" "You-you help yourself?" "Yes. Didn't you tell me that half

your money belonged to me, and that I had just as much right to the family wallet as you?' "Never!"

"Mr. Bowser!"

"Never. Never did! Never said anything which could possibly be construed to mean any such thing! Never, under any circumstances. Mrs. Bowser, do you dare to lay a finger on my wallet!" "I never will-not even after you are dead!"

"See that you don't." After that it was interesting to note the care he took to dispose of that walwives go let at night. He would slyly leave it through the downstairs—drop it into the umbrella downstairs-drop it into the umbrella s a m e e x - jar in the hall-hide it in the spare bedperience as to room or under our own bed. Once he money matters. | made a dreadful mistake, and I didn't feel a bit sorry about it. Not knowing returned from that our bedroom window was up from the bottom, he slipped his wallet down behind the inside blinds. It went down to the sill and rolled to the ground, and some one picked it up the next morning of what I have before we were awake. I was yet asleep when Mr. Bowser, having sneaked out I do not propose of bed to look after his wallet, suddenly shouted out:

"By the great horn spoon! but you want to give me that wallet before you breathe two more breaths!"

"What on earth is the matter?" "Don't think to bamboozle me by putting on such an innocent look! Where's that wallet?'

"I haven't seen it." "You got up in the night and stole it! I remember now of hearing you crawl out of bed. Produce that wallet or I'll

leave the house!" "Where did you leave it?" "Behind the blinds here."

"Then look on the ground." Three or four private papers were lying on the grass, and by and by he



got it through his head how it was He had one hundred and thirty dollars in the wallet, and the loss dazed him for several days. I thought it a good time to 'get even' with him, and one day anxiously inquired if he had yet found any trace of the missing wallet. "I may have," he evasively answered,

at the same time giving me an awful "Well, why don't you tell me about it, and why do you look at me that

way? 'It's all right, Mrs. Bowser-all right! I've got my suspicions as to where that

"You-you can't possibly suspect that I even knew where it was? "It's all right-all right! Pretty sharp

game to throw those papers down on the grass, but justice is sure!" As near as could be found out a milkman got the money, but there was not enough proof to warrant an arrest, and whenever I allude to the incident in any manner Mr. Bowser bluffs me by

saying: "It's all right-all right! I wouldn't have a certain person's conscience for all the money in Detroit!"-Detroit Free Press.

The heart's youth does not pass, as ong as its purity and innocence remain. We sear our own hearts by the cherishing of sentiments we are directed to expel; we become discontented and call our discontent knowledge; we forget that all knowledge which does not increase our happiness is spurious and not to be trusted. How strong are the heart's first struggles under sorrow; how it battles with distress and wars against despair and disappointment; how vigorous its efforts to combat and overcome; but sorrow is the strongeray, sorrow is the stronger-it is drawn into the heart by the first breath that we inhale of this world's air-a small seed, but still it grows and grows, and twists and twists, until it crushes the poor heart; and then, then we die!-N. Y. Ledger.

No Time to Lose.

First Reporter-Don't stop me. I have great author. Second Reporter-What's your hurry?

First Reporter-I am going to break off my engagement.-West Shore. A Favorable Impression. Amy-Papa, do you know anything

of Mr. Rustle, who has called on me mee or twice? Papa-He's a young business man. Amy-Ah! I like a man who means | rendered more stocky.

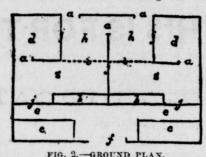
CONVENIENT HOG BARN. An Excellent Structure Designed for the

Average Farmer. Hog-houses are built upon as many plans as are barns or residences; but herewith illustrated. This is designed long distances, but everything considenlarged or diminished, as circumstances may warrant. In Fig. 1 is seen



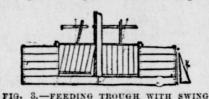
FIG. 1.—PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF PIGGERY.

The ground plan is shown in Fig. 2; the greatest possible dispatch; if not, a, a, are drop doors; b, b, troughs; c, c, one that has the most was between feed bins; d, d, sleeping places; e, combs. alley way; f, entrance door; g, g, feeding floors; h, h, places for manure dropthe bins for feed are placed diobserved also by the ground plan



two sets of hogs. If all the space is to be used for fattening hogs, the weaker or younger can be separated from the stronger and older; or one side can be used for fattening hogs, and the other for a sow and her pigs. When it becomes necessary to catch the pigs for any purpose, the sow can be shut in d, and then there need be no fear of her savage mouth.

For giving liquid foods or drinks, a better plan cannot be devised than the swing doors or gates shown in Fig. 3.



DOORS.

To open them, the pin is drawn from the post, and the center piece pulled back; this exposes the end of the trough, and the gate wards off the hogs. To prevent small pigs from getting into, or passing through, the openings at the sides of the gate near the bottom, when the gate is open, a three cornered strip, k, is fastened to each of the lower cor ners of the gate, on the outside.-Galen Wilson, in American Agriculturist.

#### RURAL BREVITIES.

It is not always best to attempt to check diarrhea in animals at once. It weather soon generates carbonic acid is nature's method of getting rid of gas, and in this, these vibriones find disease.

ALL farmers who are studying their business as the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor and the banker study theirs will learn something from the agricultural experiment stations.

An observing farmer at an institute said: "Many farmers who keep boarding houses for cows run them on the European plan. The cow, however, always pays on the European plan. She only pays for what she receives; nothing more.

THE butter-maker who attempts to wander through the mysteries of his business without a thermometer is quite as foolish as the mariner who trusts himself far on the deep without a compass, and will quite as certainly

come to grief. WHEN there is trouble about the separation of the butter from the milk, a correspondent of the American Agriculturist says that adding a quart of water at 64 degrees, in which a teaspoonful of salt had been dissolved, to each four quarts of cream, when ready to start the charn, with him reduced the time of churning from three hours to twenty minutes.

THE Tennessee Farmer is authority for saying that whole cotton seed can be cooked without other heat than that which it will generate itself. Add to the seed one-fifth of its bulk of wheat bran, wet with cold water, and thoroughly; place in a tight box, and mix in twenty-four hours the seeds will be so well cooked that they will mash easily between the thumb and finger.

PROF. WITCHER, of the New Hampshire experiment station, finds that the milk from his herd costs an average of 2.74 cents per quart on good feed. The best cow produced it at a cost of 1.59 cents, while the milk of the poorest cow cost 4.26 cents. On a richer ration the cost from the best cow was reduced to 1.32 cents, while the same cow fed on a poor, innutritious ration, the cost went up to 5.35 cents per quart. Feed as well as breed is needed to make cheap milk.

Pinching Versus Pruning.

Pruning, says T. T. Lyon in an exchange, is always more or less injurious. Pinching, so far as it can be made just been writing up the home life of a to obviate the necessity of pruning proper, reduces the loss or injury to a minimum. Young trees, pinched at the proper height for the heads, will rarely start branches enough to form satisfactory heads; in which case these branches must necessarily be cut away the following spring. In such a case the pinehing will have proved of little or no advantage. Trees pinched and branched as suggested will thereby be

### WHAT BEST TO BUY.

Spring is the best time of year to purchase bees, as there is a chance, at least, of realizing upon the investment, while if obtained in the fall by a novice, they may perish before flowers the most convenient one I ever saw is bloom. Bees can be safely shipped for the average farmer. Its size can be ered, I would purchase near bome, if the variety of bees, and hive preferred, can be obtained there. And then there a perspective view of the structure. is no risk of buying a "pig in a poke. Do not choose a hive because it is heavy; you do not want honey but bees. If you want to buy honey, get it in sections. Do not choose a hive because there are many bees at the entrance. for in this I have seen would-be purchasers deceived. Such hives may be queenless, and the bees having nothing to do, no brood to feed or water to carry, lounge and gossip at the front door. If bees are working, choose a hive whose bees are rushing in and out with

Novelties in bees are as plentiful as those in garden and flower seeds, but pings; i, i, 2x4 scantling nailed on none of them have yet proved to be su the floor; j, j, partitions forty-two inches high. It will be observed that ans, or Holy Land, (sometimes known as Palestine bees), have been weighed rectly beneath the windows where in the balance and found wanting. Car light is most needed. It will be niolans from Austria are now having their day in court, but there is no tell that the house is designed for ing what verdict the jury will bring in they are quite popular in England at the present time, but the tide of popularity may turn against them. The com mon bees of the country, generally known as German or black bees, have qualities not to be despised. They build up strong in spring and construct a nice white comb, finer looking than Italians, for they do not build the cappings upon the surface of the honey as the more economical Italians do. During a good season little difference in the qualities of these bees may be noticeable, but let a poor season occur and Italians are far in the lead. They rise earlier and retire later from business; their ligula or tongues are longer. thus enabling them to work upon flowers which the blacks cannot, and experience shows that Italians will make a living when the black ones are starv ing.-Orange Judd Farmer.

#### IN WARM WEATHER.

The Best Way of Keeping Milk During the Summer Months.

There is no better method of keeping milk than aeration, i. e., cooling it down to average temperature by agitation, by any method that will force large quantities of pure air through the volume of warm milk. It is better than to employ ice to do this. The simplest plan is to have some large tin pans with perforated bottoms placed about eighteen inches above each other. then pour the warm milk into the top one, allowing the milk to pass through the successive pans to the bottom, where it is found cooled to seventy degrees or below, and it will keep all right if the temperature does not greatly change.

The principle, as stated by Prof. J W. Robertson, is this: "Milk contains the germs of fermentation of various kinds, the most active being what are known as vibriones. The less oxyger there is in the milk, the more active they are. When oxygen is abundant in fresh-drawn milk, they are inactive. Warm milk left undisturbed in warn fruitful resources of life.'

The milk should be aerated as soon as drawn, for if these sources of ferment once get started, the oxygenation of the milk produces no effect. It is never wise to mix night's and morning's milk, for the older milk, as a rule, begins at once to act as a "starter" upon the other half, and souring commences the quicker. Pouring with a big dipper is a good way, but costs in arm the city. power. A small hand bellows, with a to the bottom of the milk can, makes a

cheap but effective aerator. The use of ice is not regarded with as much favor as formerly. While under the influence of the ice the milk is all right, but when the milk is removed and its temperature begins to rise, a ferment starts soon after, and the milk is valuable then only for present use; the milk and the use need to be brought into close relations at once, if sweet milk is the want .- Cor. Country Gentleman.

# ADJUSTABLE SAWBUCK.

Valuable Suggestion for Boys Who Use Cross-Cut Saw. For the benefit of the boys who use a

cross-cut saw at the wood-pile, Mr. T. M. Elder, of Nebraska, sends to Farm Goslin. and Fireside a description of an adjusta-



ble sawbuck. The ends are made of 2x4 scantling three feet long, mortised together. They are connected by a piece of wagon-tire eight feet long. The cut makes no further explanation neces-

Preparing the Seed Bed.

A little tender delicate seed is as helpless as an infant. It must have a wellprepared bed-fine, soft, even, and if it does not it will wake up prematurely some time in spring, and not finding things congenial will turn over and go to sleep again. It never wakes up the second time. Land must be plowed up deep, be manured with fine (not lumpy) manure, be evenly mixed through and allowed to settle three or four days before the seed is put in. This finelyprepared seed bed is the foundation of the crops, and no after labor can rectify any carelessness.—Germantown Telegraph

OATS are a good feed to make bone and muscle, but not for egg production,

#### THE PLETHORIC PURSE. Suggestions for Farmers Who Think of Why Goslin Wanted His Friend to Favor Him with a Vigorous Kicking.

April fools' day.
"Hello!" exclaimed Goslin to his friend Dolley, while on their way down town; "here's luck!"

Following Goslin's glance, Dolley saw on the pavement a little way in front of them a plethoric purse.

"Looks as though there was some wealth in it, doesn't it?" asked Goslin, hastening to pick it up.

"Don't you know what day this is?" asked Dolley, holding Goslin back. "Why, it's-well, now, I don't know whether it's Tuesday or Wednesday;

but let me get that purse.' "It's the 1st of April-All Fools" day.

"Ah, so it is," assented Goslin, "I'm glad you reminded me. Half a minute more, and I would have made a fool of myself by picking the thing up. I suppose some boy put it there and is now waiting behind the next corner to give some one the grand laugh." The purse looked very inviting. Its

sides bulged out, and it looked as though it might have been dropped accidentally by a farmer, an ice man, or some other wealthy citizen. It was an old one, too, with an air of much association with wealth; but that fact only rendered the young men the more suspicious. "We have a quarter of an hour to

spare," said Dolley, consulting his watch; "let us stand in this doorway where we shall be unobserved and let us see who gets fooled by that bait." "Good enough."

People went by singly, and by twos and threes; but the fact that it was the 1st of April seemed to be known to all. It made them suspicious of everything and everybody; and especially sus-

picious of purses on the sidewalk. Nearly everybody pretended not to see it at all, as though on the first day of April it were a sin to be caught with one's eyes open. Some looked shyly around to see if anyone were watching the purse; and others made a detour to avoid stepping on it.

Meanwhile the purse lay there, mutely inviting passengers to take it in out of the cold.

A fat woman, accompanied by a little girl and a big basket, approached; and the woman stopped and was about to stoop with outstretched hand, when the little girl said: "Don't touch it, mamma. It's just an

April fool." "Bad luck to it!" exclaimed the woman, as she trudged on. "That was a narrow escape," re-

marked Goslin. "Sh!" whispered Dolley. "Here's the chap especially destined for the victim of this little game." The "chap" was evidently from the



GOSLIN AND DOLLEY. the city. He had no fear of the 1st of April before his eyes as he shambled along, with his mouth open wider than his eyes, as if he would not only see all there was to be seen, but apparently wanted to breathe in the very spirit of

He seemed to be trying to gaze over detachable bent tin tube that will reach the top of the tall buildings into the next street as he bore down on the purse, and so he did not see it until the toe of his extensive boot touched it and knocked it two or three feet from its

original position. This attracted the attention of the rural delegate to the purse, and he bent his ungainly form to secure the tempting looking prize.

The watchers kept their eyes upon the honest son of the soil, and they heard him chuckle in greeful anticipation as he exclaimed; "Ephraim, you are in the biggest

kind of luck. Here's Vanderbilt or somebody dropped his purse, just where it would be handy for a poor farmer's boy to come along and pick it up!" "Look, he's going to open it!" said

They looked, and watched the countryman's eyes grow larger as he took from the purse a thick roll of notes, and straightened out a ten-dollar bill, and then a five. At this point, however, Ephraim seemed to remember that he was in the city, where people would be likely to see him. So he thrust the roll into the furthest recesses of his pocket and went on, pursing up his lips and whistling a low tune to himself.

"Well, let's go!" said Dolley, with a sigh, as the man with the purse disappeared.

"Say, Dolley," added Goslin, "this does seem to be All Fools' day, don't it? And I think I could tell you where at least two of the fools are. You will do me a favor by kicking me vigorously when we reach the office."—Wm. H. Siviter, in Munsey's Weekly.

An Insult. Charlie-What an annoying thing! Blank, the tailor, has offered my account for sale.

Amy-And I suppose it was bought by somebody who will force you to Charlie-No. Nobody would make him any offer for it.-Munsey's Weekly.

Likely to Be Left. "What'll they do for grandpa on the

day of judgment?" asked Willie.
"What do you mean?" asked his mother.

"He's so deaf he'll never hear Gabriel's tooting!"-Judge.

#### MISS HOPE TEMPLE.

A Bright English Maiden Who Is Rapidly Becoming Famous

Miss Hope Temple is a rising musical light in London. She is a composer, and many of her productions are now favorites in the music halls. She was not trained for a public musical career. but got such teaching only as would make her shine in the family circle. It was a case of natural talent asserting itself and forcing itself to the front. She was born and brought up in Kent and the proximity of the family residence to the garrison town of Dover and the camps of Aldershot and Shorne-



MISS HOPE TEMPLE.

cliff brought her much into the society of army officers. While a mere girl she composed a waltz for the band of the Twenty-fourth regiment of foot-afterward annihilated by the Zulus at Isandula-and she was adopted as a daughter of the regiment. She developed great proficiency at the piano and her voice was admirable, but her forte was composition from the first. Among her best known songs are "My Lady's Bower," "In Sweet September," and "Thoughts and Tears." She has recently made up her mind to try her hand at an operetta. The story is laid in Spain and is treated by Gilbert Burgess, a promising young librettist.

#### ALBERT OF FLANDERS.

What Belgium's Youthful Heir Presump. tive Looks Like. Prince Albert, the younger and only

brother of Prince Baldwin of Flanders, has become by the death of the latter the heir presumptive to the Belgian throne. The present heir apparent is his father,

Philippe, Count of Flanders, the only brother of King Leopold. The king has no male children, and the Salie law, which prevails in Belgium, prevents his daughters

PRINCE ALBERT OF FLAN- succeeding to DERS. the crown. King Leopold is only fifty-six years old, and is still in vigorous health, so that in the natural course of things his brother, who is but two years his junior, cannot hope to enjoy the throne long, should he outlive the present king. Prince Albert was born in 1875 and has only just entered the military school. He strong and healthy, but the death of his elder brother and the recent serions illness of one of his sisters have left a feeling of uneasiness in the royal family as to the future. The Count of Flanders, his father, married in 1867 the Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. On his father's side he is related to the English royal family.

### ODDLY SHAPED ROCKS.

Popularly Known as the Hoodoos of Yellowstone Park. One of the wonders of the National park of the Yellowstone are the barren and oddly shaped rocky columns known as the "Hoodoos," because of their re-

semblance at a distance to fantastically dressed human beings. Hoodoo mountain lies about fifty miles to the southeast of the grand canyon of the Yellowstone, and forms a distinct attraction by itself. High up on the side of the mountain, and obscured from view at a short distance, lies a low, flat tract, or basin, containing large numbers of rocky pillars, shafts and spires, worn into the most grotesque shapes by the action of the elements. The forms of animals,



HOODOOS OF THE NATIONAL PARK. tude of animate and inanimate objects can be traced in the rocks, the variety being limited only by the imagination of the beholder. The storms of ages have worn deep channels among the rocks, through which the visitor wanders as in a bewildering labyrinth. It is a weird spot, and one never tires of threading its rocky mazes and gazing upon time's sculpturings.

Her Idea of 1t Mrs. Cullen-Are we going to be home this evening, George?

Mr. Cullen—Yes, I guess so. Mrs. Cullen—Then don't you think that if we are going to stay home we might as well go the theater?-Mansey's Weekly.

9

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

Observations of a Sharp Yankee Merchant

At a recent meeting of the Boston Shoe and Leather exchange Mr. D. F. cottons, in castings, in glassware, fur-Murphy, an enterprising Yankee mer- niture, agricultural tools, hats, leather, chant who does a wholesale business in and in the production of such goods I American manufactures at Kingston, tell you we have the cheapest labor per Jamaica, made an address on reciproc-ity and our general trade relations with earth, and we have also untaxed or insouthern countries. Mr. Murphy displayed absolutely no enthusiasm on the our manufacture which the southern subject of reciprocity, since even without reciprocity American goods can be profitably exported to neighboring countries to the south of us, and the only reason which now keeps American merchants from doing a large and profitable business there is a lack of information and enterprise.

"There is nothing whatever," said Mr. Murphy, "in the way of our doing business in the south excepting what exists here at home, and that we can the protectionists are ready with their remedy. We have free raw material for all the south requires. The credit and postal facilites." This was heard system is as good, I say better, than to the point of disgust during the recent our own. We have ample steamship subsidy raid in the last session of conand mail service. We have access to all the markets of the south on the same terms as the most favored nation.

These advantages are sufficient to inother supposed obstacle to our doing sure us a trade of \$500,000,000 a year out of the \$1,400,000,000 or \$1,500,000,000 a year of the southern commerce. These are all the advantages we can have or shall be likely to have. I am ship communication with the United not a believer in Mr. Blaine's reciprocity scheme including manufactured

goods." "There is a chance," he went on, "that reciprocity may become a politic- ain from that territory now pass al question, and our manufacturers will await congressional action on it. I fail vious to the first of January last post-to see how congress can give us any age to the United States by unsubhelp in this southern trade that will give us any advantage over European twice or three times a week, was five competitors; but while we are waiting to see, valuable concessions for exclu- the contract mail lines of Great Britsive rights are being granted to European houses for manufacture of ice, of days, was eight cents per one-half soap, of navigation of rivers, of construction of public works, of electric light plants, of banks, refining of sugar for home use, erection of coffee cleaning plants. This system of concessions, or exclusive rights, is to hasten development, but it is a most pernicious one. The few able representatives we have in the south see no movement on our part indicating that we want any of the good things going, and therefore do not use their influence against the concessions.

"It appears to me that our government, in giving us reciprocity, is like giving us a white elephant. As we are, we are not in a position to use it. It may be costly to keep, by our surrendering duties on southern goods in exchange for that which we cannot use. There are about twenty points on which we must have information, regardless of any southern tariffs, before we can safely export."

We pride ourselves with being the most enterprising nation on earth; but, so far as the export trade to South America is concerned, it is clear from the facts stated by Mr. Murphy that American manufacturers and merchants have not been awake to their opportunities. They have not studied southern markets; they have not gathered information about the wants of the southern peoples, about their tariffs, their routes of trade and methods of transportation; and they have never undertaken to manufacture the special grades and varieties of goods demanded in the so-called Latin America.

In confirmation of all this a writer in Hardware, a New York trade journal, points out how a New York merchant lost an opportunity to build up a trade in South America for American made shovels by refusing to pack them as ordered. The same writer contrasts with this the way in which English manufacturers accommodate themselves to the wants of the people for whom goods are intended. He says: "For all parts of the world they manufacture goods with reference to the local demand, laying British preferences entirely aside. It would be difficult to buy a mackintosh in England similar to the great mass of those sent for the market of the United States. Every Chola woman in Eastern Peru wears a pecul-Sar shawl knit in Manchester in exact imitation of the old cotton shawls which the Indians had for ages previously made with their own hands; and the trapiches, or sugar mills, for the Amazon valley are designed after those formerly constructed by the natives out of the hardwoods of their forests."

The trouble with our manufacturers is that they have learned under their protection schooling to look almost entirely to the home market. Protection has sapped their enterprise and self-reliance. Mr. Murphy said in his address: "It appears to me that our people are growing into a habit of leaning on the government for help, while our business interests are becoming the foot ball to be tossed between the rival parties in

politics." In this address Mr. Murphy exposed come of the false notions upon which our protectionists defend McKinleyism. He rejected utterly the claim of the protectionists that we cannot compete with the "cheap pauper-made goods of Europe." "For years," he said, "we have raised in our imaginations obstacles in our way of doing this southern trade. First is, cannot compete with the 'pauper labor' of Europe. I have sold crimping machines for twenty-five dollars to thirty dollars made by our high priced labor, as you call it, and made a good thing. The pauper crimping machine from Europe is not sold for less than forty dollars. Boston letter copying presses pay well, selling them at five dollars each. Pauper made them at five dollars each. Pauper made manager of the mill was unsparing in ones from England cannot be sold less than seven dollars. Boston stationery is now sold where I am as cheap at retail as it is in Boston. The pauper stationery from England costs 20 per cent. more.

In answer to all this rot about the "pauper labor" of Europe Mr. Murphy asserted that we have the cheapest la-bor on earth. He said: "In our system have answered: "Buffalo Bill killed bor on earth. He said: "In our system of manufacturing our operatives perform but one part; that they learn quickly. Machinery is well made and crippled Moundville."

nicely adjusted for that part; it runs swiftly, but there is no changing of it. Reciprocity Not Needed — American Goods Can Compete Already, But We Lack Enterprise—Pauper Labor and American Labor—Our-Labor the Cheapest from the operatives and the maximum on Earth. output from the minimum cost of plant each pear. This is the case in shoes, in digenous raw materials for everything of

ountries consume.' It is often claimed that English manufacturers have the benefit of a much lower rate of interest than our manufacturers, and that they can, therefore, carry longer credits in South American and West Indian trade. This claim, Mr. Murphy said, he had found by his own observation to be false.

Whenever it is pointed out that we

sell so little in these southern markets stale assertions about "lack of shipping gress. The falsity of all this was pointed out by Mr. Murphy. He said: "Want southern trade. The fast has been for some years that to all the countries, say as far south as the mouth of the Amazon, within that limit the steam-States is six times greater than that with all the countries of Europe combined. I shall venture to say that three-fifths of the mails for Great Britthrough the New York post office. Presidized steamship lines, going once or cents per one-half ounce. Postage by ain, going to Great Britain every ten ounce."

Starting a New Industry. The beet sugar factory at Grand Island, Neb., is a striking example of the craze to establish new industries and of the reckless way in which the taxes of the people are paid out to foster private enterprises. This factory at Grand Island receives a bounty of two cents a pound on raw sugar from the state of Nebraska, and with the next crop will begin to receive an equal bounty from the United States government in accordance with the McKinley tariff law.

As this factory has a capacity of about 40 tons of sugar per day the two bounties of four cents a pound will amount to about \$3,700 a day. Refined granulated sugar is already being sold at wholesale in centers like New York and Philadelphia at 41/2 cents a pound. The Grand Island concern is therefore to be paid nearly the full price of refined sugar for turning out raw sugar, and besides this will get the full market price for its product.

This is a fair example of establishing private enterprises at public expense. The people can look at that \$3,700 a day, multiply it by six and make it \$22,-200 a week, and multiply this by four and make it \$88,800 a month, and then they can decide whether it pays to tax themselves to start private business undertaking. An industry is a good thing to have, but only when it is self-supporting.

A Picayune Tariff Maker. The ridiculously small spirit that manifested itself in concocting the Mc-Kinley tariff job was well shown by what Senator Plumb told in the closing days of the recent session of congress about Senator Edmunds and the bounty on maple sugar. Mr. Plumb stated that the republican senators were appealed to last year to vote for the maple sugar bounty on the ground that it would help Senator Morrill, of Vermont, to be reelected. Plumb, and apparently some of the other senators, voted for the bounty for this purpose, with the understanding that the conference com-

mittee would strike it out. When this became probable Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, one of the great republican "statesmen," threatened in writing that he would vote against the entire tariff bill unless the maple sugar bounty were retained. The learned senator was willing to join the "enemies of American industry" and cast his vote against the McKinley tariff bill unless the Vermont farmers were paid two cents a pound on their maple sugar by the United States government!

Of such stuff are "great" men made, and such is the pettiness that dominates the makers of tariffs.

-Under the heading "Protection Does It," the American Economist declares that we export more brass and copper goods to Canada than does Great Britain. This article was quoted by Mr. Blaine in his answer to Mr. Gladstone in the North American Review. What are the facts? In 1859 we exported to Canada \$230,690 of copper and brass goods. In the same year England sent to Canada only \$176,175. In 1888 we exported to all British America only \$135,-600 of copper and brass goods, or \$95,090 less than in 1859, and England sent them \$128,560. Such is the triumph of high duties!

-Some time ago the owners of the Springfield (Ill.) woollen mill reduced the wages of their employes. Now they have laid off a portion of their force. Some of those discharged have been employed in the concern for years. manager of the mill was unsparing in his denunciations of the "free traders" and assured his workmen that disaster would surely follow the election of Cleveland, and "free trade" in congress.

-The school boys in Moundville know a thing or two. When asked the difference between Buffalo Bill and the

Origin of the Bedbug. Concerning the origin of the bedbug there is much dispute. For a long time it was declared that the creature was introduced into Europe in timber brought from America, but this is doubtless untrue. The name "bug" is a Celtic word signifying a ghost or goblin, perhaps because the animal is particularly the terror of the night. Hence the term "bug bear" and "bug" in this sense, often occurs in Shakespeare. In Nicholson's Journal there is mention of a man who, far from disliking bedbugs, took them under his protecting care and would never suffer them to be disturbed, until in the end they swarmed to an incredible degree, and after his death millions were found in his bed and chamber furniture. Two centuries ago there was a hospital at Surat, not for human beings, but for the lower animals, even to insects. Beggars were hired by the management of this humanitarian concern to pass nights among the fleas and bedbugs, on the expressed condition of suffering them to enjoy their feast without molestation. At the present time the bedbug is sometimes given by country people in Ohio as a cure for ague.—Washington Post.

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WHEAT-No. 2 red	1 02	0	1	03
No. 2 hard	97	0		98
CORN-No. 2	681	20		691/8
OATS-No. 2	53	0		55
RYE-No. 2	80	0		81
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 15	0	2	25
Fancy	2 10	0	2	15
HAY-Baled	10 0)	@	15	00
BUTTER-Choice creamery	25	0		30
CHEESE-Full cream	94	20		10
EGGS-Choice	10	0		101/2
BACON-Hams	91,	20		101/2
Shoulders	4	0		6
Sides	8	0		842
LA RD	7	0		142
POTATOES	1 00	0	1	20
ST. LOUIS.				
CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 00	0	5	90
Butchers' steers	8 00	0	4	90
HOGS-Packing	4 00	0	5	20
SHEEP-Fair to choice	4 15	0	6	2)
FLOUR-Choice	B 25	@	4	50

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OATS-No. 2		551	1/20		5
RYE-No. 2		84	0		86
BUTTER-Creamery		23	0		2
PORK	12	75	0	12	8
CHICAGO.					
CATTLE-Shipping steers	4	00	0	6	00
HOGS-Packing and shipping	4	00	0	5	34
SHEEP-Fair to choice	4	75	6	6	5
FLOUR-Winter wheat	4	40	@	5	0
WHEAT-No. 2 red	1	1	340	1	1
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OATS-No. 2		56	120		5
RYE-No. 2		91	0		9:
BUTTER-Creamery		20	0		2
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Close of the Western Commercial Congress at Kansas City.

The Congress Made Permanent-Resolu tions Reported Brought Out a Lively Debate-Minnesota Delegates Withdraw -The Next Meeting.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 18 .- The western commercial congress closed its four days' session at a late hour last evening. The discussions and papers read during the sitting were of a very interesting character, many men of national reputation taking part in the proceedings. Before adjourning a resolution was adopted making the congress permanent, the selection of the next place of meeting being left to the secretary. The report of the committee on resolutions resulted in a lively fight, the majority report being finally adopted, which caused the Minnesota delegates to withdraw. The great fight was over the free coinage and tariff resolutions. A substitute for the majority report was first adopted by a vote of 82 to 71, but after a number of dele gates had left the vote was reconsidered and the majority report adopted. Following are the resolutions:

MAJORITY REPORT. 1. Resolved, That this congress recommend to the congress of the United States the adoption of a law authorizing free unlimited

coinage of silver.

2. Resolved, That the government should ssue a sufficient amount of legal tender notes to be redeemable in both gold and silver, to restore the equilibrium betwee money and all other products.

8. Resolved, That we are unalterably op-posed to the protective tariff principle, and we favor a tariff for revenue only; and we urge congress to enact laws to place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis at as early a date as practicable.

4. Resolved, That the inter-state commerce

of the country should be controlled by the general government in the interests of the

people.
5. Resolved, That it is the sense of this congress that the Inter-state Commerce com-mission be strengthened by appropriate legislation, to the end that equitable rates in the interest of the people may be estab-

6. Resolved, That the waterways of a country are nature's arteries of commercia sirculation, and the people's surest safe guard against railway combinations and zeilway pooling, and the best of all the

7. Resolved, That it is the duty of the policy for the improvement of the water

policy for the improvement of the water ways of the country.

6. Resolved, That the Mississippi river and its affluents should receive the special care of the government, and ample appropriations from time to time should be made to earry out the improvements already begun commissions, the completion and pertection of the levee system, and the maintenance of navigable channels in all the tributaries of said rivers, in so far as the same may be practicable.

9. Resolved, That we indorse the action of

congress in making an appropriation for the construction of the Hennepin canal, con-meeting the northern lakes and the Mississippl river, and recommend that congres make ample appropriations to complete the

work already begun by the government.
20. Resolved, That we recommend the proposed canal connecting the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, provided the survey now soon to be made by the state of Tennessee establishes the practicability of the same.

11. Resolved, That we indorse the action of congress in making appropriations for

deep water at Galveston, and urge the exerother harbors on the gulf coast as may be susceptible of improvements, to the end that all the ocean outlets possible may be forded to the vast and growing commerce of this great valley.

42. Resolved. That we favor the construct tion of a ship canal connecting our northern takes with the Atlantic ocean, provided the same be found practicable as to the expense

and the business interest involved.

13. Resolved, That we favor and urge upo congress the protection of our harbors, and such of our navigable rivers, the Mississipp river especially, as discharge their waters into the oceans that belt our vast domain; and the establishment of a navy yard at some eligible point on the Mississippi river

near its mouth.

14. Resolved, That in the judgment of this congress the Mississippi river can be and should be made navigable for ocean steamers as now enter the port of New Orleans for a considerable distance above that port and that without attempting to name a poin or fix a limit to said ship navigation, we carnestly recommend to the national conwhich provided the appropriation of \$10,000,-000 to be used in the construction of levees from St. Paul to the gulf, thereby deepening the channel of the river and prejecting millions of acres of the richest land in the

45. Resolved, That the chairman of this congress appoint a committee of three from each state represented here to lay these resolutions before the next national congress and urge the adoption of the policies herein recommended.

16. Resolved, That we recommend a system

of canals and slack water navigation to con-nect the waters of the Tennessee with the Gulf of Mexico, southward by way of Mobile, thence eastward by way of Savannah; also a ship canal from the head waters of the Ohio to Lake Erie and a ship canal from the head of Lake Superior to the Mississippl river, and that congress is hereby petitioned to appoint a commission to examine into and report as to the most feasible means of attaining these ends.

17. Resolved, That the second greatest viver in the country, the Columbia, which the government is now improving by a jetty at its month and a canal around the cas-

at its mouth and a canal around the cas cades should be further improved, if prac Escable, by a canal around the Dalles and the Semoval of the obstruction at Priests' Rapids and other points in order that the vast wheat product of eastern Washington and eastern

product of eastern Washington and eastern Oregon may go to the sea by the natural waterway of that region.

18. Resolved, That the construction of the Nicaragua canal is a matter of vital consequence to the United States, especially to the Pacific coast thereof; that there are important commercial and political reasons why this great interoceanic highway should exist as a distinctively American work, under American control; and that our capitalists and merchants are earnestly requested to give their friendly aid and countenance to the their friendly aid and countenance to the construction of the Nicaragua canal, as a work which will greatly benefit the southwestern and western states and territories of the United States, affording to a considerable extent, the solution of the great question of transportation, and securing to the republic the political and commercial influence to which it is justly entitled on the American ontinent, and that the federal government the requested to take such action as shall monduce to its early completion and the se-

wurity of American control. Resolved, That we invite the serious extention of state legislatures to the prob lem of making such reforms in methods of Eaxation as will remody the injustice of unsequal taxation between railroads and other corporate property and city and farm property as well as place a just share of the burden of maintaining local, civil government upon the accumulated wealth of the country.

20. Resolved, That a national bankrupt Eaw is urgently needed; that its provisions extould be rquitable and just, its terms clear

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and concise; that it should be prompt and inexpensive in operation, avoiding preferences, obstructing fraud, punishing dishonesty; that it should protect alike debtor and creditor, bringing liberty to the unfortunate, while restraining the unscrupulous; and that we recommend congress to enact such a law.

such a law.
21. Resolved, That we recommend to the several legislatures of the states to take necessary steps to procure the enactment of such aniform laws as may be necessary to prevent the misuse of concentrated capital through "trusts" and "combines" to force up prices of the necessaries of life far beyond the noint warranted by the relation of ond the point warranted by the relation of

supply and demand.

22. Resolved, That it is the sense of this congress that the present immigration laws be so amended that only immigrants who both desire and are fit for American citizen-ship should be permitted to land upon our

23. Resolved, That the public domain of the United States is the heritage of the people and should be preserved and used. We therefore recommend the speedy extinguishment of the Indian titles in Oklahoma, Indian territory and other states and territories; the abolition of the tribal system; the settlement of all Indians on lands in severalty and the opening of the surplus lands to settlement under the provisions of the homestead law; and, further, that it is the sense of this congress that the president of the United States open for settlement the several Indian reservations just as soon as the allotments of the land in the several reservations have been made, and not postpone the opening of the land until all of the sev-eral allotting agents conclude their work. 24. Resolved, That it is the sense of this

congress that the ownership of lands by non-resident aliens should be prohibited. 25. Resolved, That all lands held by railroads and not earned by them according to the terms of the government grant shall be restored to the public domain for home-steads to actual settlers, with proper provisions to protect the rights of settlers on and purchasers of such land.

26. Resolved, That it is the sense of this congress that the general government should neede its arid land, under proper conditions, to the various states within whose boundar

ries such lands are situated.

7. Resolved, That we indorse the action of the department of agriculture for what it has done toward the reclamation of the semi-arid region by artesian wells, and that congress be respectfully urged to make an appropriation of money sufficient in amount to continue this work, and further establish and operate by practical men numerous ex-perimental stations throughout the plains region, and to in every way possible encour-age the speedy reclamation of said region by

irrigation. 23. Resolved, That the pretended buying and selling of produce, provisions and other property where there is no intention of making an actual delivery or transfer thereof is gambling; that such gambling tends to
disorganize business, render prices unnaturally fluctuating and is injurious alike to
the producer and the legitimate dealer; that
all such gambling should be prohibited by

law, under heavy penalties.

29. Resolved, That the territory of New Mexico, possessing more wealth and population than both the states last admitted into the union, be speedly admitted as a state; as also should arizona, which, in every respect, is equal to either of said states

last admitted. 30. Resolved, That we desire to represen the necessity existing for a rigid observance of the fish and game laws of the various states, and the adoption of means for their effectual enforcement, believing that only by such a course can our fish and game be pre served from extermination, the necessary encouragement given to the propagation of the food fishes and game animals, and success assured to the various efforts now bein made toward acclimatization; and that the states generally be invited to take concerted action in the matter, and to effect a perma-nent organization for the purpose of devel-oping the commercial advantages to be derived from an intelligent and vigorous plan

of procedure.

Bl. Resolved, That the honorable secretary of agriculture is entitled to our warmest thanks and highest commendation for his persistency, energy and untiring efforts in his foreign policy to remove obstructions to our meat trade, create amity between the trade of this and other nations—which will end in better prices, larger sales and a that we urge on congress the amendment of the law so as to provide for the proper sani-

32. Resolved, That we hail with delight Western commercial congress, and also the manifest determination that old animosities too long engendered between the sections shall be forever displaced by the more important work of securing the complete es-tablishment of "equal rights" to all, and special privileges to none.

THE MINORITY REPORT. The minority report on resolutions

was presented by E. V. Smalley, of Minnesota, and Case Broderick, of Kansas. It follows:

The minority, unable to agree majority, submit their report, and ask tha the following resolutions be substituted for resolutions numbered:

Resolved, That as the present statute pro

viding for duty on imports and for recip-rocal trade relations with other nations has but recently became operative, it would be unwise for this congress to declare for o against such statute until its effect in the fa-terests of the whole country is better known That we favor the enactment of a law by congress providing for the appointment of a non-partisan tariff commission, the business of which shall be to inquire into the earnings of labor in all industrial callings, in cluding agriculture, with a view to an equita-ble adjustment of tariff schedules from time to t me as the industrial and business interests of the country may require. That we further favor reciprocity administered in the interests of agriculture equally with manu-

facturing interests.

That we are opposed to a tariff for revenue only, believing that such a tariff would be levied on tea, coffee, sugar and other articles which we most largely import for general use. And that we hold fast to the time honored patriotic American principle that in all tariff laws a moderate protection to American industry should be kept in view to the end that American labor will be preferred.

#### TORNADO TORN.

Two Towns Visited By the Dreader Cyclone

LIBERAL, Kan., April 18 .- Reports brought in are that the court house at Hansford in the Panhandle of Texas in course of construction and nearly completed was destroyed by a cyclone Wednesday afternoon.

A brickmason and another man were killed but their names are not known. Huff Wright, a citizen of the little town, was injured. Every house was more or less damaged.

From there the cyclone traveled in a northeastern direction to Palidora, a little town on the Beaver river in Beaver county, Ok., which place is reported as entirely destroyed.

Both localities are many miles from a railroad and telegraph and this accounts for the lateness of the report. Further particulars could not be learned.

A Prominent Physician Gone. LAWRENCE, Kan., April 18 .- Dr. H. H. West, of North Lawrence, who was stricken with apoplexy, died after several hours' suffering. He was a rising physician, a son of Dr. West, formerly professor of geology at the state university, and a brother of Hon. Ben !

#### BAD RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Fast Mail Collides With an Express Train

-Nine Men Crushed to Death, Six of Them
Poatal Clerks.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20 .- A frightful reck occurred on the Lake Shore railroad at Kiplin station, about forty mile west of here in which six postal clerks and two engineers and a fireman were killed.

The fast mail No. 14, bound east, collided with No. 21, the Toledo express just as the latter was about to pull on the siding to let the fast mail pass.

The fast mail was running at full speed, and the force of the collision was so great that both engines, three mail cars and one baggage car was completely wrecked.

Following is the list of the dead: Edward Brown, engineer of No. 21, Toledo, O. Charles Topliff, engineer of No. 14

Toledo, O.

U. T. Nugent, postal clerk, Toledo, O. C. Hammill, postal clerk, Elyria, O. F. Clemens, postal clerk, Cleveland, O. John Domorein, postal clerk, Elyria, O. James McKinley, postal clerk, Con-

neut. O. C. H. McDowell, postal clerk, Elyria, O.

Staley, fireman of No. 14. The fast mail consisted of three mail ears and two parlor cars and the Toledo express of five coaches and two baggage cars. The first and second mai cars were telescoped and the third crashed into the first two and rolled over on the station platform, breaking the windows of the building. The two baggage cars of the Toledo express were knocked from the track but

did not turn over. The force of the collision was so great that of the sixty-four revolving chairs in the two parlor cars only four remained attached to the floors. The passengers were thrown to the floor and badly shaken but none seriously hurt.

#### SECRETARY FOSTER.

What He Says About Subsidiary Coins and the Bunch of Immigrants Dropped at Halifax.

NEW YORK, April 19. - Secretary of of the Treasury Foster has returned to Washington, but before he left he visited the sub-treasury and had a long interview with Sub-Treasurer Roberts and Collector Ehrhardt.

Just before he left for Washington Mr. Foster said that he expected that the department would have the rules and regulations governing the examination of goods in transit, which have been made necessary by the new law, ready in about a month. The depart ment was already beginning the issue of subsidiary coin. The idea was to have it take the place of the silver dollar. Where silver dollars were used to any extent in making change, and application was made for a quantity of them, the department would issue subsidiary coin in amounts of \$200 or \$300 or even less. In this manner a great deal of the small coin now in the vaults of the department would be distributed.

Asked what steps he was going to take in regard to the reported case of the Oregon, which left Liverpool a few days ago with 500 immigrants, and when she arrived at Portland, Me., had only fifteen on board, having landed all the others at Halifax, so that they might avoid the immigration law by working their way quietly across the border in to the United States, the secretary re brighter future for the cattle industry, and plied that he would have the matter investigated, and if found to be so steps would be at once taken to put a stop to the spirit of fraternity that is displayed by the delegates now in attendance upon the law allowed only one inspector for such division or section, the department could, if it was found necessary, put on men enough to police all the points on the Canadian line where immigrants could possibly enter the United States.

#### AT GALVESTON.

The President Cordially Received in the Lone Star State-Attends Church on Sun-GALVESTON, Tex., April 20.-The

president and the members of his party enjoyed a much needed rest at Galveston yesterday. While the people were desirous of showing every honor and attention to the chief magistrate they respected his request to be allowed to pass the day in repose and abandoned several demonstrations.

A noteworthy feature of the demonstration Saturday was the cordial welcome given the president by the Italian colony of this city. All their local societies participated in the parade and through the Italian consul presented the president with a floral tribute. The Italian consul also paid his respects to the president in company with the other foreign consuls resident here.

In the morning the president and party attended the First Presbyterian church and in the evening Trinity Episcopal church.

In his speech Saturday night, in response to an ovation given him at the Beach hotel, President Harrison thanked the people for the welcome extended to him and spoke of the wise action of congress in making a sufficient deep harbor appropriation as the best methods of insuring to the United States the commerce of the rest of America. He referred to the pan-American congress and its good results and spoke in the highest terms of the reciprocity proposition, upon which he discoursed at some length He declared that the reciprocity treaty with Brazil would soon be followed by others which would give United States meats, breadstuffs and certain lines of manufactures free or favored access to the ports of many South and Central

American states. Narrow Escape of Firemen. Boston, April 20.—In a fire in the Chipman building, corner of Court and Hanover streets, the roof fell without warning to the men who were pouring streams upon it from underneath. The beams and burning timber imprisoned nearly twenty firemen, several of whom were enabled to escape immediately without injury. The lines of hose from engines were at once directed to that part of the building where the accident had occurred and in a few minutes was cooled sufficiently to permit of the release of the men beneath lt. A num-ber of firemen were injured but none fatally.

#### DUN'S REPORT.

An Improvement in Business Noticed By the Commercial Agency.

New York, April 18.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says With better weather there is visible improvement in trade and collections, and while it is but slight as yet, the outlook for the future is generally regarded as encouraging. Crop prospects continue excellent, there is less monetary pressure at points where some stringency has existed and in the chief industries some improvement in the demand appears, while the volume of trade continues nearly as large in aggregate value as it was a year ago, some de-crease in quantities of important products being balanced by an advance in the level of prices, which was nearly 15 per cent. higher than a year ago April 1, and is still more than 13 per cent. higher. The iron trade shows greater shrinkage than any other.

Some improvement is seen at Cincinnati, especially in groceries, and also in general trade in Detroit. The sales of dry goods at Chicago fall a little below those of last year, and clothing is quiet but shoes active, and collections in all those trakes good. Receipts of lard and butter show slight decrease, and of dressed beef and cheese some increase, with considerable gain in wool. At Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Denver the trade is fairly good, prices of lumber and flour improving. Business is dull at Kansas City and Memphis, but

improved at New Orleans and Atlanta. In the speculative markets there has been a general advance in breadstuffs, hogs and lard, a decline in oil, and no change in cotton and coffee. Large export demand and reports of scarcity abroad have lifted wheat 214 cents to \$1.1914, with sales of 46,000,000 bushels here, and oats have risen 2 cents to 611/4, and corn 51/4 cents on small sales. The actual scarcity of corn and oats makes an advance easy, but of wheat the receipts at western points continue larger than a year ago, and the exports until very lately have been much smaller. It is noteworthy that in all winter wheat sections the prospect is exceptionally good and the acreage is largely increased. Raw sugar has yielded a shade this week, but all refined above granulated is a shade higher. With preadstuffs and vegetables unusually higher, and wool about the same as a year ago, cotton is much lower, drugs and chemicals lower, iron and its products and the range of manufactured products generally rather lower, notwithstanding the expansion of more than \$90,000,000 in the circulation during the

The treasury has again paid out this week more money than it has taken in. The exports of merchandise are in creasing, and for two weeks at New York exceed last year's by 18 per cent. Exports of cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, cattle and petroleum from all chief ports were in value \$53,499,637 against 852,766,262 last year, indicating no increase in the aggregate of exports while the heavy imports of sugar raised the aggregate about \$6,400,000 at New York alone above that of the same month last year.

#### TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Gain of the Urban Population as Noted in Census Returns.

WASHINGTON, April 17.-The number of cities of the United States having a population of more than 8,000 increased from six in 1790 to 286 in 1880, when it leaped to 463 in 1890. In 1880 there was but one city-New York-which had a population in excess of 1,000,000. In 1890 there were three-New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. In 1870 thre were but fourteen cities each containing more than 100,000 inhabitants In 1880 this number increased to twenty and in 1890 to twenty-eight.

The north Atlantic division contains nearly one-half the urban population of the country, while the north Atlantic and north central divisions contain nearly five-sixths of it. In the north Atlantic division 51.80 per cent. or more than one-half the entire population is contained in cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants. During the past ten years the urban element in this district has increased 48.10 per cent., while the total population has increased but 19.55 per cent. In the north Atlantic division in the past ten years the number of the urban element has nearly doubled, while the total population has increased but 28.78 per cent. The number of cities has increased from ninetyfive in 1880 to 152 in 1890. In the south Atlantic and south central divisions the proportion of urban population is comparatively small, being in the first named but 16.04 per cent of the entire population, or less than one-sixth, and the second but 10.45 per cent, the proportion of urban to the total population in all the southern states being less

than 18 per cent. Considered as a whole, the urban ele ment in the western division in 1890 constituted 29.74 per cent. of the whole population, while in 1880 it constituted 23.97 per cent. It has, therefore, gained somewhat more rapidly than the total population.

Allen O. Myers Hurt,

CINCINNATI, April 18.-While Allen O. Myers, a widely known politician, was standing in the Grand hotel yesterday, J. M. Hill, the well known theatrical manager, came up behind him and putting his arm around his neck gave him the "strangle" hold. The strain was so sudden that it ruptured a blood vessel in Myers' bronchial tubes. Myers is thought to be seriously in-

Discrimination Against Canada. MONTREAL, Que., April 18.-A special from Capt. Bryan Hines, at St. Pierre Miquelon, says that the Newfoundlandrigorously excluded from getting bait being for many years the landlord nnder any circumstances. This is ter- of the Planters' house. Mr. Smith

#### ITALY ANSWERED.

orresary Blaine's Reply to Italy's Demand

The Government Not Committed to Pay
Indemnity Until the Viciation of the
Trenty is Proven.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Following is

the reply of Secretary Blaine to the

the reply of Secretary Blaine to the Italian government:
The Marquis Imperiali, Charge d'Affaires, etc:
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, D. C.,
April 14.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated Tharsday, April 2, 1891. It contains a second felegram from the Marquis Rudini, a part of which I here quote: "The government of the king of Italy has asked nothing beyond the grown institution of indicial precedthe prompt institution of indicial proceed ings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim the punishment fo the guilty parties without the warrant of a regular judgment. The Italian government now repeats the same demand. Not until the federal government shall have explicitly declared that the aforesaid proceedings shall be promptly begun can the diplomatic inci-dent be considered as closed."

This government certainly had no desire whatever to change the meaning of the Mar-quis Rudini's telegram of March 24. It was delivered at the state department by Baron Fava in person, written in his own hand and expressed in the English language. The following is the full text of the telegram:

Italian Minister, Washington:
ROME, March 24, 1891.—Our requests to the federal government are very simple. Some Italian subjects acquitted by the American magistrates have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities. Our right; therefore, to demand and obtain the punishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable. I wish to add that the public opinion in Italy is justly impatient, and if concrete provisions were not at once taken I should find myself in the painful necessity of showing myself in the painful necessity of showing openly our dissatisfaction by recalling the minister of his majesty from a country where

minister of his majes, he is unable to obtain justice. Rudini.

The words underscored are precisely those.

The words underscored are precisely those. which I quoted in my former note and I am directed by the president to express the satisfaction of this government with the very material qualification of the demand made by the Marquis Rudini on behalf of the Ital-

ian government. You quote in your note another part of the Marquis di Rudini's telegram of April 2 in these words: "Meanwhile his majesty's govrnment takes note of the declaration where by the federal government recognizes that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force be-tween the two countries." If the Marquis Rudini will carefully examine my note of April 1 he will discover that I did not "recognize that an indemnity is due to the fami-lies of the victims in virtue of the treaty in in force between the two countries." What I did was in answer to Baron Fava's assertion that the United States government refused to take this demand for indemnity into consideration. I quote my reply: "The United States so far from refusing has dis United States so far from refusing has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who may have been wronged by a violation of the rights secured to them under the treaty with the United States concluded February 26, 1871."

The Marquis Rudini may be assured that the United States would recompense every Italian subject who might be wronged by a violation of a treaty to which the faith of the

riolation of a treaty to which the faith of the United States is pledged. But this assurance leaves unsettled the important question whether the treaty has been violated Mr. Blaine then refers to the Spanish riot case under President Fillmore,

which was handled by Mr. Webster, as secretary of state, and concludes: As soon as possible after the lamentable occurrence at New Orleans the president directed the attorney-general to cause through his department a full inquiry to be made into all the facts connected therewith, and solicited his opinion whether any criminal proceedings would lie under the federal laws in the federal courts against persons charged with the killing of Italian subjects. He has not yet received the official report. If it be found that a prosecution can be maintained under the statutes of the United States the case will be presented to the next grand jury, according to the usual methods. criminal administration. But if it should proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisiana, the president can in this direction do no more than to urge upon the state officers the duty of promptly bringing the offenders to trial. This was done in his tele-

gram to the governor of Louisiana as early as March 15. If it shall result that the case can be prosecuted only in the state courts of Louisians, and the usual judicial investigation and procedure under the criminal law the United States to consider whether some other form of redress may be asked. It is understood that the state grand jury is now investigating the affair and, while it is possible that the jury may fail to present indictments, the United States cannot assume that such will be the case.

The United States did not by the treaty with Italy become the insurer of the lives or

property of Italian subjects resident within-our territory. No government is, able, how-ever high its civilization, however vigilant its police supervision, however severe its criminal code and however prompt and in-inflexible its criminal administration, to secure its own citizens against violence pro moted by individual malice or by sudden popular tumult. The foreign resident must content in such case to share the same redress that is offered by the law to the citi zen, and has no just cause of complaint or right to ask the interposition of his country if the courts are equally open to him for the redress of his injuries. The treaty in the first, second, third and

notably in the twenty-third articles clearly. Ilmits the rights guaranteed to the citizens of the contracting powers in the territory of each to equal treatment and to free access to the courts of justice. Foreign residents are not a favored class. It is not believed that Italy would desire a more stringent construction of her duty under the treaty. Where the injury inflicted upon a foreign residen is not the act of the government or of its officers, but of an individual or of a mob, it is not believed that claim for indemnity can justly be made unless it shall be made to appear that the public authorities charged with the peace of the community have connived at the unlawful act, or having timely notice of the threatened danger have been guiltylof such gross negligence in the taking of the necessary precautions as to amount to connivance. If, therefore, it should appear that among those killed by the mob at New Orleans there were some Italian subjects who were resident or domiciled in that city, agreeably to our treaty with Italy and not in violation of our immigration laws, and who were abiding in the peace of the United States and obeying the laws thereof and of the state of Louisiana, and that the public officers charged with the duty of protecting life and property in that city connived at the work of the mob, or upon proper notice or information of the threatened danger, failed to take any steps for the preservation of the public peace and afterward to bring the guilty to trial, the president would, under such circumstances, feel that a case was established that should be subrilited to the consideration of congress with a view to the relief of the families of the Italian subjects at the unlawful act, or having timely notice the consideration of congress with a view to the relief of the families of the Italian subject who had lost their lives by lawless violence Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration. James G. Blaine.

Len T. Smith Dead. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 16. - Hon. Leonard T. Smith, of this city, died in the City of Mexico of heart disease and ers are supplying the French fishing the remains left for home last night. vessels with bait upon payment of li- The deceased was one of the best known cense fees, and that Americans are sup- men in the west. He came to Leavenplied as freely as though they were worth in its early days and, with J. S. Newfoundlanders, but Canadians are Rice, engaged in the hotel business, ribly exasperating to Canadian fisher- built the Missouri Pacific line from men who have been compelled to put here to Kansas City and later built a into St. Pierre, a French port, and buy bait from the French at exorbitant rates. The selling of bait to the French is spite for Canada.

here to Kalasa of the line to Atchison. He was the leader in the enterprise which built the iron bridge across the Missouri north of this city.

## FATHER OF DEMOCRACY.

Celebration of the Birthday of Thomas Jefferson—Notable Democrats Fresent— Ex-President Cleveland's Address

New York, April 14.—Thomas O. Bell and John M. Levy, two governors of the democratic club, gave a subscription dinner last night at the club house, Fiftieth street and Fifth avenue, in commemoration of Thomas Jefferson's birthday. President Arnold, of the board of aldermen, presided. He was flanked by ex-President Grover Cleveland and Governor Abbett, of New Jersey. Among those present were ex-Mayor Smith Ely, Jr., Mayor Grant, ex-Governor Biddle, of New Jersey, Orlando B. Potter, Comptroller Myers, Reginald Fitzgerald, Street Commissioner Bettie, C. T. Driscoll, of Connecticut, Adelph Sanger, Judge E. H. Rich, Judge Wan Wyck, John Calhoun and Commissioner Ridgeway. Ex-President Cleveland was the principal speaker.

In the course of his address Mr. Cleveland said: "The maintenance of such a center for the cultivation and dissemination of democratic principles, together with the activity and earnestness of the members of the club, furnish the most gratifying evidence that those who abide here fully realize the value and importance of unremitting political endeavor and thorough organization in behalf of true democracy. It seems to me that the atmosphere which pervades this place is ill suited to selfish and ignoble designs; and I feel at this moment that I am surrounded: by influences which invite patriotic partisanship and disininterested devotion to party principles.

"This sensation is most agreeable; for I am glad to be called a partisan if my partisanship is patriotic. If a partisan s correctly defined as one who is violently and passionately devoted to a party of interest,' I must plead guilty to the charge of being a democratic partisan, so long as the democratic party: remains true to its creed and traditions and so long as conditions exist which to my understanding make adherence to its

doctrine synonymous with patriotism. "It is a glorious thing to belong to a party which has a history beginning with the first year of our government and full of achievements interwoven with all that has made our country great and kept our people free. It is an inspiring thing to know that by virtue of our party membership we are associated with those who resist the attempt of arrogant political power to interfere with the independence and integrity of popular suffrage, who are determined to relieve our countrymen from unjust, unnecessary burdens, who are intent upon checking extravagance in public expenditures and who test party purposes by usefulness in pro-moting the interest and welfare of the people of the land. These considerations furnish to those who live in this courtry the highest and best incentives to constant and faithful effort in the

cause of true democracy.
"We are reminded on this occasion that we not only have a proud history and glorious traditions, but that our party has an illustrious founder, whose services and teachings have done as much to justify and make successful our government by the people and for the people as any American who ever: lived. A claim to such political ancestry is of itself sufficient to lend honor: which was established by Thomas Jef-

ferson. "No man believed more implicitly in the political instruction of the people is not resorted to, it will then be the duty of than the great founder of our party and the first triumph of democratic principles under his leadership was distinctly the result of a campaign of education. So, too, in the light of our last great victory no man who desires democratic success will deny the supreme importance of a most thorough and systematic presentation to our fellow citizens of the reasons which support the avowed and accepted purposes of our party. Those who now sneer at efforts in that direction are our enemies-whether they confront us as confessed opponents or whether they are traitors skulking

within our camp. "It seems to me that this is peculiarly a time when the democratic party should be mindful of its relations to the country, of its responsibilities as the guardian of sacred principles and of its duty to a confiding people. In the rejoicing which success permits let us remember that the mission of our party is continued warfare. We can not accomplish what we promised to the people if we allow ourselves to be di-verted from the perils which are still in our way. Blindness to danger and neglect of party organization and discipline are invitations to defeat. We cannot win permanent and substantial successby putting aside principle and grasping; after temporary expedients. We shall court disaster of relax industry in commending to the intelligence of our countrymen the creed which we profess, and we tempt humiliating failure and disgrace when we discourage or tolerate those who, claiming fellowship with us, needlessly, and often from the worst of motives, seek to stir up strife

and sow discord in our party.' The Press and the Army. London, April 14.-A special order has been issued throughout the German army that no news shall be given to the press without the consent of the commanding officers. This is owing to the publicity given to arrests in the army in connection with the socialist propa-

ganda. Ran Into a Landslide. PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 14.-The west-bound passenger train which leaves this city for Cleveland, O., at 12:00 s. m. ran into a landslide at Vanport, Pa., twenty-five miles west of here, shortly after 1 o'clock, derailing the locomotive, baggage and mail ears. The baggage bar is said to have gone over an embankment. Details of the accident have not yet been received in this city, but it is reported that four trainmen and a number of passengers were injured. George Lieb-tage, the engineer, and W. E. Brown, fireman, are said to have been so badly scalded that they will die.