# Whase

# 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 16, 1891.

NUMBER 29.

#### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE director of the United States mint will soon issue circulars to artists calling for new designs for the new silver dollars, half dollars, quarters and dimes. A reward of \$500 will be paid

for each design accepted.

The president has appointed Thomas
F. Wilson, of Arizona, United States attorney for that territory.

Owing to the prevalence of remarkably clever counterfeit \$2 silver certificates the issue of the regular series of \$2 silver certificates has been suspended and arrangements are being made for the issue of a substitute. The original bears the portrait of Gen. Hancock and the substitute will have that of the late Secretary Windom.

GEN. BEN BUTLER has sold to the government for \$270,000 a granite building and the ground on which it stands in Washington.

THE Lafayette statue opposite the executive mansion at Washington has been completed.

SECRETARY NOBLE has ordered all intruders out of the Sac and Fox, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Iowa and Pottawatomie Indian reservations and has instructed the soldiers to clear the entire country. He is bound to give everybody a fair chance when these lands are open for settlement.

SECRETARY PROCTOR and ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith are among the prominent Vermonters mentioned as Senator Edmunds' swacessor.

THE case of Charles E. Kincaid, the newspaper correspondent indicted for the shooting of ex-Representative Taulbee, of Kentucky, in February, 1890, which had been on trial in the district criminal court at Washington for a couple of weeks, ended in acquittal.

SENATOR JOHN G. CARLISLE, being asked in regard to himself as a presidential candidate, said: "Everybody knows I am not a candidate. I appreciate the high compliment paid me. I don't know whether the time has come for Mason and Dixon's line to disappear from politics or not."

EX-GOVERNOR THOMAS C. FLETCHER, of Missouri, is very ill at his home in Washington of pneumonia. ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER is con-

fined to his residence by sickness. AT a meeting in Washington recently a national association of inventors was formed. Dr. Gatling, the inventor, was chosen president, and Gardner R. Hubbard, of Washington; Prof. William A. Anthony, president of the American inpresidents.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, deprecates reciprocity with Canada.

THE EAST.

THE overseers of Harvard college have voted against shortening the course of

GUS PHILLIPS, the old time comedian, better known as "Oofty Gooft," has been taken to St. Vincent's hospital at New York suffering with Bright's dis-

ease and asthma. His condition was critical. REV. LUTHHR H. GULICK, for nearly forty years a missionary in foreign lands, died at Springfield, Mass. He was the son of the pioneer missionary

to the Sandwich Islands, Rev. Peter J. Gulick. CHARLES B. STOUGHTON, a pension agent, has been fined \$500 at New York for violating the pension laws in that he charged a soldier's widow \$1,000 for obtaining a pension for her of \$2,200. The law provides that only a fee of \$25

shall be charged. THE well known playwright, F. G. Meader, author of the "Canuck" and other notable pieces, died at New York of pneumonia.

THE Central hotel, London, Conn., was destroyed by fire, and Michael Daily, aged 70, lost his life.

THE expert who has been examining the books of the Boston Water Power Co. finds that there was an over issue of about 21,000 shares of stock, most of which is eight or ten years old.

CAPT. LOAR and his deputies have been arrested charged with murder in the recent slaughter at the Moorewood

coke works. THE ship Dryden, from Rio Janeiro, is in quarantine at New York with yellow fever on board. The number of

cases has not yet been made known. THE Washington national bank of

New York City is to go into voluntary liquidation. THREE children of David Carroll died

suddenly at Greensburg, Pa., and under suspicious circumstances. An inquest was held, when it was discovered poison had been given them. The other children were at the point of death. Carroll has only been married a few months to the mother of the children. ANNA DICKINSON has left New York

for Goshen, N. Y., where she will undergo medical treatment.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT, the English theosophist, socalist and philanthropist, author of "Fruits of Philosophy" and co-worker with the late Charles Bradlaugh, has arrived at New York.

THE New York Tribune celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on the 10th.

Some dozen or more children who had been playing in a vacant lot at Dubois, Pa., found wild parsnip roots and ate them in mistake for the true vegetable. Two of the August Weigelman and of J. M. Boriger children died in terrible convulsions and several others were suffering.

#### THE WEST.

PATRICK BRANNIGAN, aged 102 years, died at his home in Hurley, Wis., on the 8th. He had perfect health and an excellent memory. He has lived in this country sixty years. Brannigan leaves 104 descendants, and has a record for voting for the tweny presidents since John Quincy Adams.

CARTER HARRISON says he is going to retire from public life and will leave Chicago for good.

An unknown man fatally stabbed the proprietor of a Chicago shooting gallery in a dispute over a nickel.

THE construction department of the world's fair is almost ready to receive bids for the exposition buildings.

THE Wisconsin house has passed the reapportionment bill and a resolution for the election of United States sena-

tors by a vote of the people.

A BILL appropriating \$500,000 for a world's fair exhibit has been introduced in the Illinois legislature.

MARIZA S. KRUKANEZ, a Bohemian girl from Omaha, lighted a fire with kerosene at Pueblo, Col. The house was saved, but the girl died.

THE Chicago gas trust has decided to submit to the orders of the court. WILLIAM WALLACE, postmaster of In-dianapolis, Ind., died on the 9th. He was born in Brookville, Ind., in 1825. He was a son of the late Gov. David Wallace, brother of Gen. Lew Wallace, and was President Harrison's first law

partner. THE first train to pass through the Grand Trunk railroad tunnel under the St. Clair river at Detroit, Mich., made the trip on the 9th, carrying a number of the road's officials. Everything was pronounced satisfactory. There were demonstrations at both ends of the tun-

THE Cincinnati stock yards and adjoining buildings burned on the 9th. The loss was \$250,000. The fire was caused by boys smoking.

THERE was a bad wreck on the Wis-consin Central at Vernon recently. Thawing ground left the road bed weak and a freight train went off the track, killing engineer and fireman and fatally hurting a brakeman.

WILLIAM BALES was lynched at Kenton, O. He had murdered a policeman March 31.

In a collision between passenger train No. 15 and a freight, eight miles west of Washington, Ia., on the Rock Island both engines were badly wrecked. Frank Norton, engineer of the freight train, and his fireman, N. I. Wilson, were seriously injured. Other persons were also hurt.

GREER county is having recognition in the United States court now in session at El Reno, Ok. On account of the stitute of engineers; Thomas Shaw, of dispute on the title between the United Philadelphia, and Hon. Benjamin But- States and Texas, the Texas court in terworth, of Ohio, were elected vice- that county carefully avoids any questions involving title to land. Judge Seay has ruled that all offenses committed there are returnable to the fed-

eral court at El Reno. CHRISTIAN PRIESE, aged 75, and his wife, aged 72, were found lying nearly naked on the floor of their home at Waukesha, Wis., the wife dead and the husband dying. It was supposed to be a double murder.

J. A. THOMAS, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, has been arrested for forging a set of books ordered to be produced in court.

THE Augustine (Fla.) gas works have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$65,000. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., elected a democratic ticket, headed by H. L. Fletcher for mayor. Returns from towns in the state report the election of democratic officers.

FIRE in Stephensville, Tex., destroyed the entire south side of the square except the hotel. The loss was \$50,000. GEN. LUCIUS J. GARTRELL, ex-member of both the United States and the confederate congress, died at Atlanta, Ga., recently.

GOV. DANIEL G. FOWLE died at Raleigh, N. C., suddenly on the 7th of heart failure. AT Russellville, Ky., seven prisoners

escaped from the jail by cutting a bar in a window. Four were murderers. For one of them, Jona Porter, who as sassinated George W. Crill, a wealthy farmer, a reward of \$1,000 for arrest and conviction was offered.

JUDGE CALDWELL has been confined to his room at Little Rock, Ark., with a treasurer of the United States. severe attack of la grippe for the past two weeks. Even though he recovers he will not be able to fill appointments on the circuit for many weeks.

THE ashes of the cremated remains of Judge Henry J. Stiles, of Louisville, the United States minister to Siam, is have been buried at Hopkinsville, Ky., in the grave of his first wife.

Two shots were fired by an unknown assassin at Judge J. T. Carvin at midnight through the rear door of his office at Covington, Ky., without effect. The judge is unable to account for the at-

tempt. GEN. JOHN R. COOKE died at Richmond, Va., recently. He was a native of Missouri. His sister married Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the famous confederate

cavalryman. ROBERT WILLIAMS, convicted of murdering Rev. Mr. Hayes in November last, has been sentenced to be hanged

at Little Rock, Ark., June 3. LIEUT.-GOV. THOMAS M. HOLT has been sworn as governor of North Caro-

CENTRY BUTLER and Hampton Nelson were hanged at Sumter, S. C., for the murder of Capt. John Maxey in January last. Both protested their innocence. Capt. Maxey was a prominent farmer and was shot down in the road by the murderers who were lying in England, although there was no formal

REPORTS from Japan are that the late United States minister, John F. Swift, died of heart failure, due to influenza. Highest honors were paid his remains by the Japanese.

THE reported rupture between Henry Villard and the directors of the Deutsche bank of Berlin is denied.

THREE Hungarians who were engaged in the riot at the Edgar Thompon steel works when the foreman, Michael Quinn, lost his life have been sentenced to be hanged, their appeal being rejected. This is the case which has received so much attention recently from socialists throught the country.

According to statistics just published 152,413 persons emigrated from the British isles to the United States in 1890, while only 22,520 persons emigrated from the British isles to British America in the same year.

THE old Central Pacific directors were

It is announced that Mary Anderson had signed a contract with the late Lawrence Barrett to star under the latter's management next season.

In an article in the Economic Review, Mr. John Rea contends that an experience of twenty-five years with the eight hour system in Victoria, Australia, shows that it has not affected wages or profits, but that it has given better home life to the working men. AMERICAN MINISTER FOSTER Was

given a banquet recently at Madrid, Spain, by the Spanish premier. THREE men were blown to pieces by an explosion of nitro-glycerine at Pe-

THE Argentine cabinet has signed a decree suspending until June next the payment of the deposits in the national and provincial banks and offering depositors the option of taking internal bonds in exchange for their deposits.

In consequence of the Russian massing of troops on the Galician and Silesian frontiers the German government has decided to strengthen the eastern frontier garrisons.

AT a recent secret conference of the executive committeee of the National league of republican clubs it was decided by a vote, after a bitter fight, that the efforts of the league should be devoted to the renomination and reelection of President Harrison.

ANOTHER sensation has been caused at St. Petersburg by the suicide of a hussar officer, who, it is rumored, was involved in the plot against the czar. The case is shrouded in mystery.

THE liberals won a sweeping victory in Prince Edward Island.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended April 9 numbered 243, compared with 243 the previous week and 209 the corresponding week of last year. General trade was not satisfactory.

DETAILS from the seat of the civil war in Chili are to the effect that Guilerlo Matta, the Chilian minister at Buenos Ayres, has declared his allegiance to the rebels and as a consequence he has been publicly denounced as a traitor.

#### THE LATEST.

THE emperors of Russia, Germany and Austria will meet in Vienna in the

autumn for a shooting excursion. EVICTED Irish tenants have decided to form a national association, aloof from political factions, and seek the benefits of the land act.

GEN. FRANCIS B. SPINOLA the well known New York politician, died at Washington on the 14th. He was born

at Stonybrook, L. I., in 1821. W. J. EDBROOK, of Chicago, has been appointed supervising architect of the

treasury. BISHOP RICHARD GILMOUR of the Roman Catholic diocese of Cleveland, O., died at St. Augustine, Fla., on the 13th. Rt. Rev. McClosky, of Kentucky, Fathers Wright and Houck and his faithful nurses, sisters of the Sacred Heart, were with him to the last.

COUNT LEWENHAUPT, who married the daughter of ex-Secretary Bayard recently, died suddenly after about one week's married life at his home at Wilmington, Del.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB, of the Sons of Veterans, has issued the first charter for Alaska to Juneau camp at Juneau, that territory.

THE president has accepted Huston's resignation and appointed Mr. Nebecker THE President left Washington on

the night of the 13th for his trip to the south and west. JAKE CHILD, formerly of Richmond Mo., late of Bangkok and for five years

registered at Willard's hotel, Washing-DISS DE BAR, the spook priestess, wrote a letter to the Associated press of New York stating that she was about to commit suicide by dropping into the water from one of the Staten

island boats. The madame recently ex-

cited much amusement by impersonatproportions making the character a huge burlesque. THE condition of Rear Admiral Shufeldt was critical on the night of the 13th. He was delirious and the gravest apprehensions were felt for his re-

covery. BESSIE MOLESKIEW, aged 4 years, was gored to death by a fierce bull at Mount Carmel, Pa.

PREMIER DI RUDINI, of Italy, has nade an important statement concerning the dreibund. Italy would act if either of the contracting parties were attacked by Russia and France. A close interest existed between Italy and

# FIRE AND FATALITY

Serious Fire and Narrow Escaro at Elizabeth, N. J.

DROWNING ACCIDENT AT ST. LOUIS.

Five Young Men Perich-A Number of Italians Killed and Injured By the Wreck of a Gravel Train—Fatal Hailstorm -Children Drowned.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 14.—The Arcade building, owned by ex-Congress-man Amos Clark and containing the post office, business places, the district court room, the central office of the New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., the Masonic lodge room, the headquarters of the Third regiment New Jersey national guard and Phil Kearney guard, company C, and offices, was destroyed by fire yesterday, causing a total loss of \$250,000.

A. H. Clark, son of the congressman, was nearly suffocated in his office and was rescued at a window. Ex-Judge Al Ward was found partially overcome on the stairs and was carried out by Quartermaster Lawkirs, of the Third regiment. Hon. Foste: M. Voorhees was rescued from Lis office, which was filled with smoke and flames, while he

was trying to save his library.

Mr. Clark had an insurance of \$60,000 in New York and other outside companies. The National Fire Insurance Co. had insurance of \$5,000 on the bank building, which was damaged to the extent of \$10,000. All the records of the district court were destroyed, as well as the libraries of several lawyers. All the post office furniture and much of the equipment were destroyed, including \$600 worth of stamped envelopes and 160,000 postal cards.

FIVE YOUTHS DROWNED. St. Louis, April 14.—Yesterday afternoon a boat containing twelve young men started from the Missouri side of the river to cross to East St. Louis and when about three-quarters of the way across ran into an eddy and was cap-

Five of the boys were drowned and the others were rescued with great difficulty. Some of them managed to swim out of the eddy, but were so exhausted that they nearly succumbed.

Following is a list of those drowned: John Bourg, 20 years old; John McMahon, 20; Adam Brust, 19; Jack O'Connor and Robert Guion-all of St. Louis.

FIERCE HAILSTORM. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 14.-The sleeping coaches Romulus and Vallejo, running between the City of Mexico, San Antonio and Washington, D. C., via ne Mexican Nati here Sunday in a dilapidated condition. The train to which they were attached passed through a evclone and hailstorm near Torreone, Mexico, Saturday night. So large were the stones that the headlight of the engine and every pane of glass on one side of the train were broken and the roof were battered so badly that not a particle of paint remained. Several persons in the day coaches were injured and a Mexican at Torreone station was killed.

COLLISION WITH A GRAVEL TRAIN. ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—Between Worcester and Cobleskill yesterday a fast freight, running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, collided with a gravel train, wrecking the engine of the freight and several box cars. Attached to the gravel train was a car containing five Italians. These were thrown into the center of the debris, which caught fire. Two were killed and three were injured. As the flames approached the car the cries and groans of the imprisoned workmen were heartrending. Owing to the position of the car and the intense heat the rescuers were unable to reach them and they were obliged to watch them slowly burn to death before their eyes. The names of the Italians are unknown.

SAD FATE OF TWO CHILDREN. WICHITA, Kan., April 14.-Willie and Martha Johnson, 5 and 7 years old, were drowned in the Arkansas river near Ponca, I. T., on Saturday. The children were in a paddock when attacked by a bull and driven into the river.

#### RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The President Takes Action Upon the Re

quest of Treasurer Huston WASHINGTON, April 14 .- J. N. Huston, treasurer of the United States, sent to President Harrison on February 24 a

note of which the following is a copy: Sir: I would respectfully tender my resig-nation as treasurer of the United States to take effect when it may be convenient to name my successor. Acknowledging my deep sense of gratitude to you for the kind-ness received at your hands, I remain, etc. Under date of to-day, President Har-

rison replies to Mr. Huston in the following lauguage:
Sir: I have directed action upon your let-

sir: I have directed action upon your let-ter of February 24 tendering your resignation of the office of treasurer of the United States for reasons known to you. I now yield to your request to be relieved from the duties of your office and accept your resignation to take effect upon the appointment and quali-fication of your specessor. fication of your successor. I regret that your personal affairs compel you to this step and beg to assure you of my sincere and continued regard and best

Mr. Nebecker, who, it is understood, will succeed Mr. Huston as treasurer, called at the White house this morning. Notwithstanding the fact that the president was extremely busy closing up matters that required disposition before he leaves Washington and consulting to talk with Mr. Nebecker for a few minutes.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Ella McFarren, residing near Topeka, shot herself in a mysterious manner the other morning, inflicting a serious wound in the side. The act was done in her bedroom when no one was present. She declared the shooting an accident, but would not tell how it occurred. She is 19 years old and had been married only about six months.

Hon. A. W. Smith, Col. A. S. Johnson, Maj. William Sims, P. I. Bonebrake and S. T. Howe, the committee appointed to arrange for the Kansas world's fair display in behalf of the agricultural society, have gone to Chicago to make the essary arrangements for space and buildings and will report to the conven-

tion which has been called for April 23. Frank McGrath, president of the Farmers' Alliance, lately returned from a tour throughout the southern part of the state. He says there is great interest taken in the proposed convention at Cincinnati, and there is not a county in the state that has refused to select delegates, and it looks as though 1,500

Kansans will attend the convention. A family named Frazee, consisting of father, mother and daughter, were recently arrested in Shawnee county for sending obscene letters through the mails. For over one year anonymous obscene letters had been received by parties living in or around North To-peka, and the United States authorities finally traced them to the Frazee

John B. Miller, the four-year-old son of John A. Miller, a prominent real estate man of Topeka, was burned to death the other morning shortly after breakfast. The little fellow climbed the steps which led to the hay mow in the barn and while playing with some matches set the hay on fire. He was burned to a crisp before the fire could be extinguished. The secretary of state has received

notice from twenty national banks throughout the state signifying their intention of denationalizing and reorganizing under the new state banking law. It is thought likely that the greater part of the national banks of the state will pursue the same course. The law assures every protection that the national banking act gives and relieves the banks of the necessity of such a large capitalization.

The live stock sanitary commissioners have completed their work and the quarantine against Texas or Spanish fever is now in force. The quarantine line extends along the southern border of Kansas to Kiowa county and thence to the 34th degree, thence west to New Mexico. There are six inspectors stationed at Chetopa, Coffeyville, Wellington and Caldwell, three of whom are

orders from the state commissioners. Jeff Jukes, a former restaurant keeper of Salina, shot his wife the other evening at 7:30 o'clock in front of the Brunswick hotel in that city. Jukes and his wife were walking side by side and a quarrel seemed to be in progress between them, when Jukes suddenly drew his revolver and seizing his wife by the waist fired four shots. The woman struggled bravely, however, and only one shot took effect, and that this government should promptly rein her lower jaw. Jukes then fled. Jealousy supposed to have been the

Railroad Commissioner Mitchell recently returned from a trip of investigation as to the needs of destitute farmers in Graham, Sheridan, Logan and other counties, where he also attended the distribution of seed grain. The commissioner reports that while there are many destitute there are many others in good circumstances, who have attempted to get a share of the seed. At one place a merchant who has a farm just out of the town asked for wheat, corn, oats and potatoes, and another man, who owns 160 head of cattle with a good farm unencumbered, was one of the first to make application for relief.

In the district court of Shawnee county the other day Judge Guthrie adjudged D. W. Wilder, state insurance commissioner, guilty of contempt of court, fined him \$50 and costs and ordered that the license of the Capital Insurance Co., which was revoked by Mr. Wilder, be restored. Several days previous Mr. Wilder issued an order revoking the license of the Capital Insurance Co. to do business in the state on the ground that it was insolvent. About half an hour later he was served with an injunction issued by Judge Guthrie restraining him from revoking the license. The publication of the notice of the revocation had not been made, and the permitting of its publication was held by the court to be contempt.

At the fourth annual convention of the ladies of the G. A. R., recently held at Topeka, the following officers were chosen: Department president, Mrs. Emma Wall, of Grenola; senior vicepresident, Mrs. Mattie Hoffman, of Hutchinson; junior vice-president, Mrs. Annie Taylor, of Leavenworth; treasurer, Mrs. Carrie McCaslin, of Chanute; chaplain, Mrs. Carrie Decker, of Abiline; secretary, Mrs. M. Weens, of Grenola; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Adelia Wade, of Meriden; department inspector, Mrs. Julia M. Gordon, of Topeka. Delegates to the national convention-Ellen Wade, of Topeka; Leona Nugent, of Horton; Mrs. Newiin, of Emporia, and Mrs. Anna Thompson, of Topeka. Alternates-Mrs. Lucy Milliken, of Topeka; Mrs. Helen with his cabinet officers, he spared time Hosford, of Oskaloosa; Mrs. Fisher, of Horton, and Miss Mattie Russell, of

#### TRADE REVIEW.

Satisfactory, According to Dur

Business of the Country Not Altogether

NEW YORK, April 12.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: It cannot be said that the business of the country is expanding when there is a decrease of nearly one-sixth within a single month in the output of pig iron. In nearly all quarters the admitted slackening of trade is attributed to many temporary causes, but the state of the iron trade cannot be thus explained and while it may at any time change for the better, it is at present an unfavorable symptom. At Detroit charcoal iron is offered at \$18, the lowest price ever known. It is a hopeful feature, on the other hand, that stocks unsold have decreased during the month more than one-quarter, both on anthracite and coke iron at furnace reporting. But the trade is very dull and some Southern furnaces weakening as to price and the market for manufactured forms of iron and steel show an improvement. It is said that the orders for rails placed this year do not reach

400,000 tons. Reports from the various centers of trade are about the same as last week, but recognize temporary slackening even more generally, while it is attrib-uted mainly to bad weather and the state of country roads. Pittsburgh reports lower prices for iron products, but glass sustained with improving trade. At Cleveland general trade is fairly active, and lumber especially, and at Cincinnati machinery is very brisk, but other trade only fair. At Chicago wheat, dressed meat and wool show considerable increase over last year, the clothing and shoe trade still showing gains. Business at Detroit is dull, at Milwaukee and Kansas City only fair and at St. Louis not very strong, but at St. Paul spring trade has been very satisfactory and at Omaha and Denver fair. At New Orleans trade is quiet, at Memphis cautious, but at Savannah the prospect is bright and

there is improvement at Jacksonville. The money market here is quite undisturbed, though at all eastern mar-kets there is more than usual disposition to loan on call rather than on time, and at Boston there is considerable stringency. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are easy, but at Cleveland there is some pressure. Cincinnati is a little close, and at Chicago there is a good demand at six per cent. At other western points generally the money markets are comparatively easy and at the south not materially changed. Collections are not, as a rule, quite satisfactory, owing to bad weather and bad country roads. But the treasury has again put out about \$3,000,000 in a week more than it has taken in and no signs ap-

#### pear of heavy gold exports as yet. ALL QUIET AT PRESENT.

Nothing Known of an Alarming Nature

Concerning the Relations With Italy. WASHINGTON, April 13.-There are no developments in the Italian affair and the reviving interest taken in it on account of the alleged intention on the part of the Italian government to signally display its resentment by ceasing to have any further diplomatic intercourse with the United States unless spond to the communication of Premier Rudini, has lapsed into a disposition to quietly await what the next two or three days may bring forth. There are very few persons who believe that anything startling will occur between now and Wednesday and high officials are

certainly incredulous. Should such an unusual and extraordinary movement be made, it is said that it would probably not result in actual war but only in an almost complete severance of all relations between the two countries. It is regarded, however, as almost certain that it would result in a feeling of indignation in this country which would seriously prejudice the prospects of favorable action on the Italian suggestions for repara-

tion and indemnity. There was nothing to be learned in respect to the looked-for answer of Secretary Blaine to the note sent by the Marquis Imperiali, and Secretary Blaine had no information to communicate to the public on the subject of the Italian

#### MORE DIPLOMACY NEEDED.

The German Chancellor Treats the French Minister so Coldly That He May Be Re-

PARIS, April 13.-M. Herbette, the French ambassador to Germany, has sent to M. Ribot, French minister of foreign affairs, a dispatch in which he says that Chancellor Von Caprivi treats him with formal politeness, while the German emperor, who was formerly invariably affable in his manner, now speaks curtly and has shown positive ill humor toward Frenchmen intro-

duced at receptions. The news causes increased anxiety in government circle here. Hitherto M. Herbette's own reports, as well as other official information from Berlin, have shown that M. Herbette was persona grata with Emperor William and the German foreign office officials. If the French government ascertains that the kaiser's altered attitude toward M. Herbette arises from dissatisfaction over the treatment received by the Empress Frederick in Paris his early recall

s certain. So far as is known in official circles the kaiser exonerated M. Herbette from all blame in the matter, while M. Ribot considered the conduct of the ambassador in relation to the Paris incident to have been absolutely correct.

#### THE COTTONWOOD FALLS COURANT.

W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS.

OF COURSE YOU'VE BEEN THERE. It's sad when you come very late from the

Of course you've been there-And your wife won't believe a word of tha

Of course you've been there. How you hanker once more for your bachelor When no one rebuked your hilarious ways,

And your lamp burned all night on your board-ing house stair— Of course you've been there. When the baby awakens in the dead of the

And wriggles and cries till you turn on the Of course you've been there.
Then the mother is sure the poor darling is sick,

And insists that you go for some medicine quick,
And you step on a tack in your hurry and Of course you've been there.

Then just as you're quietly falling asleep-Of course you've been there— You hear a low voice that makes your flesh

"I heard some one move in the basement below There's burglars got into the kitchen, I know.'
You rise in the dark and fall over a chair— Of course you've been there.

And this is the way of the world and of life-Of course you've been there.

It's full of delusions, vexations and strife— Of course you've been there. But still there's a proper proportion of fun, And we each get our share, when all's said and done, And there always is sunshine and music, some-

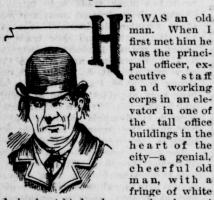
Of course you've been there.

-Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in Detroit Free Press.

#### UP TO THE TOP FLOOR.

Brief but Touching History of the Old Elevator Man.

His Life Had Been a Sad One, but He Had Not Long to Wait, He Said, for the Last Trip-"Top Floor, Straight Ahead."



man. When I first met him he was the principal officer, executive staff and working corps in an elevator in one of the tall office buildings in the heart of the city-a genial, cheerful old man, with a fringe of white

since-

hair about his head, a wooden leg and a history. Portions of this history he gave me at different times and in jerky intervals between the first and sixth floors, after I had become well acquainted with him by reason of frequent and regular daily trips up and confidence.

He had a proper pride in his calling. He was a member of an "Elevator Conductors' Association" of some kind or other, and no horizontal railway conductor or brakeman next in line of promotion to a conductorship ever had a more assured, perpendicular and authoritative way of announcing a station than this old man had of making official proclamation when he stopped to let a passenger off: "Third floor! Jones & Snapper, second door on the right!" "Sixth floor! Office of Williams Fertilizer Company straight down the

Yet his was not a dignity that was sensitively jealous or fearful of being infringed upon.

"You needn't apologize, sir," he said once, good-humoredly, to a passenger who had inadvertently called him an elevator boy and shown signs of immediate penitence therefor. "I am far enough toward my second childhood to be called a boy, sir. Fifth floor! Sec-ond door to the left!"

"How does it happen," I asked him one morning when I chanced to be his only passenger, "that a man of your age and-and good habits, who ought

to be taking his ease, is—is—"
"Is on the 'lift' at last?" he said, coming to my relief. "That's one of the regular jokes you know," he explained, "that go with the job. You needn't laugh. 'Up and downs in life' is an- floor of the elevator and the threshold other. I've heard that one 9,000 times, I reckon, but Lord! I don't mind it. I always laugh whenever anybody gets it off, just as if I had never heard it before. Sixth floor, sir!"

"Never mind. I'll go down again with you. Costs no more for the round-



HE WAS ABSENT A LONG TIME.

trip than it does if I get off here, I sup-

"No, sir. I've heard that one, too, about eleven thou-but you were asking me how it happened-going down!" A passenger got on, two or three more were waiting lower down, and the old man was erect and dignified till the bottom floor was reached.

By aint of persistent questioning. let us hope, where Heaven's own sun however, as opportunity offered, I learned these facts about his life: He that gave him exit.—Chicago Tribune,

had been a soldier. He had gone through the war without a scratch, except the occasional and earnest scratch known to all soldiers familiar with camp-life in & Southern climate, and had lost his leg in a sawmill down in the country years after the war.

"Consequently I don't get any pension on account of this wooden leg," he said. "I have knocked about the country a good deal since that time, but I've never traded on my misfortune. They may have given me this job partly through sympathy, but I earn my salary, every cent of it, and don't you forget it. I can run an elevator with my one leg and a half as well as any man can with two legs. I looked about for a job of this kind to get rid of pension sharks as much as for any other reason. They can't do much confidential talking with me between stations on this line. Blister a pension shark! If I had a boy and wanted to give him a first-class send-off on the road to the devil I'd apprentice him to a-going growing, although it is somewhat diffiup!"

The passenger this time was an impatient man who had rung the bell two or three times and waited for the elevator to go from the third floor to the top and clear down again rather than climb one flight of stairs. He was an abused and indignant man and didn't care who knew it.

"You were speaking of a possible boy," I said, after the impatient pas-senger had got off. "That reminds me. Have you any family?"

The old man was silent for a few moments. Then he spoke in a constrained voice: "It's my dinner time. Here comes the boy that runs the machine at noon, while I empty my little tin box.'

I wasn't invited, but when he got out of the elevator on the second floor and went to a wooden bench in a dark corner to eat his noontime lunch I went along. He sat down, opened his tin box, took out his bread and meat, his tin cup of cold coffee and his piece of apple pie and laid them on the bench at

"You asked me about my family a minute ago," he said. "I have a wifea sweet, gentle woman-and a childas pretty a little blue-eyed boy as you ever saw, too, he was the last time I set my eyes on him. They-they are

on the other side-of the river." He was silent a long time. Then he spoke again: "You needn't think I ever worry about them! I know where they are! And I know they won't have to wait many years more for me. It's been a long time, but the old man's about worn out. There isn't a day in the year that I don't thank God for the wife and the little one-he isn't a little boy now, maybe, but I'll know him! Why, I'd know him by his laugh! They're both just as much alive to me as when they made my home happy, twenty years ago. But there's another -a daughter-she didn't-turn out well. God only knows where she is. I haven't seen her or heard of her

Again he was silent for a long time. Then he put his lunch back in the little down his vertical railway and had tin box-he hadn't eaten a bite of it, wormed my way sufficiently into his and said: "It's about time for me to take the elevator again. \* \* \* Going

> A few mornings later on taking my place in the elevator I found a strange man in charge.

"Where is the old gentleman?" I asked.

"He was hurt yesterday afternoon.



"TOP FLOOR, STRAIGHT AHEAD."

of a door or the top of it somehow and banged his head against the wall, I guess. Nobody was in the elevator and nobody knows just how it happened. They took him home. He's hurt pretty bad, they say."

I started in search of his lodgings. He had a room on the second floor of a tenement on the west side, and there I found him. He was lying on a miserable bed. Under it lay his broken and useless wooden leg, where it had been placed by the men who carried him up the stairway. By the side of the bed sat a slatternly-looking but kind-hearted woman, evidently one of the tenants, who appeared to be doing all she could under the circumstances for the poor man. He was unconscious. The doctor had said there was little hope, but he would call again in an hour. I sat down on the foot of the bed and vatched my old friend. His head was bandaged, his eyes were closed, and he breathed with difficulty and in gasps. Presently his eyes opened and he looked about in a bewildered way. Then his wandering gaze fell upon me, a light as of recognition seemed to flash in his gentle, patient, dim, old eyes, his lips parted in a smile, he straightened him-self out in bed, reached out feebly with his left hand with the old familiar motion I had seen so often, as if he were about to open a sliding door, and his lips moved. 1 bent over him and heard

"Top floor! Straight ahead!"

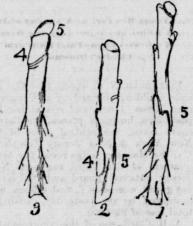
And all was over. The old elevator man had made his last trip, and stood, let us hope, where Heaven's own sun

#### THE FARMING WORLD. SEEDLING APPLES.

The Proper Time for Grafting and Ho to Perform the Operation.

I have a number of apple trees, some one year and some two years old. Should they be grafted, and how should it be done? When should it be done and what kind of clons should

Your seedling apples are just the age that nurserymen use for what is called whip grafting on the root. In their case it is done any time in the winter when work is slack, when they are packed in boxes in soil and laid away in the cellar until planting time. The work can be done any time before growth takes place in the spring If taken from the ground, as they do at planting time, they are set out and the part where the junction is formed placed just below the soil. If your plants are far enough apart to allow it. it may be performed where they are



GRAFTS AND GRAFTING.

cult to stoop down to properly perform the act of grafting.

This act of grafting, in whatever style it is done, consists in having the outer part or bark made to exactly fit each other, as it is in these parts only that a junction can be made that will grow. If the stock and cion are of the same size, then an exact fit of the two in all their parts where the cut is made renders the chances of growing much more certain.

The graft should be made at what is called the collar, that is, at that part where the old plant touched the top of the soil. Make a smooth, even, sloping cut, say an inch long, upwards on the collar of the root. In the center of this cut make a slit or tongue downwards. The cion, which is of young, vigorous wood of a year old, should be three or four inches long. This is cut on the larger end with a sloping cut downwards, and exactly similar in all respects to that made on the stock; a slit or tongue is made in it upwards, corresponding also with that on the stock. They then require to be neatly fitted together, the tongue of the one within the other, so that the inner barks come in perfect contact, as we said before, at least on one side. You then want a piece of prepared cloth, wrapping firmly around the parts united. What is called the grafting composition is made with resin, beeswax and tallow, equal This is heated and the cloth saturated in the material.

The cuts may make the matter plainer: 1 is the whole plant when finished, 2 the cion, 3 the stock, 4 the slanting cut, and 5 the tongue. - Prairie Farmer.

#### POULTRY PICKINGS.

OATS stand next to wheat as an eggproducing food. RADICAL changes of feed often make the hens eat sparingly.

It is not necessary to coddle or pamper fowls to make them grow. THE fowls will not thrive if they are forced to stand in mud all day.

TWENTY-FOUR hours after hatching is soon enough to begin feeding. WHEAT bran wet with hot water

WHEN the fowls are closely confined and fed too high they are liable to be affected with cramp. WITH young chickens it is not the

makes a good summer breakfast.

small lice that make the most trouble, but the large body lice. On rainy days the hens with young

poultry will be all the better off if they are kept confined in dry quarters. Tobacco leaves put into the nests

and bunches of it hung around inside the poultry house will keep away lice. THE best time to pick duck and geese feathers is when they are ripe; whenever they are clear they are ready

to pull. Push the early chickens now; a few days' difference in getting to market will often make a considerable difference in prices.

THE extraordinary profits that are not be taken as a guide to what can be made from any particular breed.—St. | Cor. Orange Judd Farmer. Louis Republic.

#### Old Trees Made New.

Fruit trees that have been neglected for a number of years and have grown scrubby, moss-grown and half dead, may often be renovated and made to bear several good crops. First, all the dead wood should be removed with the saw. Then they may be pruned out somewhat to admit light and air. Next, the bark should be scraped and all moss removed, and it might be well to wash the bark with some alkaline preparation. If the bark has the appearance of being hide-bound, a few longitudinal slits on the outer bark will be of service. Last, but by no means least, the ground should be thoroughly stirred. The best way to do this is with a pair of good horses and a plow. large roots, because this will only have a tendency to start the tree to growing. Tear up the sod and remove it from around the tree, and keep the land in cultivation. Put on some barnyard manure, wood ashes or commercial fertilizer. The trees will at once start

WOMAN AND POULTRY. Useful Employment for Ladies in Need of Outdoor Exercise.

A woman's qualifications for poultry keeping are evidently of the right kind, says the Massachusetts Ploughman. She has an instinctive fitness for caring for young animals and a gentleness and evenness of temperament equally valuable among helpless creatures. The Danbury man's humorous description of the different ways in which a woman and a man attempt to get a hen into a coop and the superiority of the former's method is as funny as it is true. After the hennery or coop is built there is no department of the work that a woman cannot perform without exhausting labor or too heavy demands upon her time. "Down south" poultry raising is woman's special department, and one need not go farther south than Baltimore or Washington to find markets thronged with female venders of their own feathered products. That the business is profitable the experience of hundreds testifies, and that it is healthful and may be attractive is susceptible of demonstration.

Now that there are women gardeners and florists, who by commendable industry and business qualities have risen to eminence in those callings, and while one of the most successful bee-keepers in the country is a woman, we hope to see others give poultry more attention than it has hitherto received. Aside from profit the keeping of fine poultry for fancy is an elegant pastime very popular with the English, and we see no reason why the fashion should not be adopted here. The mother and daughters, the children upon the farm, can all help in the good work.

We should be glad to see the lady poultry-raisers in America largely increased in numbers. If those who can do this thing so easily and so well could be induced to undertake the agreeable task more generally we are quite confident they would find intense pleasure in the pursuit, and we are sure such a movement among the wives and daughters of our farmers would not only render it profitable to themselves but that poultry interests in the United States would thus be greatly advanced, and the results of efforts would be in the highest degree creditable to lady breeders, who may now have or should acquire a taste for this pretty employment.

There would be a call for women to get out of doors, which is often wanting among busy farmers' wives, and we fear this class suffers more from indoor confinement than do the majority of city-bred ladies.

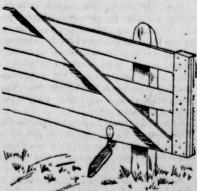
#### DRAINAGE OF ROADS.

Directions for Doing the Work in a Sub-

Road drainage is not an untried plan for improving roads in Illinois and many parts of Indiana, and I may add that no highway work has given such good results for the money expended as that which is commonly called "tiling the roads." For ten years the practice has been growing in favor, and at every public meeting of highway offi- are counted between letters and four cers and institutes where road questions are discussed, road drainage receives hearty indorsement as the foundation of all permanent road improvement in alluvial soils. Surface drain- cessful beyond the most sanguine exage and under drainage should be used together; the former for removing all this novel scheme will soon become a flood water as quickly as possible from part of the regular signal code in all the road surface, and the latter for military encampments. He also uses an keeping the soil water away from the electric lantern, which can be raised base of the road track. The first and lowered at will from a flagpole on requisite is a low embankment with terra firma or from a masthead aboard well curved surface which is to be kept ship. In this case a quick rise and fall as hard and smooth as practicable with of the lantern indicates a dot as with surface ditches on each side. Tile the flash and a slower movement a drains should now be placed at the edge of the base of the road grade, about spaces being the same. three feet deep, and be continued to some good discharging point. Where the road extends through a continuous flat, a line of tile on each side will be found necessary to secure the best results. Where the road is located on ground which is alternately high or has natural drainage, and then flat or swampy, a line of tile on the side where the least cutting will be required may be laid; and when a pond or flat is reached a branch may cross to the op-posite side of the road and be continued lengthwise along the base of the grade. This plan secures drainage on both sides where needed, and on one side where it is not so much needed, and also saves the expense of making two ment by the board of education deep cuts for the purpose of getting a as a teacher," said the pedasuitable grade where one cut will serve gogue. "It would never do in our line," as well. By using tile of proper quality and size, and laying them properly, we have the best system of road imposition," said the manager of a machine shop.

"We could not give him any responsible position," said the banker. "We provement now known, until a good surface covering can be placed on top. I may add that it is found best in most to be trusted by big operators," said localities to use surface soil for our a Wall street broker. "It would deroad embankments. Do not dig up the stroy his practice among patients," said clay or subsoil and place it on top, but the doctor. "We would be suspicious use top soil for road surface as persist- of his contracts," said the contractor. sometimes realized from one hen should ently as you would use it for a garden or lawn if best results are wanted .-TO SAVE PATIENCE.

A Simple But Effective Device for Keeping a Gate Open. Here is a device for keeping a gate open. The drawing explains itself. If



the gate swings free from the ground there will be room enough to fasten the stick to the lower board, and it drag after it and brace it shut. Try it. -W. H. Pearce, in Farm and Home.

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

-Prof. Elihu Thomson says that the erc electric light results from the vaporthe theoretical grounds that to produce An Equal this over 10,000 degrees falrenheit is required.

-If machinery were only everlasting a young man at Zanesville, O., would have solved the perpetual motiom problem. He has perfected an electric motor which, when started and the circuit shut off, will go till it wears out.

-The first great name in electrical science in America is one of the first and greatest in electrical science everywhere. Benjamin Franklin began to devote himself to electrical studies at a time when scarcely more than a dozen investigators had contributed any thing of permanent value to the science. of permanent value to the science.

-The London electric supply corporation has finally succeeded in transmit ting a 10,000-volt current, According to the statement of the directors, this current of unprecendented strength was sent from the company's generating station, at Deptford, to the Grosvernor sub-station, on the 17th ult. Hitherto the highest tension attained was 2,500

-An ingenious electrical balance was recently exhibited in Paris. The object to be weighed was placed in the pan, by which act an electric circuit was closed and a motor put in operation which moved the weight out on the beam of the balance. When the equi-pose was established the circuit was broken. Upon emptying the pan the weight returned.

-Some boys in St. Charles chased a squirrel that invaded the town, and it took up a telegraph pole and ran out on the electric wire. It hopped along cheerily and nimbly until it struck a spot where the insulator was defective. Instantly its tail was cocked straight up and it gave a little squeal. A blue blaze enveloped it and it dropped from the wire thoroughly roasted. The boys tried to eat it, but gave it up, saying it had a brimstony flavor.

-A workman at the Davenport, Ia., gas works concluded the other day that he would electrocute a troublesome cat. He placed the feline in a tub of water and turned on the current. It was found that the tub had to be moved slightly, and while moving it the electrocutioner got his finger in the water and nearly electrocuted himself. After he was brought to, with a desire for vengeance, he renewed the experiment. There was no hitch in the proceedings this time, for just as the cat opened its mouth for the forty-ninth yell after it had been placed in the tub, the current was turned on and it died with its mouth

-An entirely new and novel mode of signaling has been introduced by the signal corps of the Thirteenth regiment, N. Y. N. G. It consists of the use of electricity, the code being the same as used in signaling with flags. Flashes are made to correspond with the Morse alphabet in ordinary telegraphy, a quick flash indicating the dot and a longer flash the dash. Two pulsations between words, and the system was tested for the first time at the armory recently. Never before has such an experiment been made. It was sucpectations, and it is safe to assume that dash, the count between the letters and

#### HARD ON THE JOKER.

Everybody Is Against Him, But He Still "Do you think really it injures a man to be known as a joker?' "It would bring him to failure in this line of businesss," said the wholesale importer. "It would ruin him in our profession," said the heavy lawyer. "It would keep him out of our establishment," said the head of a shipping firm. "It would prevent him from getting any church," said the preacher. "It would destroy all faith in his practical ability," said the dry goods merchant. "It would not secure his appointwould not trust him here," said the chief engineer. "It would not cause him 'He would not be likely to get promoted," said the policeman. "Not if he was a real genuine original fresh joker," said the joke editor of a jocular weekly. "He could not wear my unisaid the naval commander on form," his quarter deck. "It would ruin him for our service," said the undertaker. "So everybody is against us," groaned the joker, after hearing these opinions, "and yet I can get up a dime joke that would make some of them sick."—N. Y.

Tea Inebriety.

Sun.

People have come too much to think that intemperance applies only to those who are intemperate about the use of alcoholic liquors. I think it's time to begin to include as inebriates those who are intemperate about all strong drinks, especially tea. It is a great deal more trite than true that the fragrant Bohea is "the cup that cheers, but not inebriates." Right here in Boston I know a young woman who never thinks that she can play her part at a social "function" without first taking her exhilerating cup of strong tea. When warned of the habit she was forming and of the injury to health in will drag after the gate and brace it thus yielding to artificial exhileration, she replied: "I know, but what can I do? It makes me appear bright, and one hasn't a right to go among one's friends and be dull."—Boston Traveller.

# Without

To Purify the Blood, cure Scrofula, Rheum, etc., to give strength and overcome That Tired Feeling,the People's favorite Spring Medicine is

# Sarsaparilla

# 'August Flower"

I had been troubled five months: with Dyspepsia. The doctors told me it was chronic. I had a fullness after eating and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. I suffered frequently from a Water Brash of clear matter. Sometimes a deathly Sickness at the Stomach would overtake me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At: such times I would try to belch and could not. I was working then for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Cor. Irwin and Western Ave., Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. Finally I used August Flower, and after using just one bottle for two weeks, was entirely relieved of all the trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I would like to refer you to Mr. McHenry, for whom I worked, who knows all about my condition, and from whom I bought the medicine. I live with my wife and family at 39 James St., Allegheny City, Pa. Signed, JOHN D. COX.

G. G. GREEN Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.



Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME AND SODA
The patient suffering from

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING DISEASES, may take the remedy with as much satisfaction as he

# **DURIFY YOUR** BLOOD.

and mercurial preparations which destroy your nervous system and ruin the digestive power of the stomach. The vegetable kingdom gives us the best and safest remedial agents. Dr. Sherman devoted the greater part of his life to the discovery of this reliable and safe remedy, and all its ingredients are vegetable. He gave it the name of

#### Prickly Ash Bitters! a name every one can remember, and to the

present day nothing has been discovered that is so beneficial for the BLOOD, for the LIVER, for the KIDREYS 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 who 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.

Many Witnesses.

100.000 witnesses testify to the virtues of Dr. Tutt's Pills. Wherever Chills and Fever, Billous Diseases or Liver Affections prevail, they have proven a great blessing. Renders, a single trial will convince you that this is no eatch-penny medicine, Twenty years test has established their merits all over the world.

Gains Fifteen Pounds. "I have been using Tutt's Pills for Dyspep-sia, and find them the best remedy I ever-tried. Up to that time everything I nte dis-agreed with me. I can now direct any kind of food; never have a headnehe, and have-gained fifteen pounds of solid gesh." W. C. SCHULTZE, Columbia, S. C.

Tutt's Liver Pills GIVE STRENGTH AND HARD MUSCLE.

CATALOGUE

Ludge Moore Emery do,

GS The Best U.S. BUNTING G. W. SIMMONS & CO., BOSTON, MASS. SMILITARY GOODS. BACK WHERE THEY USED TO BE. Pap's got his patent right, and rich as all crea-But where's the peace and comfort that we

all had before? Let's go a visitin' back to Griggsby Station— Back where we used to be so happy and so

The likes of us a-livin' here! It's just a mortal pity
To see us in this great, big house, with cyar pets on the stairs.

And the pump right in the kitchen; and the

city! city! city! And nothing but the city all around us every-

Climb clean above the roof and look from the steeple, And never see a robin, ner a beech or ellum-And right here, in earshot of at least a thousan'

people, And none that neighbors with us or we want to go and see! Let's go a visitin' back to Griggsby Station-Back where the latch string's a-hangin' from

the door, And every neighbor 'round the place is dear as Back where we used to be so happy and so

I want to see the Wiggenses-the whole kit and A drivin' up from Shallow Ford, to stay the Sunday through,

And I want to see 'em hitchin' at their son-in
law's and pilin'

Out there at Lizy Ellen's like they used to I want to see the piece quilts that Jones' girl is

makin', And I want to pester Laury bout their freekled hired hand And joke about the widower she come purty nigh a-takin', Till her pap got his pension 'lowed in time to save his land.

Let's go a visitin' back to Griggsby Station— Back where's nothin' aggervatin' any more, She's away safe in the wood around the old lo-

Back where we used to be so happy and so I want to see Merindy and help her with her sewin'
And hear her talk so lovin' of her man that's

dead and gone,
And stand up with Emanuel, to show me how And smile as I have saw her 'fore she put her

And I want to see the Samples, on the old lower Where John, our oldest boy, he was took and buried—for His own sake and Katy's—and I want to cry with Katy, As she reads all his letters over, writ from the

What's in all this grand life and high situa-And nary pink nor hollyhawk bloomin' at the

Let's go a-visitin' back to Griggsby Station— Back where we used to be so happy and so pore.

-James Whitcomb Riley, in Pioneer Press.

## AVENGED AT LAST; Or, a World-Wide Chase.

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH." [COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

CHAPTER XX -CONTINUED "Poor, dear old man," said Mrs. Delaro, "he has long been laid to rest in the quiet graveyard of his native town in New England." As she spoke these words Percy was silent, and it was many minutes before he could control his voice to speak. When he did his words red and husky-"Would God that he had lived to see this villain brought to justice! So my staunch old

friend is gone from us!" More than an hour elapsed before Armida and Mr. Blodger returned. When they did return Armida was in sorrowful mood, and said that she had seen Eugene. He had admitted bursting open the desk, but insisted that he did not want the money. What he did desire he would not tell.

"What shall we do, mamma?" she asked. "He must not go to prison. Think of the disgrace."

"We will consult a lawyer in the morning and see what we can do about it," responded her mother.

That night was the happiest Mrs. Delaro had spent for many a year, and long and steadily did she talk with Percy about all that had transpired during his long absence, while Leon Velasquez and his dupe languished in prison.

In due course the accused man was brought up for an examination. Mrs. Delaro in a firm voice related the history of the murder and swore to the identity of the prisoner. So positive and straightforward did her evidence



"I AM NOT YOUR HUSBAND AND NEVER HAVE BEEN.'

seem that it appeared hardly necessary to call Percy Lovel. Still he was placed in the witness box and gave an account of his adventure in South America. He also told about the final clew of the silver-charm which had satisfied him as to the identity of the prisoner, and in a few moments the presiding magistrate committed Velasquez to jail to await the arrival of his extradition papers.

The same day Eugene Bregy was brought up at another London police court and despite the efforts of the lawyer employed to defend him, he was sent to jail for a short time.

All this time his anxious mother was

had given ber. While Armida gladly welcomed the poor woman, it was with a sorrowful heart that they told her the story of the last few days. "But Mr. Emerick is in New York," she said. "He told me he was going there."

"Then he did it to mislead you," said Armida, "for he is now in jail awaiting removal to America to be tried on a charge of murder." "What! my husband a murderer?"

cried the poor woman. "Why, you surely said he was not your husband?" said Mrs. Delaro. "But he is. He told me so, and he has got all my money," said the now distracted woman.

Mrs. Delaro was immediately struck with an idea. "Ah, he has deluded you into believing it in order to rob you of your fortune," she said. "No, no!" cried Mrs. Bregy. "He is

my husband, my Alphonse, and I must go and see him. To pacify the woman a carriage was procured and she was taken to the jail where Leon Velasquez was confined.

He was brought into the cage to see her and she at once approached him-"Alphonse, they say you are not my husband. But it is not true, is it?" "I am not your husband, and never have been," he said, in almost indis-

tinct tones. "Then why did you say you were?" she said.

"I wanted your money," was the cool rejoinder. He knew his end was near and he mercifully set the poor woman's mind at rest. But she had to be carried out of the room in a swoon.

CHAPTER XXL "'Tis not my will that evil be immor-

tal." It is well for us that, while on this earth every thing good and beautiful is short-lived, passing speedily away, evil and wrong are also but a question of time, and have their end. things come to him who will wait."

Leon Velasquez's power of evil had spread itself over a long and busy lifetime-had held full sway from the day he had entered his teens until his hair was turning gray. With the exception of the few years when he posed as an honest merchant, his active mind had always been bent on evil. He had caused the innocent to suffer for the guilty; had robbed men of the hardearned accumulations of years, and women of their virtue; had stained his hands in blood until murder came as natural to him as the killing of a bullock to a butcher; he had drawn better natures down to evil and made crime the study of his life. But the day of retribution was fast closing in upon him. The murder of Mario Delaro was soon to be avenged, and before long he would realize the awful justice of the old Mosaic law-"A life for a life." And yet how poor a recompense. Robbed of her life happiness when it was just beginning to assert itself, all that the victim's widow received in return was the knowledge that retribution had finally overtaken the one who had robbed her of her treasure.

And, compared to Valasquez, what a fearful price had she paid to secure revenge. The best part of her life had been spent: wasted, in fact, in running to earth a monstrosity who had at last fallen into her hands through sheer accident (as the greater part of the world would say), though there are those who would see in such an accident the wonderful machination of an unrelenting Ruler, who has said: "Vengeance is mine.

Never until now had Velasquez reflected on the possible results of the repulsive acts of his life. His immunity only for about twenty-four hours, at the from discovery had only tended to harden his soul and he had ever been prompted by one impulse only-greed for wealth-which when acquired had never brought him any genuine pleas-He had never once stopped to ure. think of the price his victims paid to satisfy his own insatiate desires. He had been absorbed in self and had lived a life in which none others shared a part. But now that the hellish conceits of his debased mind could only spend themselves on four prison walls, he was forced to think.

Leon Velasquez, running riot as one of the most active of the devil's emmissaries, had never paused to think of the exactness with which God's mills grind all, had never thought it worth his while to consider that those who escape the mills the longest are in the end ground more quickly and relentlessly. He was in the mills now and the great stones were beginning to revolve; so closely, so surely increasing the speed of their revolutions every moment, never to cease grinding until the grist should be fine as the finest powder.

His nights grew restless, sleep almost forsook him, and the little snatches of napping which he did sometimes secure were only fitful slumbers disturbed by horrible dreams which brought to his mind in turn, like a moving panorama, the scenes of his devilish acts. Bold as he had been through life, he now shuddered under the shadow of the gallows, and so fearful was the mental torture that at times

he wished that the end might be speedy. When the bolts shot into their sockets across his prison door all hope fied, and he knew full well that he would, after all these years of liberty, meet the penalty of his greatest crime. From the hour of his arrest he had been moody, and entirely ceased to speak to those who approached him. He neither expressed a hope of escape nor murmured at his fate. Some imagined that the terrible visions of a just punishment were perhaps the cause of his silence. though others avowed that he was only meditating a bold and final plunge for liberty. Be that as it might, he per-

sisted in a morose reticence. While he lingered in prison Mrs. Delaro and her friends were taking a rest from the intense excitement at a pretty little English watering place, trying in vain to forget for a time the final tragedy in which they must take an import-

ant part. Mr. Blodger had been completely outdone by the scenes he had witnessed. He made a hurried determination to reexpecting news of him at Nice, where at such exciting performances. He re- in saving the lives of those on board the she at last grew tired of waiting and ceived so severe a nervous shock that fast sinking boat. came to London. The first place she all the poetry of his soul was crushed I t was not long before the unknown

went to was the address which Armida out, and he was compelled to postpone for an indefinite period the writing of an ode to Father Thames, in which he had avowed his intention of putting a vast amount of research, labor and thought. The world was thus robbed of another literary gem.

He was true to his word, and a weel after Velasquez's incarceration Mr. Blodger's little party of friends accompanied him to Euston station and bade

him "God speed" on his journey home.

About five weeks later Mrs. Delaro, Armida and Perey returned to London to meet the American detectives, who had arrived with the extradition papers. It required but a short space of time to perfect the arrangements for Velasquez's removal to California soil, where the law required that he should take his trial for the crime of murder. Everybody concerned was anxious to start as soon as possible, and it was arranged that the prisoner should be taken by the same steamer as the others, and no one made any demur to this except Armida. When she heard the decision she said: "We must not travel on the same ship with that man. I am sure omething dreadful will happen-he

will be a veritable Jonah." "What nonsense you talk, my child. Such absurd forebodings never enter my mind," said her mother.

Here Percy proffered a suggestion. "If

you ladies would prefer sailing on some



PROFFERED A SUGGES TION.

leave the prisoner again, until I leave him in a felon's grave. I want to know all the time that he is safe." "Exactly my feelings in the matter,"

you. For my part, I do not wish to

said Mrs. Delaro. This seemed to settle the question, for Armida, said: "Then, since you are determined, I suppose I must consider

Consequently, arrangements were completed and a few days later the party started for Liverpool.

myself overruled.

\* \* \* The ship on which their passage had been secured was the "Dunrobin Cas-It was an unpopular steamer and had been purposely selected to avoid publicity and gossip on account of the prisoner. As they steamed down the Mersey and over the bar the day was one of the most enjoyable which could have been wished for. There was a delightful breeze blowing from the sea, and the temperature was agreeable.

With this kind of weather they were favored until they passed the Fastnet This in turn passed away by the evening of the next day, and they were once more steaming under sunny skies. But end of which time they encountered a storm and were tossed about in a violent manner for days together. The old steamer which carried them was none too good a seaboat at the best of times, but now she acted in a most eccentric manner and seemed entirely at the mercy and will of the waves.

Neither Mrs. Delaro nor Percy had as yet felt alarmed, but Armida, who was, in the most favorable weather, only a poor sailor, experienced terrible torture and claimed her mother's attention all the time. What with the state of the weather and the cries and moans which rose from the emigrants in the steerage, the "Dunrobin Castle" was any thing but the pleasantest place on the Atlan-

For days together the raging storm continued, and it was not until the slow old boat had been ten days at sea that the tempest subsided. When it did there was a worse danger in store for them. They were on the Newfoundland banks in a fog, so thick that the officers on the bridge were entirely unable to see the ship's nose as she plunged through the heavy swell left by the storm. The fog-whistle's continuous roar only added to the general confusion which reigned on board, and when the responding whistle of a passing steamer was heard it only increased the dread and apprehension of the passengers. After about thirty-six hours of this commotion the people quieted down and many seemed to have become as much accustomed to it as old seadogs with the experience of a life-time. But at daybreak one morning a dull, heavy thud was felt through the vessel, and a second later shrieks and cries rent the air, which would have made the heart of any listener other than an old sea captain stand still. Then followed a few moments of suspense which was quickly changed to horror when the engineers ran up on deck shouting: "The ship is filling. To the boats!" Then followed the rush of hurrying, scurrying humanity from the steerage, terror plainly graven on every face, while over and above the noise and confusion rang out the resonant tones of the Captain's voice shouting orders to the boatswain. The force of habit appeared even on that scene of danger as the sailors shouted: "Y'heave Ho," while they lowered the life-boats from their davits. Louder than all these sounds and far above the general excitement reigning on the "Dunrobin Castle" could be heard the shrieking whistles of the steamer which had struck her, and which was rounding to, turn to America and never again assist in order to give all possible assistance

steamer was almost alongside, and then commenced the work of transferring the passengers-not an easy matter in a raging sea. The patience of the officers was tried to the utmost. Strong, rude men would try to push women and children aside in their wild efforts to be first to enter the life-boats, only to bedriven back by the ship's officers at the noses of their revolvers. Occasionally one more daring than the rest would thrust woman aside and try to pass her, but with a blow from the butt end of his revolver, the captain would knock him

senseless, with the promise of similar

treatment to the next who should dare to make the attempt. All this time the ship was rapidly filling and it became apparent beyond a peradventure that before many more minutes the "Dunrobin Castle" would sink forever into the depths of the ocean. It required several trips of the life-boats to transfer all the passengers, but this difficult task was finally accomplished. The last load was being taken and none but the officers were supposed to be on board, when suddenly the two detectives in charge of Velasquez came rushing up the companion ladder excitedly exclaiming: "We can not reach the prisoner! What shall we do?"

"That should have been thought of sooner," said the Captain. "Follow me!" he shouted. "We will rescue him if it

is possible."
"Let him go," said one of the detectives. "He'll be hung anyhow." But the Captain knew that although the prisoner was accused, he was not yet found guilty and his brave heart would not permit him to leave even such a cur as Velasquez to a horrible death without an effort to rescue him.

Accompanied by one of the officers the big-hearted commander hurried down the steps on to the cabin deck, from whence he attempted to descend to the lower deck on which Valasquez was confined. But brave as the old Captain was, there was an obstacle in the way which even he was powerless to overcome. The water was up too high and the rescuers could go no further. A!ready the imprisoned man must be driven back to his bunk near the top of the room in which he was confined; the wretched prisoner could not pass out now alive, and certainly none could reach him. Doubtless he was alive-just alive-his life's span now to be measured by moments. Now he could see how relentlessly the mills of retribution grind--so surely-so surelyso surely-aye, and so quickly, so much more quickly sometimes than even those who manipulate the machinery of the mills can foresee. Almost Velasquez had paid to the uttermost the penalty of his crime committed long years before in the sunny Californian valley .-

The ship might go down at any mo ment now, and unless his would-be rescuers at once retraced their steps they might go down with it, so with regrets the Captain led the way to the deck. Sorrowfully he took his place in the life-boat, and, as the sailors pulled away, he looked longingly at the old ship that had carried him through so many thousands of miles of fair and stormy weather. Before they reached the waiting steamer the "Dunrobin Castle" settled on her beam ends and sank in old ocean with a mighty rush, taking with her, to a higher tribunal than that of man, Leon Valasquez.

It was a tragic death. In some sense it was too grand a death for so mean a Point, when a deep fog settled on them. | man-to exchange the ignominy of the gallows and the felon's grave in a prison yard for a burial beneath the rolling waves of the Atlantic, coffined in a noble ship. And yet it was a horrible end-a lonesome, solemn end, for the man who had lived in tumult and excitement all his days to meet the Grim Monster and Great Avenger alone with his torturing memories of the past-to know, while the merciless flood closed over him, that he died unmourned and nuregretted.

Perhaps it was a poor satisfaction to the widow of Mario Delaro to know that her husband's murderer, the destroyer of her happiness, was never convicted of his crime-but when Leon Velasquez, one of the meanest villains who ever trod this earth, went into the unseen world to meet his Maker, it surely was a powerful illustration of that infallible truth:

"Though the mills of God grind slowly, Yet they grind exceeding small; Though with patience stands He waiting, With exactness grinds He all."

\* \* \* \* \* \* \*

Not long ago a small wedding party passed down the carpeted steps of church in New York City. The principals of that party were a handsome, sunburned man of forty years and a lovely woman many years younger. They seemed very happy-they were very happy. They were Percy Lovel and his wife-whom we have known so long a Armida Delaro.

On the same day there left, from one of the poorer French lodging-houses near Leicester Square, London, a funeral hearse and one mourner's carriage. In that hearse lay the body of Emilie Bregy, and in the carriage was a man who looked the picture of misery-his name was Eugene Bregy-a living example of "what might have been."



"Do you want to buy a fine diamond,

Jack? "No. But why don't you let Tom Bryllyant see it. He is a connoiseur of diamonds."

"That is just why I didn't show it to him."-Light.

Scribbler-"I see your novels are marked 'registered at the post-office as second-class matter.'" Scrawley—"Yes. What of it?"—Scribbler—"Oh, nothing. It's quite right."-- America.

#### GENERAL CROOK.

A Comrade's Reminiscences of the Indian Fighter.

In His Characteristics the General Was More of an Indian Than the Indian -His Strong Resemblance to Daniel Boone.

At the date of which I am now writing, says Capt. Bourke in the course of an article in the Century, Gen. Crook was an ideal soldier in every sense. He stood about six feet in his stockings, was straight as an arrow, broad shouldered, lithe, sinewy as a cat, and able to bear any amount of any kind of fatigue. It mattered not under what guise vicissitude and privation came, they never seemed to affect him. Hunger and thirst, rain or sunshine, snow and cold, the climbing up or down of rugged, slippery mountains, or the monotonous march, day after day, along deserts bristling with spines of the cactus, Spanish bayonet, mescal, and palo verde-his placid equanimity was never disturbed in the slightest degree. He was at that period of his life fond of taking his rifle and wandering off or his trusty mule alone in the mountains. At sunset he would picket his animal to a mesquit bush near grass, make a little fire, cook some of the game he had killed, erect a small "wind-break" of brush and flat stones such as the Indians make, cut an armful of twigs for a bed, wrap himself up in his blanket, and sleep till the first peep of dawn.

"You ask me to tell you about Indians," said an old Apache chief whom I was boring about some ethnological matter-"go to the Nantan (the Chief-Crook's name abbreviated); he'll tell you. He's more of an Indian than I

But Crook did not go on "tizwin" sprees like an Apache; he never touched stimulants in any form unless it might be something prescribed by a physician;



GEN. CROOK ON THE TRAIL.

he never drank coffee, and rarely tasted tea. Milk was his favorite beverage when he could get it, and pure water when he could not.

His personal appearance was impres sive, but without the slightest sugges tion of the pompous and overdressed military man; he was plain as an old stick, and looked more like an honest country squire than the commander of a warlike expedition. He had blue-gray eyes, quick and penetrating in glance, a finely chiseled Roman nose, a firm and yet kindly mouth, a well-arched head, a good brow, and a general expression of indomitable resolution, honest purpose sagacity, and good intentions. He had an aversion to wearing uniform and to the glitter and filigree of the military profession. He was essentially a man of action and spoke but little and to the point, but was fond of listening to the conversation of others. He was at all times accessible to the humblest soldier or the poorest "prospector," without ever losing a certain dignity which repelled familiarity but had no semblance of haughtiness. He never used profanity and indulged in no equivocal language.

Probably no officer of equal rank in our army issued fewer orders or letters of instructions. "Example is always the best general order," he said to me once when we were seated side by side on a fallen log in the lower Powder valley, Montana, in a most exasperating drizzle of rain in the summer of 1876. It certainly was true of campaigning in Arizona, and no officer or soldier hesitated to endure any hardship when he saw the commanding general at the head of the column, eating the same rations as himself, and not carrying enough extra clothing to wad a shotgun. There is one character in American history whom Crook, saving his better education and broader experience, very strongly resembled-and that is Daniel Boone.

A FEW MASTER STROKES. -Golden Days.

No Danger. Van Duder-I'm glad I'm not out in Dakota, among the hostile Indians, don't you know.

Amy-But don't you know that the Indians never molest idiots?-Light.

Hurley-All wives don't beat their husbands with rolling pins, do they? Burley-No; some use a broom.

WORDSWORTH'S HOME.

Cottage in Which the Poet Lived Becomes Public Property.

A committee of Englishmen has done Wordsworth-lovers the world over a favor in buying the cottage at Grasmere where some of the most original efforts of his muse took shape in verse. A care-taker has been appointed and the property will be held as a public trust. The English lake region of Cumberland and Westmorland is hallowed by abiding reminiscences of meditative, idyllic and lyrical poets who there made their homes, in the early part of this



WORDSWORTH'S COTTAGE AT GRASMERE

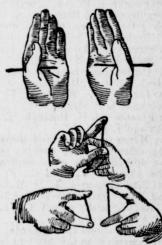
century, to enjoy the tranquil air of delightful studies, amid pastoral, mountain and moorland scenery, with "the peace that is among the lonely hills."

The little village of Grasmere, named after its lake, near the high road from Windermere to Keswick, has a plain, massive, old parish church, with a quiet churchyard beside the murmuring stream of the Rothay, containing the grave with a simple tombstone of slate, inscribed "William Wordsworth, died 1851." Dove cottage, the modest, limewashed building in which he lived from 1799 to 1808, with its garden where he brooded over genial thoughts of man and nature, is shown in the illustra-

#### "TWIST AND PASS."

A Trick That Will Give the Novice More Than a Little Trouble. In performing this trick the novice will, according to the New York Herald, meet with trouble. It is called "Twist and Pass," and requires but two picks. One is placed next to the left-hand thumb and held by pressing it against the hand, and the other is simply secured by the right-hand thumb. The trick is to transfer them from one hand to the other and return them to their original positions. First with the right forefinger and thumb seize the ends of the other pick, the forefinger being uppermost; then with the left forefinger and

thumb seize the other pick, the thumb being at the lower end. It is absolutely essential that the latter point should be observed, because it is the key of the situation. In order to place the thumb in that position give the hand a sharp upward half turn and then thrust the thumb forward and downward until it meets the end of the



pick. Grasp it firmly, separate the hands, and you will of course see that you have transferred the picks. In order to return them to their for-

mer positions you must reverse the process just described. If the directions are not implicitly followed the picks cannot be transferred, for they will catch upon each other in transit.

If the trick is done with dexterity the picks are made to exchange places almost as if by magic. It also heightens the illusion somewhat to blacken one of the picks in order to convince your friends that there is no deception about the work.

#### THE FLYING FROG.

Web-Footed Creature Which May Yet Develop Feathers. Traveler Wallace wrote: "One of the rarest and most remarkable 'poachers'



THE FLYING FROG. frog, and gained general attention. Since then this flying frog, which is about ten inches long and of a glitter-ing green color, has been repeatedly observed by scientific travelers, and it has been found that it can fly down ward by means of its abnormally devel-

oped webs, but not upward. It lives on the Sunda islands in bushes and trees, and devours insects which it catches in its flight.

Some Tall Chimneys.

The following table gives the exact height of all the tallest chimneys in the world, taking into consideration all of those which are 200 feet and over:

Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Low-Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Lowell, Mass. 211
Fremont & Suffolk Co., Lowell 225
Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass. 227
Merrimac Company, Lowell, Mass. 283
Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H. 265
Navy Yard, Boston 339
Manchester, England 415
Glasgow, Scotland 446

will be interested in the handsomely old, with colt; also one heavy 4 yearillustrated article on 'Our Life Sav-old mare, with colt. All the above can be bought cheap for cash, or will give Demorest's Family Magazine. From the same comprehensive source you bankabl may also gain some very interesting information about the Isthmas States. -Central America (finely illustrated) will enable you to judge more correct ly of human nature, and the excellent paper on "Delsarte and the Delsartean Philosophy," with a portrait of the Philosopher, will answer that oft-re-peated question, "Who is Delsarte, and what is his philosophy?" Then there are bright stories, and informa-tion on all live topies, and almost no end of illustrations (over 200), and a splendid article for "Our Girls," and e other departments, as usual, are brimming over with good things; and altogether, this is an exceptionally good number of that always good family Magazine, published at \$2 a year, by W. Jennings Demorest. 15 East 14 St., New York.

### PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of County Commissioners met, in regular session, last Mon-day morning, all the members being present, and are still in session as we go to press; up to which time they have transacted the following busi-

The A. J. Mercer road, in Cedar township, was established.

Viewers were appointed on the roads petitioned for by Wm. Tomlin-son, Michael Fink and Francis Raffer-

ty, respectively.
Watson & Hay were allowed \$300
on their contract for flooring the Cot-

#### CITY COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the City Council. Monday night, L. P. Jenson was elected President of the Council. Mayor Geo. George then appointed

the following standing committees: On Streets and Alleys—J. P. Kuhl,
M. P. Strail and J. H. Doolittle,
On Ordinances—L. P. Jenson, L.
W. Heck and J. H. Doolittle.

On License—L. W. Heck, L. P. Jenson and M. P. Strail.
On Finance—J. H. Doolittle, L. P. Jenson and J. P. Kuhl.

The Mayor then appointed the fcl-

lowing officers for the ensuing year, whose appointments were confirmed by the Council: City Clerk, F. B. Hunt: City Treasurer, J. D. Minick; Pound Master and Assitant City Mar-shal, Robt. Smith; Street Commis-sioner, Frank Darling.

the present.

## THE CHASE COUNTY TEACH-

Met at the High school room, on Saturday, April 4. Music was furnished by the pupils

of the grammar school. An interesting class exercise in mental arithmetic was given by Miss

Mattie Sheehan, followed by discussion by Messrs, J. E. Perry, J. E. Vancerpool, Del. Rose and others. A vocal solo was pleasantly rendered by Miss Stella Kerr.

The exercises concluded with a paper by Mr. Oursler on Uniformity of Text Books, Mr. C. E. Garth and Supt. T. B: Moore discussing the

subject. It was arranged that the permanent organization of the township conventions be left till next year.

The hour of meeting for the county convention fixed at 2 o'clock. The convention then adjourned till

INCERSOLL ON CALIFORNIA.

in a recent magazine article, Mr. Ernest

Ingersoll, the noted writer, says: "The cilicate of southern California in winter closely resembles that of Egypt. Its equability is constant, and its dryn ss is proverbial. The only complaint made is, that it is too nearly perfect. Beside ts bred in the Eastern States confess now and then the Eastern States confess now and then that a rousing storm would give them a grateful sen adon. 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 verpetual 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 Route. Weekly excursions in Pullman tourist sleepers at low rates, Apply to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas., for folder.

#### HE WORKED HARD.

Old gentleman-"Aren't you sorry now that you didn't work for your money like other people?"
Druggist—"I've worked hard for all

the money I ever made, sir."
Old gentleman—"I thought you made your money on soda water."
Druggist—"So I did. I made \$2.000 in one year. I have one of Chapman & Co.'s Fountains, made at Madison, Ind., and my customers like my soda so well they just keep me hard at work description. 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."

Medicine in all its blanches—Extracting teeth Etc.

OFFICE and private dispensary two doors north of Eureka House, Main St. Residence, Bigelow property west side of city.

Courant. Its a good one."

Courant.

9

Tissued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

Were you ever at sea in a storm—a storm near a coast, when you expected the next wave would dash the good ship to pieces? If you ever passed through such an experience, you will remember the relief felt when you realized you were near a life-saving station with its corps of heroes, and you will be glad to know more of the life of those "brave watchers of the sea;" and a confirmed stay at home will be interested in the handsomely illustrated article on 'Our Life Say and a confirmed stay at home will be interested in the handsomely illustrated article on 'Our Life Say and light artic PERSONAL NOTEBY EDITOR.

bankable note. For further pariculars call on J. P. Kuhl.

#### TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. There will be an examination of ap-

plicants for teachers' certificates, in the school building, at Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, April 25th, beginning at 8 o'clock. THEO. B. MOORE, Supt.

#### BUSINESS BREVITIES.

For abstracts call on Frew & Bell. J. W. McWilliams wants town loans large and small.

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. dec26 tf Those desiring dental work done should call at the Corner Drug Store

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 mon-ey must go. J. W. McWilliams. Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritze &

Bro.'s, Strong City.
For Sale: — My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain.
Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson,

#### FINAL NOTICE.

watson & Hay were allowed \$300 on their contract for flooring the Cottonwood river bridge, at this place, on account of lumber furnished and now on the ground.

J. H. Scribner was allowed to put up gates across the road, on the south line of section 21, west line of section 33, and east line of section 33 21-8, until November 1, 1891.

The Chairman of the Board and the County Clerk were authorized to send John Kench, an insane person now in the county jail, to his home in England, provided the cost will not exceed \$300.

100.						
BAZAAR TOW	NSHI	P.				
Name Description						
Jennings, N., nw 14 sw 14	21	20	8	40	\$10	27
" " W36 nw16	21	20	8	80	23	25
Cutler, S. A., lot 10	30	20	8	40	19	92
Herrick, M. T , self nelf	1	21	8	40	19	13
Patton, Robt. H., swi	4	22	8	160	71	42
Thompson, Todd, n3 ne	34 6	22	9	80	37	76
CCTTONWOOD T	OWN	BHI	P.			
Carpenter, L H., w/2 nw	Ma 6	20	6	80	42	46
" e½ nw¼	6	20	6	80	42	95
Hungerford, F F., sel4	4	21	7	160	111	32

Iungerford, F., set 4 ... 4 21 7 160 111 32 50x, J. W., Commenting at a point 26 rods and 20 feet w of the ne cor of sec 22-20-6, thence s 13 rods, thence n 14 rods and 8 links 35 degrees s, thence n 14 rods and 8 links, thence e 14 rods and 8 links, 50 degrees n, to place of beginning, 8, 22, T. 20, R. 6, A. 14, Amt. \$4.90.

10, 0, 21, 1/2, 21 me. 41.00.					
CEDAR TOWNSHI	Р.				2.0
Bear, Anna, el sw 14 15	21	6	80	37	73
Kruntz, T. S, 81/2 ne 1/4 18			80	48	34
White, Wm., 81/2 ne 1/4 31	21	7	80	32	10
" n½ se¼31	21	7	80	48	85
Dougherty, G. W., ne14 5	22	7	160	66	56
" " sel4 5	22	7	160	81	85
" " 836 8W 1/ 5	22	7	80	44	22
" " 8½ n½ 8w¼ 5	22	7	40	22	34
Jackson, W. T, nw 14 4	22	7	160	87	49
DIAMOND CREEK TOW	NSE	III	P.		
Webster, Harry, w1/2 se14 4	19	6	80	37	92
Logan. W. C, el nw14 34			80	57	70
Mc Manus, Nancy, 81/2 se1418	18	7	80	58	07
the transfer microster 10	10	*	00	0.0	14

A. 12, Amt. \$11.29.					
FALLS TOWNSHIP.					
Spencer, B. W., ne/413	20	7	160	36	87
Changer Buth A nwt 13	2.11	7	160	36 46	69
Spencer, Ruth A., nw 4 .13 York, D. P., n½ nw 4, &lot 4 1	18	8	123	47	95
Newton, M. C. ne 1/8e 1/ 18	18	8	40	28	15
York, D. P. n½ nw¼,&lot 4 1 Newton, M. C., ne¼ se¼ 18 se¼ se¼ 18	18	8	40	26	30
TOLEDO TOWNSHII	P.				
Hinshaw, S., s1/2 sw 1420	18	9	80	26	58
" " 8½ 80½20	18	9	80	26 18	42
Stewart, Wm., w/2 BW1420	18	9		53	31
Danham Walter nwt/ loss					

Durham. Walter, nw¼ less

nw¼ nw¼
21 18 9 120 60 81

Sharpless & Frazier, sw ¼ 23 18 9 160 58 86

Hinshaw, S., ne¼
29 18 9 160 80 41

"nw¼
20 18 9 160 80 41

snow, F, O, e½ nw ¼
28 19 9 80 34 63

Kelso, Dfivid, w½ nw¼
28 19 9 80 34 63

Kevs, Henry L. sw¼
36 20 9 160 61 68

Mills, F, D. nw¼
4 21 9 160 65 69

Butts, Sam'l D, w½ sw¼
34 21 9 80 34 98

"ne¼ sw¼
34 21 9 40 17 64 NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Houk, L., 81/2 w 1/2 lots 1, 2 & 3 Conaway, C. L., nw/4..... Drinkwater, Cynthia A.... 3 26 86 

## PHYSICIANS.

#### A. M. CONAWAY

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

iy11-1 Toledo. R. C. HUTCHESON, M. D

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON Office in Lee & Hilton's Corner Drug Store. All calls promptly answered.

## J. M. HAMME,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Office, Corner Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - KANSAS

F. JOHNSON, M. D.

CAREFUL attention to the practice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

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# ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS Proprietors. All Kinds of FRESH MEAT. Cash paid for HIDES.

COTTON WOOD FALLS. -- - - - KANSAS

# J. A. GOUDIE,

DEALER IN

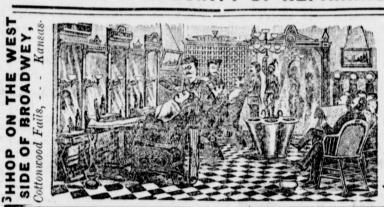
FURNITARE. FRAMES. ETC., ETC.



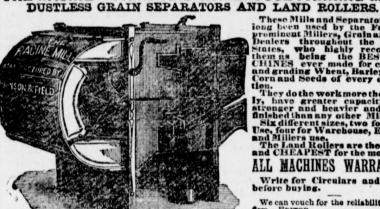
STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

JULIUS Tonsorial

MAKES A SPECIATY OF REPAIRING.



'THE RACINE" FARM AND WAREHOUSE FANNING MILLS



ND 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, Onts. Corn and Seeds of every description.

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 WARRANTEN

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.

We can vouch for the reliability of this

## 

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS



# Over 26 Years in Use all Over the World.

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

CHAPMAN & CO., MADISON, - - - - INDIANA.



2.000 References. Name this paper when you write.





#### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals for the rebuilding of the north abuiment of the bridge across the Cottonwood river at Cottonwood Falls, and also, separate proposals for the above work including the raising of the entire bridge and each abutment two feet, will be received at the County Clerk's office in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, until Thursday, April 23d, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. Each proposal to be accompanied by a deposit of \$50, forfeit.

Specifications on file with County Clerk. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners Witness my hand and seal this 31st day of March, 1891.

[Scal]

J. S. STANLEY,

[Scal]

County Cierk.

CAN YOU REMEMBER DATES? "Date Memory and an Abbreviated Arithmetic," will learn you how. For circulars, address, Bert P. Mill, Schaller, Iowa.

# **HUMPHREYS'**

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS. CURES. ST OF PRINCIPAL NOS. CURES.

1 Fevers, Congestion, inflammations. 25
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3 Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants. 25
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5 Dysentery, Griping, Elilous Colic. 25
6 Cholera Morbus, Voniting. 25
7 Coughs, Cold. Bronchitis. 25
8 Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. 25
9 Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 25
9 Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 25
9 Dyspepsia, Billous Stomach. 25
24 Whites, too Profuse Periods. 25
25 Croup, Cough, Difficult Breaching. 25
26 Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains. 25

ever and Ague, Chilis, Maiaria.

lles, Blind or Bleeding.

phthalmy, or Sore, or Weak Eyes,
atarrh, Inquenza, Cold in the Head.
Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs,
athma, Suppressed Breathing.
ar Discharges, Impaired Hearing.
cerofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling.
eneral Debility, Physical Weakness.
Tropsy, and Scanty Secretons... 35 Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions. 30
36 Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions. 30
37 Kidney Disease. 30
38 Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding. 30
39 Ress, or Involuntary Discharges. 1,00
30 Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed. 30
31 Painful Periods, with Spasm. 30
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33 Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance. 1,00
34 Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat. 50
35 Chronic Congestions & Eruptions. 50 Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. Humphreys' Manual, (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Co. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

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HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—
1. Used by all owners of Horse and Cat1. Le. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys'
Veterinary Manual (500 pages) on treatment and
care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
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reaches Book-Keeping, Banking, Penmanship, 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 information and circulars sent free. Address, P. RITNER, A. M., Pres.,

feb. 19 4mos. St. Joseph, Mo.



DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S TREATMEN I BY INHALATION



1529 Arch Street. Philad'a. Pa. For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuraliga, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

The Compound Oxygen Treatment," which Drs Starkey & Palen have dispensed during the last twenty years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetised, and so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world. It cures as nature cures; Gives strength, revives circulation, provides something fit to circulate. The late T. S. Arthur, well known through his powerful works of fiction, and late 'rather of the House." Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, were strong friends of the Compound Oxygen Treatment, and always recommended it.

ed it.
In addition to them Drs. Starkey & Palen
are permitted to refer to;
Rev. Victor L. Conrad, editor Lutheran
Observer, Philadelphia
Rev. Charles W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, editor Inter-Ocean

Chicago. W. H. Worthington, editor New South, Chicago.

W. H. Worthington, editor New South,
1 irmingham. Alabama.
Judge H. P. Vrooman, Kansas City, Kan.
Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose. Mass.
Judge R. S. Voorhees, New York City.
Mr. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia
Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Faston, Pa.
Edward L. Wilson, 833 Broadway, N. Y.,
ditor Philadelphia Photo
Fidelia M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands
Alexander Ritchie, Inverness. Scotland.
Mrs. Manuel V. Ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mexico.
Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Spanish Honduras, Cetral America
J. Cobb, ex-vice Consul, Casabianco, Morocco.

J Cobb, ex-vice Consul, Casabianco, Morocco.

M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal.
J. Moore, superin ende, t police, Blanferd,
Dorsetshire, England.
Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales.
And thousands of others in every part of
the United states,
Drs. Starkey & Palen will send, entirely
free of charge, a book, of 200 pages, containing the history of the "Compound Oxygen
Treatment." This book also contains the
names and addresses of men and women who
have been restored to health by the use of
the treatment. It is good reading for the
sick—revitalized men and women do the
talking—facts! Witnesses! Evidence. If you
want the beok address,

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, No, 1529 Arch St.. Philadelphia, Pa. (Please mention this paper when you order,

#### LAWRENCEBURG, TENNESSEE.

Possesses the following unparalleled advantages:

1. Location -80 miles south or 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 lever, meiaria epi

demics. A health resort for 50 yrs 3. Climate. - Elevation makes it delightful in summer; and it is far enough South to be pleasant in winter. Finest spring, and falls on this continent.

4. Iron Ore - Inexhaustible supplies of finest brown hematice iron ore, easy to mine and of is. If 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 manu. facturing is near at hand and very cheap. House fuel of wood is very

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

cellent iron. 10. Transportation.—The L. & N. R. R. gives excellent rates on freight. 11 Limestone - Mountains of

the best grade of limestone right in and adjoining town, make No. 1 lime. 12 Brick and Tile Clay—Is found on every hand. Our large brick factory can show some 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

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

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

FARMS FOR SALE near the town. We want nore good farmers. Address W. R. King, Lawrenceburg, for farm list. SUMMER NORMAL this coming summer. For particulars of Normal, address Prof Brown-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 iffto 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 and Mineral Company,



DAVID FORD,

STRONG CITY, .

Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. With Forty years' experience, I can guaran-

tee satisfaction; also carries a good line of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

SAVE YOUR CHILD'S MIFE If your little one should be taken TO-NICHT with Membratous Croup, what would you do? What physician could sav Beldin's CROUP Remedy

THE DR. BELDIN PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAICA, N.L.

G. H. SEDGWICK Manufacturer and Dealerin Frinters' Supplies,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. PAPER JOGGERS.

BLOOMFIELD N. J. Send for Catalogue or

Price List.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS .. THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1891.

W. E TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms -- newvoar. \$1.50 cash in advance; after tures increase, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

	Itn.	2 in.	3in.	Sin.	% col.	leol.
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weeks	2 00	3 00	8 95	5 00	9 50	17. 0
mouths	3.00	4.50	5 25	8.50	14.00	25.00
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months	A 50	0 (14)	19 00	20.00	33.50	30.00
Vear	10 00	18 00	24 (0)	135.00	1 55.00	00.00
Localno	tices.	10 cen	te a liz	e for	the fir	BE 1D-

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

No due bills for patent medicines or other
goods taken on advertising; that is, we will
not advertise for manufactures of goods and
then pay them, in addition to the advertis
ing, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of
advertiseming their goods.



DEMONSTRUCTURE TO THE PARTY OF				
TIME TABLE	A T.	4 8	F. R	. R.
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Cottonwood Falls.			6 50
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#### POSTAL LAWS

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the post office—whether directed to his name or whether he has substituted or not—is responsible for the payment

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arreatages or the publisher may continue to send it and I payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whe her 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.

Lace Curtains, nice quality. Tape Edges, at \$100 per pair, up to \$4.50 per pair.

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

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

#### **CREAT BARGAINS**

In Ladies' Jersey, Ribbed Vests, at 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 Stip. pers, in the county.

See our 50 cent Slippers, and \$1.25

# CARSON & SANDERS,

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Can you remember dates? See ad. Peach and other fruit trees are in

Mrs. Chas. Burch is sick with la

Sunday morning. The Rev. John Maclean returned home, last Friday. Thorough bred cockerels for sale. Apply at this office.

Mr. S. F. Perrigo was down to Emporia, last Thursday. Hon. J. W. McWilliams was down

to Topeka, Tuesday. Mr. B. H. Grover has moved into the Brockett house.

Mr. J. H. Mann is building an addition to his residence.

Mr. Barnard McCabe, of Bazaar, is very sick with la grippe. Mrs. S. P. Watson, of Fox creek,

was quite sick, last weck. Mr. A. B. Watson went to Winfield, last Thursday, on a visit.

Mr. R. L. Ford lost a valuable buggy hores, Monday, from colic.

Mr. Edgar W. Jones arrived here, Monday, from Harrington. Miss Emma Goudie, of Strong City,

s at Americus, visit her sister. Mr. H. S. Maule and family have moved to their farm on Buck creek. The Grace Hazlep comedy company is booked for Music Hall, April 23d.

The Rev. Father Charles Schepner, of Strong City, was quite sick, Sunday.

Mr. James McNee is building a large barn on his farm on Buck creek. Mr. Will Madison started, Saturday norning, for the Panhandle, of Texas. Mr. A. D. Lyons is now living on the J. S. Doolittle farm, on Diamond

Corn and hay for sale; also seed apr9 2w

Mr. J. E. McNair, of Strong City, has returned to his old home in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lew Becker, of Birley, was down to Kansar City, last week, with Miss Emily. Pearson, of Herrington, is visiting Miss Lydia Winters, of

Strong City. Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City-was down to Kansas City, last week,

visiting friends.

York, nee Hegwer.

The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sheehan, of Matfield Green, is quite sick, with la grippe. Mr. Henry Hawkins, of Clements. returned, Monday, from a business trip to Kansas City.

Mr. Henry Winters, of Solomon City, is visiting his Mr. J. G. Win-ters, of Strong City.

celar under the same. Mr. J. S. Doolittle has gone to New

Mexico to look after his cattle interests in that Territory. Mr. Frank Lee has purchased of

Mr. H.F. Gillett a most handsome English road cart, for \$300. Mrs. C. A Britton has taken charge back. next Saturday, to bring them of Mrs E. Cooleys millinery store duthis county to graze, this summer.

ring Mrs. Cooley's illness. Mr. Henry Fink, of Diamond creek

has gone to Kansas City, to have his eyes operated on by an oculist. Wm. Holmes, of Clements, has returned home, from Emporia, where he was attending the Normal School. County Superintendent Theo. B.

Moore has rented the Sanders Bros. house, and will soon move into it. A board sidewalk has been put down in front of M. P. Strail's wagon shop and his lot south of the shop.

Shop and his lot south of the shop.

See advertisement in another column, of Ritner's Comercial College
St. Josep, Mo., Write for full particular particular and the courant will please to bear this fact in mind when the Sheriff may have any of this kind of advertising to do for them.

Mr. Ed. R. Ferlet. of Greenwood county, arrived here. last Saturday af-ternoon, and spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. J. C. Farrington, of Strang City, has gone to Plattsmouth, Nebras-ka, to visit her sister, Mrs. W. H Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. H.S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, are again at home, from their annual winter's visit in New

York city. Mr. Chas. Sheehan, Trustee of Ba

wo weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Loy, of Americus, Lyon county, visited their father, Mr. J. A. Goudie, of Strong City, one day last week.

been drawn as a grand juror for the April term of the United States Court, at Topeka. There are nine prisoners in the county jail, in this city, from Marion county, because of the latter jail's now

being put in repair. Born, on Thursday, April 2, 1891, o Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith, of East

Council Grove, a daughter, -- Council Grove Allance Herald.

were brought to this office too late for py hour with the club publication this week. Barny Lantry, of Strong City, who has the two million dollar government contract in Galveston harbor is at the Throop.—State Journal.

Cottonwood Falls, KanTHIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. 5
vertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising sureau (10 Spruce St.), where sure the first of the next month, while Mr. Wierman and family will move to Arkansas City, next Tuesday.

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

Mr. Andrew Faulkner and children of Strong City, left, last week, for Spokane Falls, Washington, where Mr. Faulkner is now located.

Mr. Joseph Shaw, of Fox creek, was down to Kansas City, last week, with a car load of hogs, and brought back a with him a car load of cattle. Very windy and a little rain, last

Mr. Frank Darling has bought the residence property of Mrs. Pauline Hann, in the southwest part of town, and has moved into the same.

Eggs for sale,-Silver Laced Wyandotte, 13 for \$1 50; White Plymouth Rock, and S. C. Brown Leghorn, 13 for \$1.00, from pure-bred fowls. In our report of the election at Strong City the name of Mr. Joseph Livery, who was elected one of the

Councilmen, was unintentionally omitted. Mr. Robt. Holmes and family have

school, gave her a very pleasant sur-

Married, in the Probate Court room, in this ciy, by Judge G. W. Kil-gore, on Thursday, April 9, 1891, Mr. Henry Reichardt and Miss Hulda Murlok, both of this county.

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. Sanders. All are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. Orban, of Towanda, who was here attending her sister, Mr. Dr. F. Johnson, during a severe spell of pneumonia, has returned to her home, her sister having recovered from her

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.

Married, in the parlors of the Eure-ka House, this city, by the Rev. W. C. Somers, on Wednesday evening, April 9th, 1891, Charles Harris and Miss Katie E. Hopkins, both of Chase county, Kansas.

Messrs. Henry E. and Chas. J. Lan-try. of Strong City, are in Washington City, looking after the interests of the firm of B. Lantry & Sons, in the letdeep water harbor. The anti-stairway ticket and its ad-

township, has returned home from a visit at Wichita.

Died, at Denver, Col., on Snnday. April 5, 1891, the baby of Mrs. Clara

York, nee Hegger.

There will be a special meeting of the voters of the Strong City school district, at 4:15, p. m., next Saturday, April 18, at the school-house in that place, for the purpose of deciding on an extension of the present term from eight to pine months.

Mrs.C.W.White was called, by tele-City, is visiting his Mr. J. G. Win-ters, of Strong City. Wednesday night, to attend the bedside of her Mr. S. F. Perrigo has built a kitchen to the rear of his residence, with a fine dangerously ill.—Council Grove Alliiance Herald

Mrs. Rettiger is now improving. Mr. J. R. Holmes, or Elimane, returned, Menday, from a trip through Colorado, New Mexico, Old Mexico, Arizona and Utah, in which latter Territory he bought eleven hundred head of cattle, for which he will start back, next Saturday, to bring them to Mr. . Holmes, of Elmdale, re

The following deligates to the Cincinnati convention, which will meet in Mag, have been elected by the Chase County Alliance: W. P. Martin, J. S. Doolittle, S. M. Wood, E. L. Gowen, Albin Brandly, W. G. McCandless, P. D. Mentgomery, W. S. Romigh, A. F. Holman and T. C. Osborn.

A law passed by the last Legisla-ture has fixed it so that parties inter-ested can have their "Sheriff's Sale" notices published in any paper they may choose; therefore, the friends of

"Where there is a will there is

ing that the city is overrun by hood lums, and that city affairs are going to the "demnition bow-wows," under the present Admidistration. Mr. W. F. Wrightmire arrived here, Saturday, from Topeka, and moved

his family to that city, yesterday, where he now has a lucrative practice in the law profession. Mr. W. and zaar township, has been suffering with in the law profession. Mr. W. and erysipelas in his left hand for the last family have many friends in this community, who will miss their society and who regret their departure from among us, but whose best wishes follow them to their new home

Mrs. J. S. Doolittle returned, last Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Tracy, of Strong City, have returned from their visit to their daughter, Mrs. Sinclair, at Pueble, Col.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, has been drawn as a grand juror for the April term of the United States

Mr. J. S. Doollitte returned, last Saturday, from Sedgwick county, where she had been summoned by a telegram from her bother, Mr. Joe. Gifford a pioneer of Chase county, announcing the death of his wife, from puerperal feyer, which sad event leaves eight little children motherless. Mr. Gifford, has the sympathy of this community, in his bereavement.

It has been asserted that the stair way ticket in our last municipal elec-tion had the influence of the billiard saloon against it. Now; why should not the frequenters of that elegan re-treart have opposed that ticket; for what should they want with a stairway to their rendezveus, on the sidewalk. The "Proceedings of the Chase where every one could see them as they went up the same, to have a hap-

From January 1, 1890, to January 1, 1891, the mortgages recorded in this county amounted to \$230,676.77, while county amounted to \$230,676.77, while those released amounted to \$249,728 69, which shows that, if the farmers and other mortgaged folks in this county have no bad luck, and get out of debt as fast in the future as they did last year, their property will be unencumbered just thirteen years from now. from now.

# NEW FIRM.

# NEW GOODS.

Having purchased the general merchandise business of P.C. Jeffrey, we will continue the business at

# NEW MANAGEMENT.

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

# TRADE WITH US.

Mr. Robt. Holmes and family have returned from the far west, and will reside at Cedar Point, where he will clerk in the store of Messrs. Holmes & Johnson.

On Tuesday evening of last week the pupils of Miss Etta McCabe, who teaches in the Strong City public which will soon begin to arrive, and be ready for which will soon begin to arrive, and be ready for your inspection. Remember the place.

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

# 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

	Trimm	e: ed, Muslin	Drawers	from		100	12 ce	nts to	\$1.00.
"	"	"	Gowns.	"			50	"	1.50
"		"	Cambric	Corset	Covers,	from	25	"	1.00.
"	"	Knit, &	Swiss, Rib			"	81	"	75
"	"	"	. "		k Vests,			30.	1 00.
Misses'	Muslin	Drawers,	trom -	and i	. 11-110		25	"	40.
"	"	Gowns,	" -		-		55	"	70.
Ladies'	Fast B	lack Hoes,					81	"	45.
These a	re strict	ly FAST	BLACK,	warra	inted; al	so a c	omplet	e asso	rtment

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 Great Variety 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,

# way"—to find fault or do almost anything else, even to the kicking down and breaking of the stove in the Council Chamber, in the presence of the Mayor, and then, in years after assertion that the city is constant by head.

#### COTTOONWOOD FALLS. KANSAS.

Monday evening of last week being LOW PRICES the fortieth anniversary of the mar-riage of Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Conaway. of Toledo township, they were given a surprise in the way of a serenade by a number of their friends who, in turn, were invited into the house of this happy couple, to partake of their hospitalities, by engaging in social and games, and enjoying some of Mrs. Conaway's delicious edibles.

Mr. J. E. Hurley, at one time 'bus driver for the Union Hotel, of this driver for the Union Hotel, of this city, is now Superintendent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad, between Purcell and Galvesten, having been promoted from train master, at Topeka, to this position. He learned telegraphy some fifteen years ago, while waiting with the bus for trains, at Strong City, and then got a superdinate position with the Railroad

subordinate position with the Railroad Co., after which one promotion fol-lowed another, until this last one. Jim has many friends her who congratu-late him on his success. Since the foregoing was in type, Mr. Hurley has returned to his former position at

# J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Railroad or Syndicate Lands, 'Vill buy or -AND LOANS MONEY .-

Cedar Lead Pencils, 5 c. per doz. 6 Pen Holders and 6 Pens, 5 cents. Match Safes, 5 cents, each. Comb and Brush Cases, 10 c, each.

Tooth Brushes, from 5 to 25 c., each. Shoe Brushes, from 10 to 25 c., each. Hair Brushes, from 10 to 25 c., each. Tooth Picks, 3 cents per Box. Rubber Balls, 5 and 10 cents, each.

Base Balls, from 5 c. to \$150, each

Playing Cards, from 5 c. to \$1.00

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. iBlack Ink, 5 c.; 8 for 10 cents.

Just received, a Nice Line of Embroidery and White Goods.

Do not fail to see the U. P. J.

Shoes; the Best in the Market.

#### CHAS. M. FRYE. COTTONWOODIFALLS, KANSAS COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.



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 (very one who is interested in either variety.

There is no use raising dunt hill fewls when thoroughbreds are so much more profitable and particularly. thorough Dreas are so have satisfactory.

Why not stock op this spring. I can thip eggs for hatching to any part of the country, and will GUARANTEE them to HATCH. Prices per setting \$1.00 to \$3.00. Drop me a postal for further particulars.

G. C. Watkins, iliawatha, Kansas.



# EMPORIA PRICES.

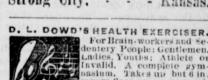
\$2.00 Per Dezzen.

Cabinet Photos Best Finish, at 3

# N. A. RICE'S

Photographer,

strong City. - - Kansas.



For Brain-workers and Se-30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge, Prof D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York

#### ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23+tf

S. N. WOOD WOOD & CRISHAM. ATTORNETS - 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 counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Feder

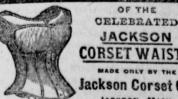
#### ELECTRICITY

FULLER'S ELECTRIC BELT will cure more diseases than any other agent.
The current is constant and perfectly regulated and applicable for all chronic ailments.
Send \$1, for Trial Belt or write for farther particulars.

W. C. FULLER,
feb19-5mos.

Kirwin, Kan.

# YOU WANT ONE



CORSET WAISTS. MADE ONLY BY THE Jackson Corset Co.

LADIES who prefer not to wear Stiff and Rigid Corsets, are invited to try them. They are approved by physicians, endorsed by dress makers, and recommended by every lady that has worn them.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. E. B. OSBORN, Southern Agent,

66 RICHARDSON BLOCK, Canvassers Wanted. CHATTANOGGA, TENN.

#### SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

#### PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES.

Letter in Portland (Me.) Sunday Telegram. Taxes on personal property and on building and other improvements operate as fines upon industry and enterprise. We need more and better houses, we want large manufacturing and commercial establishments, we want more capital for the development of the wonderful resources of our state, and yet we tax all these things as if we wanted to get rid of them. The tax commissioners evidently wish to reduce the number of dogs in the state for they recommend an annual tax of \$1.00 on each male dog. Female dogs being even more objectionable than male dogs they wish to tax \$2.00 each. This is sound policy. Too many dogs are a nuisance hence the number must be reduced by taxation. But are houses a nuisance that they should be taxed? Does a man inflict irreparable injury upon the public when hires masons, carpenters. plumbers, painters, etc., and builds him a house to live in that the tax assessors should come down on him with a heavy fine? Are manufactories employing the labor of hundreds of hands, purchasing our raw material of us and furnishing us with manufactured goods a curse that must be repressed by taxation? Is capital something not needed in this state? Something so dangerous to the community that its possessor must make oath to the exact amount he owns and be heavily fined for the crime of having saved it? A tax on date trees caused Mohammed Ali's subjects to cut down their trees. A tax on windows compelled the English people to make their houses abodes of darkness. Do we, in like manner, wish to abolish

Every attempt of our state to enforce equitably a general property tax has failed. Every attempt we may make in the future, though aided by the powers of the modern inquisition, will fail. In every country in which the effort has been made it has failed. It always has and it always will fail, because a general property tax is inherently vicious The sooner we discover this truth the sooner we shall seek the remedy. There is a tax which meets every requirement of a perfect tax, one which is easily applied, which is equitable and just to every one, which will never result in double taxation, which will never discourage industry or the accumulation or investment of capital, and which will not be shifted from producer to consumer or from creditor to debtor. This proposed tax will be explained and illustrated in another paper.

houses, factories, capital, all the works

and enterprises of civilized man that we

should impose taxes upon them?

taxation upon industry, thrift and

#### The Landlord Blight in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26.-Fully one bundred and twenty-five, and possibly one hundred and fifty families, numbering in the aggregate at least five hundred people, will take their permanent departure from McLean county, this state, between this date and April 15 next. One large party started on February 24 and will be followed by others. They have chartered whole trains and will join in a general hegira to northwestern Iowa in search of cheaper lands. The great majority of those who will join the exodus are farmers who, most of their lives, have been renters. Many of them, it seems, have been living in McLean county from fifteen to thirty years, and during all that time, in which they have cultivated one of the richest soils under the sun, they have been unable to acquire homes which they could call their own. McLean county is known as the breastpin of the great commonwealth of Illinois. In point of population it is the sixth county in the state. It is noted for its rich soil, its resources and beauty. It is the pride and boast of the whole state. Few counties in the United States possess so many advantages. It is the county to which great orators point as evidence of the nobility of husbandry. But it appears that at last this magnificent garden spot and breastpin of one of the foremost states in America is blighted by landlordism, for the exodus about to take place is due to the fact that farming lands are too high to be profitably cultivated, and, therefore, cheaper and perhaps inferior lands are in great demand.

According to the testimony of a gen tleman from McLean, with whom I have just had a conversation, the city of Bloomington, the seat of McLean county, is very largely populated by a class of men who are known there as retired farmers. Many of them live in luxury and ease, and still many others count their fortunes by the million. Its big landlords, its is said, are equal in their exactions to the noted Lord Scully, whose thousands and thousands of acres lie across the border from McLean county. Many of this distinguished gentleman's serfs have escaped from his acres and cast their lot with the landlords of McLean county, hoping thereby to secure greater profits for their labor from "American" landlords, secure in the belief that the methods of the English tyrant were not practiced by the latter. In this they were sadly mistaken, as they have learned to their sorrow, after having labored for many years in developing the richness of the great county of McLean. They found that the American landlord was quite as avaricious as Lord Scully, taking from them all that their labor produced except a bare subsistence. Early in the history of the county the Funks, the Gridleys, the Brokaws, the Stevensons, the Orendorffs, the Ewings, the Vanrdstaands, the Kennedys and others got hold of the lands in this promising business sagacity" kept them until ne-

After all these years of toil, and after gress and Poverty.

witnessing the wonderful developmen of McLean county, these tenants have at last realized that they must have cheaper lands, hence they propose to go in great droves to Iowa, where "rents" are cheaper than they are in Illinois. They want new landlords, as my friend expressed it. "landlords who will not charge them for house rent, nor more than a dollar or two dollars an acre for

the use of land." There is no place in the United States which affords a better field for single particularly McLean county. The five hundred people who have already determined to become the tenants of lowa landlords are not all of those who are discontented. It is reasonably certain that hundreds of others in McLean and adjoining counties, to escape the grasping greed of Illinois landlords, will follow as soon as they can. In the meantime something should be done toward raising funds to use in sending single tax missionaries through this country. The thousands and thousands of tenants and discontented farmers in Central Illinois were never in a better frame of mind than now to receive the light of the new political economy. The field is a grand one for single tax workers, and it would be a lasting shame to allow it to escape further attention. Something ought to be done at once. Good speakers should be secured to canvass every town and village in the district .- J. F. H., in a letter to the Standard.

#### Welcoming George to Bermuda

When Mr. George was talking with his friends about a good place in which to take a complete rest a suggestion was made that perhaps in Bermuda he would find a place where the single tax had never been heard of, and where he would escape all invitations and temptations to discuss the principles with which his name is identified. It seems, however, that the editor of the Bermu-Do we wish to discourage every kind of da Colonist, the liberal paper of the honest industry, the saving of capital, island, is a single taxer and has the home investment of our wealth by been such for years. It was, therefore, an easy task for him to reply to an article in a tory paper of the island, in which Mr. George was alluded to as a "socialist" The reply is the leading editorial in the Colonist for Wednesday, February 4, and is as follows:

The most distinguished civil visitor Bermuda has had for many a day is Mr. Henry George, of New York city-who is comfortably quartered at the Princess hotel. Mr. George was, a few weeks ago, run down by work and sought these islands for rest. Only a short time ago he returned from a lecturing tour in the Australian colonies, where he was received with great enthusiasm. His themes were "free trade" and "single tax." At Sidney, New South Wales, 7,000 people in a drenching rain filled the exposition building in their desire to hear him. It was the arduous work on this trip that largely contributed to his break-down. We can hardly blame the Australians, however, for having given us this opportunity of entertaining so distinguished a public man.

Mr. George is famous the world over as the author of "Progress and Poverty," which advocates the abolition of all taxes save a single tax on the value of land irrespective of improvements. This is the direct opposite of socialism and for this he is no doubt ironically called a "Socialist." The movement his book inaugurated is now forcing itself upon the public attention of the United States, Australia, and England. The next congress at Washington, meeting March 4, will have a dozen single tax members who are also democrats. The democratic party is largely honeycombed with the Henry George idea, and the Colored Farmer's alliance, representing 4,000,000 colored farmers have come out for single tax. Within the past month the mayors of New Haven, Conn., and of Minneapolis, Minn., have declared for the single tax. The Knights of Labor, the great wageearner's order, have for a year or more been fighting hard to force the single

tax to the front. Mr. George, who is accompanied by Mrs. George and Mr. and Mrs. Simon Mendelson, of New York, will remain here till next month. Were it not that Mr. George's physician recommends absolute rest and freedom from excitement, there is no doubt many of our citizens would be glad to tender him a recognition of their appreciation of his public services in the interest of human-

WE can not divide land up equally. That is impossible. We can not make possession common. That would be to destroy civilization. The security of the individual possession of land is nec-

But possession is one thing. Ownership is another. We can secure individual possession and common ownership by simply following out what we have seen is the democratic principle of taxation. By abolishing all taxes on labor, or the products of labor and taking for the public revenues that value which attaches to land, not by reason of what any individual does, but by reason of the growth and improvement of the whole community.

This is the culmination of the democratic principle-this is the single tax!

Ir any thing in human experience, as applied to methods of taxation, is settled, it certainly is the fact that taxation upon personal property never can be made a success. Taxes can be raised from personal property, no doubt; for large sums are thus raised; but that they can not be levied with any reasonable approach to accuracy or equality is demonstrated, not only by conclusive reasoning, but by the more conclusive fact that they never have been thus

THE mode of taxation is, in fact, quite as important as the amount. As a probably to the number of a hundred, small burden badly placed may distress a horse that could carry with ease a country and by "wise forethought and much larger one properly adjusted, so a people may be impoverished and their upon them at terms profitable to the by taxation, which, if levied in another way, could be borne with ease.-Pro-

#### COMPARING PRICES.

Protection Organ on Prices in 1354 and 1890—The Little Tin Cup—A Piece of Cheap Ignorance—What Has Brought Down Prices—Steam Transportation and Labor-Saving Machinery—McKinley and "Cheapness" Again.

An Iowa protectionist paper prints a ist of prices "taken from an ancient book kept in Boonesborough during the year 1854," and compares with it a corresponding list of prices in 1890. The prices in the list for 1890 are of course tax laborers than Central Illinois, and | much lower than in the list for 1854; and the protectionist organ hastens to conclude that "when the prudent housewife compares the two sets of figures she will feel that she is willing to live under republican regime and pay five cents for a tin cup that in 1854 cost four times as much." The performance of this organ is a fair sample of the cheap and ignorant arguments put forth in defense of protection by men who know absolutely nothing about the changes in industrial conditions affecting prices since 1854; or if they are aware of those changes they ignore them and pretend that protection is the force which has reduced prices. This republican editor takes a tin cup

as a specimen of the reductions which protection has caused. But the tin plates of which tin cups are made, are produced in Wales. How could our protective tariff bring down the price of tin plates? The truth is that the development of the industry in Wales has caused the cheapening of all the tinware in this country. The causes leading to these developments are pointed out by David A. Wells in his "Recent Economic Changes." The first cause was the cheapening of tin consequent upon opening of mines in Australia and on the "straits" of Malacca. The second cause was the improvements in the manufacture of iron and, owing to the invention of the Bessemer steel process. the substitution of steel plates in place of charcoal and puddled iron plates. The principle cause, however, is the great improvement in the process of tinning the steel sheets, a modern tin plate mill turning out every twenty-four hours more than double the product of the old-fashioned mills, without any increase in expenditure for motive power or labor.

Besides these changes in the method of production, a still greater change has come in the method of distribution. Railroads and iron steamships have revolutionized prices. There were almost no railroad communications between Iowa and the east in 1854, as compared with the great lines of rapid transportation to-day. Mr. Edward Atkinson shows that freight charge between Chicago and New York in 1865 was 3.45 cents per ton per mile and 0.68 of a cent in 1885. How this cheapening of railroad freights is still going on may be seen from the fact that the average rate on all classes of freight on all the railroads of the United States in 1883 was 1.236 cents per ton per mile, and already in 1887 this had fallen to a trifle above one cent.

Another enormous factor in cheapenng the commodities consumed by our people to-day is the great reduction of ocean freights caused by the use of steel and of triple-expansion engines in making ocean steamers. This reduction can be estimated from the fact that the freight charge between Liverpool enth of what it was in 1860. This lowering of freights by land and water has increased the foreign demand for the products of our farmers, and has thus tended to check the downward tendency of prices of these products. The price of flour is given in these

lists as \$4.84% a hundred in 1854 and \$3.34 in 1890. The cheapening of flour even is claimed for protection; but if the western farmers believed this the protectionists would have a hard time convincing them that protection is a which protection can possibly cheapen flour is by driving our foreign customers to other markets reason of our high du high duties on their products. But, as a matter of fact, the cheapening of flour has not been due so much to tariffs as to the invention of labor-saving machinery. The grain drill for planting and the self-binder for harvesting wheat has a very low point. On producing the crop of 1887 in Dakota it was found bushels of wheat per man.

Since the war the roller mill process of grinding flour has been introduced into this country from does not pay he very sensibly adopts Hungary; and now one laborer can in another which has money in it. one year turn into flour the 5,500 bushels of wheat of the Dakota man. Thus the labor of two men produces 1.100 bushels of wheat to the barrel. In kota and the mills of Minneapolis is which are determinative of the prices which Russian peasants, Egyptian "fellahs" and Indian "nyots" can obtain in the same markets for similar grain grown by them on equally good soil, and with from fifteen to twenty cents per day wages for their labor. The cheapening of commodities in the

United States under protection is not a

thing peculiar to this country. The

high tariff. Protectionists never weary made in this country at New Albany, Ind., in 1873, cost \$2.50 a foot, and that now the price is from 75 to 90 cents a foot; but they overlook the fact that the price of English and Belgian plate tages when making goods for the for-glass has gone down to less than 33 eign markets than when making them cents a foot. And the parrots go on for our own people. jabbering that protection lowers prices. In ways like this the protectionists ignore the operation of perfectly natural causes and explain all the cheapening of commodities by calling in the great miracle-worker, protec-Thus it is hoped to lead the people of a state, which has the

protective tariff; hence the attempt there to make the people believe that protection lowers the price of commodities. If this is the effect of the tariff, what, pray, will be the effect of McKinley's increased duties on corn, wheat, potatoes, hay, barley, etc.? Moreover, if his high duties were intended to lower prices, why did he go up and down the land last fall trying to convince the people that cheapness is a bad thing; the steamship lobby, were balked of that cheap and nasty go together?

#### THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

It Will Cost More Than McKinley Thought —The Treasury Department Enlarging the Estimates—Unjust Favoritism of Bounties and Protective Tariffs.

It was estimated by Maj. McKinley last year, when he was in the tariff making business, that the sugar bounty would cost the country about \$7,000,000 a year. As the bounty was given for fifteen years the total sum thus voted away would be \$105,000,000, but it is already evident that this bounty is going to cost the country vastly more than McKinley's estimate.

The treasury department has esti-mated, upon the basis of the production of sugar in 1890, that \$9,000,000 will be called for for bounties-about \$8,000,000 for cane sugar, \$300,000 for beet sugar and sorghum sugar and \$875,000 for maple sugar. The great bulk of the expenditure for cane sugar will go to the Louisiana planters, who produce 400,-000,000 pounds per year, against only about 15,000,000 pounds in Texas and 5,000,000 pounds in Florida. There are 746 cane sugar producing institutions in Louisiana, 20 in Texas and one in Florida. Sorghum is produced at six institutions in Kansas and beet sugar at one institution in Nebraska and two in California. Another factory is building in California and one in Utah and one in Iowa. The maple sugar producers, who are largely in Vermont, are estimated at between 10,000, and 15,000, and their production at 50,000,000 pounds.

The estimates made cover only the present production and make no allowance for the stimulus of the big bounty. The bounty itself is not all of the expense, for it was necessary to add \$165, 000 to the appropriation of the internal revenue bureau for deputy collectors and other officials and \$36,000 for the payment of inspectors' salaries and expenses, and to authorize six additional clerks in the commissioner's office.

It is reported already that an unusually large crop of sugar cane will be planted in Louisiana this year in order to get the McKinley bounty. It may be expected that within a few years the sum required to meet the bounty will

be very much larger.

As the sum increases the people will see more and more clearly the folly and injustice of taking away millions from the taxpayers and giving it over to sugar producers. Why should one industry be favored in this way at the expense of all other industries. This is the question which will force itself upon the minds of the people. To the protectionist mind, warped as it is by economic heresy, the bounty may appear a very reasonable way to assist an industry which is not able to stand on its own legs; but the plain, common-sense, unperverted mind of the country will reject this conclusion in toto. The plain working people of the land, the farmers, the mechanics, will conclude rather and New York is now less than one- that an industry which of itself does not vield a profita rendered profitable at the expense of these industries. Whether this extra profit be guaranteed by a protective duty, whether it be seized by a trust or combination to maintain high prices, or whether it be voted direct from the treasury in the form of a bounty, the people will see that the result is the same in the long run-the toiling masses are assessed to guarantee profits to the few. Their instinctive love of fair play will inevitably demand that all indusgood thing for them. The only way in tries be put upon an equal footing-an

open field for all, and favors for none. If under these conditions sugar planters are compelled to take up other employments, the country will be a gainer, and not a loser; for we shall still sweeten our tea and coffee, and do it more cheaply than ever before. If the few hundred window-glass makers have to shut up shop the people would lose nothing. We should still have glass in diminished the labor of the farmer to our windows and have it at nearly half price. The destruction of an industry is not always an evil to be feared; it that the year's labor produced 5,500 may, indeed, be a good thing. The farmer who abandons an unproductive field to take in a more fertile one gains by the change; and if one kind of crop

It is false to assert that any given industry is a necessity to a country. Commodities are the only things necessary, barrels of flour in a year, allowing five and it is indifferent who makes these. Not the production of commodities, but this, way, as David A. Wells points out, the possession and enjoyment of them American flour from the fields of Da- are the main considerations. Bounties and protective duties can give us noth. sold in European markets at rates ing which we could not have gotten by simpler and cheaper methods."

#### McKinley's Drawback

McKinley has put his foot in it again. He recently spoke in Worcester, Mass., and tried to say something which would quiet the strong demand in NewEngland for free raw materials. In order to do this he attempted to show that the manfacturers already have practically free same thing has taken place in England | raw materials. "A private citizen," he without a tariff to quite as marked an said, "can buy his raw material abroad, extent as in the United States with its pay a tax on it (so the duty is a tax) at the custom house, manufacture it in his of telling us how the first plate glass factory and the government will refund 99 per cent, to the manufactured material.

McKinley ought to explain why he gives the manufacturers greater advan-

However, the free raw material clause of the tariff law is largely a deception, since the drawback can only be collected from the government in cases where the materials used can easily be identified and measured. The tin plates used in making oil cans can easily be identified and measured; and so the slightest possible interest in protection, Standard oil trust collects a half millto believe that their prosperity depends | ion dollars a year from the government upon that system. Hardly one person in drawbacks. Why should not home in a hundred in a state like Iowa has consumers be favored as much as those any direct interest in maintaining a in foreign lands?

#### SOME OF THAT BILLION. How the Leaks in the Public Treasury Were Created.

The billion dollar congress put out a good deal of its plunder at good interest. Although the brakes were turned on just in time in regard to the most thieving ship subsidy bill that was ever conceived, and the horde of wolves in Washington, that constitute their principal prey. Yet they got a toothsome morsel in the postal subsidy, and with the connivance of such a keen treasury pointer as John Wanamaker. they may reasonably hope to secure a goodly share of plunder from the receptacle of the people's money. The wner of the bargain counter at Philadelphia, who suborns all the papers in his guild by enormous advertising, and who was smart enough to have the Pan-American congress corraled in his store and addressed by his principal floor-walker, has charge of the postal subsidy business, and he has already made the hearts of the lobby glad and raised their expectations by his preliminary arrangements in reference to the mail subsidy steal. Pious John may always be relied upon to execute the orders of the "boys" with neatness and dispatch, as far as the law will permit him. He is a thoroughly representative member of the Harrison administration, the motto of which has been repeatedly put in practice and may

be described as: "Curse the public, and

Allied to John Wanamaker in the

work of spending the money of the

people in the most lavish manner possi-

ble, is the notorious Green B. Raum,

spend all their money."

commissioner of pensions. That coat of whitewash, flung over this tattooed official at the eleventh hour, by a reluctant majority of a congressional investigating committee, is already cracked in several places, and the marks are still visible. A large proportion of the revenues of the government are handed over to this branded official that he may work his sweet will upon them and dispense them according to the dictates of his brother sharks, and in the interest of the private "Son John" annex he has attached to the pension office. There is no branch of the government in which such wholesale fraud exists and receives the indorsement of official authority as in the pension office. Union veterans, the most deserving of the pension applicants, are treated with contempt, and their claims thrust aside without a word, unless they consent to share liberally with the Washington sharks. One of the most recent instances of fraud in this fraud infected office is that of an employe of the office named Pratt, who was formerly in the volunteer service. He appeared, eighteen years after the war, for a pension, on the ground that he had received a wound in the left hand, and the surgeons who examined him declared adversely to his claim. But, being an employe of the bureau, he got his pension all the same. For a scar on third finger of his right hand, Mr. Pratt not only received a regular pension, but received nine dollars a month from the date of his first applieation and thirteen dollars a month after the decision of the bureau in which he was employed. The loss of the entire finger would have entitled him, under the law, to only two dollars month. Dudley got the increased amount for him, and he put it into real estate purchased from Dudley. Odell, a Washington shark, had his pension increased by Tanner from six dollars to twenty-four dollars a month, with over one thousand dollars back pay through rerating. A townsman of Harrison, named Johnson, who had been dropped from the rolls as a fraud, has managed to rake in seventeen hundred dollars through rerating by Dudley's aid, and is now applying for an in-

The pension office is absolutely rotten from the commissioner to the humblest employe. There is no longer any disguise as to the waste of the people's money in that corrupt bureau. Anyone fortunate enough to have a "pull" in the office or with Lemon, Dudley, Tanner and John Raum, can get a pension on the flimsiest grounds, and there are thousands of democratic ex-soldiers, with genuine claims, who cannot even get a hearing. The American peo ple have been, goodness knows, eral to the utmost degree in this pension business, and, although it is nearly twenty-six years since the war closed. they are still willing to pay liberally for the claims of the survivors of the war. But they decidedly object to such preposterous claims and to such a wanton waste of their money for the most corrupt purposes under the direction of a branded and tattooed official. The presence of Green B. Raum in the pension bureau is an insult to every American worthy of the name. But he is the pet protege of Harrison, and He will remain as the dispenser of one hundred and thirty million dollars annually while Harrison can keep him there. The billion dollar congress has given him, at the eleventh hour, a socalled certificate of good conduct by a liberal coat of whitewash. The next democratic congress cannot do a greater service to the country than by ordering a prompt investigation of Green B. Raum, and another one of John Wanamaker, if only to show the country the inherent rottenness of the Harrison administration. - Albany Argus.

#### BLAINE'S LATEST SCHEME. The Dual Part He Is Playing for Political Advertisement.

Mr. Blaine is reported to be on the eve of extending the reciprocity idea into the domain of finance, with a view to establishing, through international agreement, a uniform intrinsic value for the silver dollar in all the states of this continent, and, ultimately, in all the great commercial nations of the world. This plan, of course, could it be effeeted, would amount to monetizing that the foreigners pay all the duties silver in the countries which enter into it. It has been attempted many times. but the statesmen of Europe have never had the courage to take a step so fatal to the purposes of the single standard must pay from our own pockets. The interests. that could be consolidate his plan on Kinley's own admission -- Boston Rethis continent, with its growing com- public.

nercial interests, the pressure might become great enough to press the European statesmen into it.

As a sort of political middle man in the role of compromiser in great national issues Mr. Blaine certainly cuts a very interesting figure. Whatever the suspicion of insincerity that may have come to attach to all he undertakes, he is at least original-a most remarkable combination of brains and incoherency of purpose and motive. Acting better than he knows, he is a galling thorn in the side of his party, which dares neither to censure him severely nor put him out while he is giving away the whole inwardness of the great schemes which tax the masses in commerce and in finance.

Neither Mr. Blaine nor any other statesman living is big enough to induce the great commercial nations of Europe to take a step which would end in the universal monetization of silver. The powerful moneyed interests, which contro values through insisting on an exclus.ve gold standard and casting reproach upon silver at every opportunity, will permit no European statesman to hazard so vital a source of power and wealth. Mr. Blaine probably understands this, but by holding out the prospect of accomplishing such a feat he gets an enormous political advertisement, which is probably his chief aim in the matter.

In this matter of silver, as in the tariff reciprocity business, it is amusing to see Mr. Blaine conciliating the powers both of protectionism and of orthodox finance, through schemes, the logical outcome of which, if carried out, would be free trade and free money. South America has proved a bonanza for him as a lever by which to get a pry under the policies which his party regard as most vital. It is a man of no small genius who thus manages to figure as friend and traitor at the same time. - Boston Globe.

#### EXPLODED ASSUMPTIONS

Relie of the Old Voodooism of Republican Ranters.

An administration organ published recently as a "startling exhibit," illustrating "how republican votes are suppressed in five states," a table from the fraudulent census showing the small proportion of republican votes to the colored population in Alabama, Georgia, Louisia na, Mississippi and South Carolina.

This tattered rag from the shredded bloody shirt is drawn from four impudently false and oft-exploded assump-

1. That all the southern negroes are republicans. 2. That they desire to vote the republican ticket but are prevented from doing so. 3. That there is any canvass or other effort made to induce them to vote, and 4. That the republican party has done anything for the colored people within the past twenty years which should cause them to give it their support.

From the day when the mass of semibarbarous ignorance at the south was enfranchised to perpetuate the power of the republican politicians until now the leaders of that party have adhered with Bourbonish persistency to the brutally frank formula of Thad Stevens: "So many niggers, so many republican votes.

Every open-minded traveler at the south learned long ago that this claim false. The de force bill was the final failure to put that theory in operation. The agents of Quay and Dudley will never be able to count the negro census as republican votes.-N. Y. World.

#### POLITICAL OPINION.

-The New York Tribune says that Maj. McKinley is very much in demand as an orator just now. That is very likely. Most men are good for something, and it had been abundantly demmonstrated that McKinley was good for nothing else.—Chicago Times.

-The republican spoils-mongering politicians of the south are "getting together" to pick out the new federal judges for their section. No one doubts that President Harrison will select the entire nine from his own party. There has not been another president in thirty years who would have been capable of such an act of bigoted and scandalous partisanship.—N. Y. World.

-"If they have done nothing else," says McKinley, speaking of Reed's rulings, "they have made the majority responsible to the people for the legislation it passes." And when Mr. Mc-Kinley (from the gallery) looks over the new congress and sees two hundred and forty democrats and only eighty-nine republicans, will he not wish his party hadn't taken quite so much responsibility?-Boston Globe.

-The billion dollar congress created sinecures just "as easy as nothing." The Indian appropriation act had in it provision for a stenog-rapher and typewriter for the commissioner of Indian affairs, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars per year, unasked for and unexpected by that official. Two senators called upon the commissioner to inform him that the place was intended for one of Senator Quay's friends, who lives in Florida where the Pennsylvania senator does a good deal of fishing. This is the way to dispose of almost any amount of surplus, provided the impecunious politicians are to be furnished with offices. - Boston Transcript (rep.).

-Maj. McKinley told his hearers at Worcester the other night that all revenue needed for the maintenance of 'the government must be raised by some sort of taxation at home. "You cannot tax any other nation in the world," he said. "A tax gatherer can-not reach the property of the citizen of any other country in the world. The foreigner is absolutely exempt from every civil and military obligation of our government." But we have been told by the apostles of McKinleyism for the privilege of sharing our market. Even McKinley himself in that same speech declared this to be a fact. If we cannot reach the foreigner, then we Mr. Blaine seems to think tariff is a tax upon Americans by McHis Long Memory Attracts Universal Attention.

Wallace Chapman, of Kansas City, a Three Year-Old Lad, Can Recite Nineteen Verses of Poetry-What the Little Fellow Locks Like.

Wallace Chapman, of Kansas City, is three years of age and the manner in which he recites poetry and sings songs is wonderful, says a Kansas City news-

Little Wallace has one of the most remarkable memories on record. The men and women whose names have gone thundering and rattling down the ages as being blessed with wondrous memories are not in it with this young Kansas Cityan. They were older and in full mental development. He cannot read and only knows his alphabet as it comes in a string of twenty-six verses, but he knows nearly all of the 1891 Chatterbox and recites it off like an amateur elocutionist-with a rush and scramble. The boy comes from a good family, one that has had more than one very strong intellect in it. His granduncle was Alexander Campbell, the famous divine whose name is known in every Christian household; indeed, it seems that it is from that source that the boy gets his wonderfully retentive memory. It is related that Rev. Alexander Campbell once memorized fourteen chapters of the Bible in a few hours for a prize offered by his father. At the same time his sister, Miss Campbell, learned nearly a



WALLACE CHAPMAN.

memorized more that thirteen. man who subsequently became known the world over won the prize.

Many songs and stories were taught the boy, and he learned them without an apparent effort. He recited them while playing with his blocks or wheeling his little wagon. Although a stanch democrat, he heard some one singing the chorus, "John Brown's Body," and it struck his fancy so much that he sings it daily at the top of his voice.

Master Wallace is of average size, with a remarkably long head covered with a perfect crown of golden hair. He is a serious-faced little fellow with large blue eyes. He is not as serious as he looks, however, for he will laugh as heartily as any youngster when he feels funny. When seen at his home by a reporter he was anxiously endeavoring to quiet his baby sister's cries by the stirring but somewhat inappropriate air of "John Brown's Body," whose soul resolution made a curious mistake. By goes marching on. Mr. Chapman read a slip of the pen he wrote "architectural" one of the boy's favorite poems, pur- instead of "archipastoral," and the reso-

"No, papa, that's not right," said the boy, and half a dozen similar trials brought out the same objection, suggested by his acute ear and peculiar mind. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have been advised not to teach the boy too much or make him exhibit his accomplishments too frequently. Master Chapman is in excellent health, and promises as well physically as mentally.

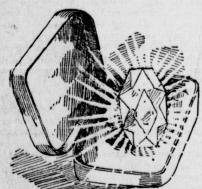
#### CARROLL'S "ORANGE."

A Magnificent Seventy Thousand Dollar Yellow Diamond.

The Orange, a magnificent "yellow" diamond, than which there is but one larger and more valuable in this country, was brought to this city in bond from Montreal, Can., says the New York Herald. The gem is the property of Mr. J. W. Carroll, of No. 78 Duane street.

The Orange is an exquisitely tinted stone, and is perfectly cut and flawless. The weight is a fraction greater than 115 carats, but ten carats less than the Tiffany yellow diamond. This latter gem is valued at \$100,000. The

Orange is worth about \$70,000. The Orange was found in the South African fields in 1884. Dutch jewelers cut the gem in Amsterdam and in 1887



THE SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLAR DIA-MOND.

sent it to London, where it was to be purchased for Queen Victoria's jubilee present from the women of her court. In accordance with the queen's suggestion, however, the \$60,000 which was to have been paid for the present was

used to erect a hospital. Mr. R. S. Lawrence, of Colorado, then bought the diamond, paying, it is said, \$66,000 for it. Mrs. Lawrence wore it in her necklace until Baring Brothers failed. Mr. Lawrence, who was a heavy loser by the disaster, then sold the stone to Mr. Edward Bruce, formerly secretary of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company. Mr. Carroll secured it from the latter gentleman a few weeks ago

in Montreal, Canada. Mr. Carroll refused to state the amount of duty which the customs officers at this port levied on the Orange.

#### HAUNTED BY A RAT.

A Physician Experimented on the Creature Which Afterward Committed Suicide. Dr. T. J. Richie, a physician of Beaver Falls, Pa., had an experience with a rat recently, which he will not forget for some time. He had been experimenting on rats, dogs and cats and other small animals for the purpose of studying the process of digestion. He would place the animals under the influence of chloroform, and then, after cutting them open and noting the working of the digestive organs, would sew up the wound, anoint it with a healing salve and then let the animal go.

One day he captured a large rat and placed it under the influence of the drug, when, to his surprise, he discovered that the animal was one he had previously operated upon.

He examined it for a second, and then, just as he turned to his case to get the necessary instruments to make further investigations, the rat revived, jumped from the table, sprang into the open fire-place and escaped up the chimney. The doctor, thinking the rat would pop out of the top of the chimney, ran out on the street to see it, but no rat appeared.

That night as he lay asleep he was awakened by a sharp pain in his finger, and opening his eyes he saw a rat, which proved to be the one which had escaped from him the previous evening, scamper off the bed and up the chimney again. He examined his finger and found it badly bitten.

He washed and bound up the wound and went to sleep, only to be again awakened by the same rat biting his nose. He chased it away, but he got little sleep that night, for the rat kept returning, and when he attempted to kill it the wily little creature always

successfully took refuge in the chimney. The next night and for several nights afterward the rat disturbed his rest by its persistent and bloodthirsty attacks. Dr. Richie couldn't help but be curiously interested in the little fellow's welfare, even though his experience was rather unpleasant.

Finally he stopped up the chimney. but the rat managed to get out. He then left the door of his room open, thinking the rat would seize the chance to leave the premises. He also set a trap for it, but he didn't catch it until some time later.

When the rat saw the doctor it showed every sign of terror, and when he put the trap on the table and brought out his bottle of chloroform and sponge it gave a despairing squeak, tore savagely gave a despairing squeak, tore savagely at its abdomen with its sharp teeth until the wound, only imperfectly healed from the previous operation, burst open, its bowels pushed out and the poor little animal rolled over, kicked convulsively and died. It had committed suicide rather than submit to another operation.—N. Y. Journal.

# THE CZAR'S LITTLE JOKE.

A Benediction That Was Refused by His Malesty. The Berlin correspondent of a syndicate of provincial papers is responsible for the following story: On the occa-sion of the reassembling of the holy synod in the Russian capital it was resolved to forward to his majesty, in accordance with traditional usage, the archipastoral benediction. The clerk who was employed to prepare the docuposely making mistakes—for example, lution was forwarded without the error pronouncing "pale" for "pall." lution was forwarded without the error being detected. When the czar received it he laughed heartily and wrote on the margin: "I have no need of such a blessing." He then dismissed the matter from his mind. The document, however, with the imperial annotation, found its way back to the holy synod, and produced among the members of that body the greatest surprise and con-sternation. Without stopping to investi-gate the matter the exalted ecclesiasts who were responsible for the resolution jumped to the conclusion that they had n some way or other incurred the czar's displeasure and that his majesty's comment was an intimation to them that they were expected to immediately resign. They accordingly went in a body to the imperial palace and humbly tendered their joint and several resignations. It was now the turn of the czar to be overwhelmed with amazement and it was only after a great deal of embarassment and reciprocal explana-tions that the matter was set right. The interview terminated with a mild hint on the part of his majesty that,

#### verbal accuracy is a very desirable quality.—Chicago Mail. THE GENERAL MARKETS.

even in the records of religious bodies,

	KANSAS C	יירו	Y.	Apr	il 13.	
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	5 B	35	0	5 85	
	Butchers' steers	8	00	0	4 70	
	Native cows	2	40	0	♦ 65	
	HOGS-Good to choice heavy		25	0	5 00	
r.	WHEAT-No. 2 red		98	0	1 00	
	No. 2 hard		931	20	941	2
i	CORN-No. 2		64	80	65	
7	OATS-No. 2		52	40	53	
	RYE-No. 2		88	0	90	
	FLOUR-Patents, per sack		15	0	2 25	
	Fancy		10	0	2 15	
ă	HAY-Baled	10			15 00	
	BUTTER-Choice creamery		28	0	31	
	CHEESE-Full cream			20	10	
	EGGS-Choice		11	@	111	
	BACON-Hams			40	91	2
	Shoulders		_	0	6	3
i	Sides		7	-	74	2
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H	ST. LOUIS.					
H	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4	0)	0	6 00	
	Butchers' steers		00	•	4 75	
		4	00	@	5 15	
	SHEEP-Fair to choice		15	0	6 25	
	FLOUR-Choice		23	@	4 50	
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		95	0	1 051	
	CORN-No. 2			40	684	2
	OATS-No. 2			1/2 0	55	
9	RYE-No. 2		85	0	86	
	BUTTER-Creamery		32	0	34	
	PORK	12	40	0	12 50	
8	CHICAGO.					
8	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4	01		6 00	
	HOGS-Packing and shipping	4	0)	0	5 15	
ı	SHEEP-Fair to choice	. 4	75	0	6 50	
ı	FLOUR-Winter wheat	4	40		5 00	
ı	WHEAT-No. 2 red			40	1 034	
ı	CORN-No. 2		67	0	674	•
ı	OATS-No. 2		53	0	631	4
ı	RYE-No. 2		85	1/2 0	86	
ı	RUTTER-Creamery		25	0	33	
ı	PORK	12	35	0	12 374	2
١	NEW YORK					
١	CATTLE-Common to prime.	4	50		6 00	
1	HOGS Good to choice	8	55	@	5 (0	
1	PLOUP_Good to choice				5 50	
1	WHEAT-No. 2 red	1	17	40	1 205	4
1	COPN-No 2		771	120	781	4
1	OATS_Western mixed		57	0	62	
ı	DUTTER-Creamery		21	0	85	
١	PORK	12	50		14 00	

If the belong to the Caucasian race, have jaundiced livers. But when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is used the bile seeks its natural channel, and the skin resumes a healthy tint. Nausea, sick headaches, fur upon the tongue, constipation and pain in the region of the liver, also disappear when it is used. Malaria, kidney troubles, rheumatism and dyspensia succumb to the Bitters. tism and dyspepsia succumb to the Bitters.

DIRTLEIGH—"Real estate is the only investment, after all, that a man can depend upon." Sodleigh—"That's so, old man. I've just bought a lot in the cemetery."—Wash-

#### Land in Southern Illinois.

Cone hundred and fifty thousand acres of-fered for sale by the Illinois Central R. R. Co. at an average price of \$6.00 per acre, adapted to fruit growing or general farm-ing purposes; specially adapted also to rais-ing of sheep. For particulars address E. P. Skene, Land Commissioner, 78 Michigan Ave. Chicago. Ave., Chicago.

In Eutaw, Ala., last week ten girl babies were born, while a boy baby has not been born in the town in two months. This causes the editor of the local paper to inquire: "Whither are we drifting?"

"Now good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both." This natural and happy condition of the mind and body is brought about by the timely use of Prickly Ash Bitters. While not a beverage in any sense, it possesses the wonderful faculty of renewing to the debilitated system all the elements required to rebuild and make strong. If you are troubled with a headache, diseased liver, kidneys or bowels, give it a trial, it will not fail you.

ETHEL—"Do you know of anything more delightful than a real true lover?" Maud—"Yes." Ethel—"What?" Maud—"Two of them."—Harper's Bazar.

When the fair skin is disfigured with ugly eruptions, when boils, carouncles and sores make life miserable, when the whole system feels weak and feeble, and mere existence is painful, do not hesitate but commence at once a use of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It will drive out all blood impurity and make you well and strong.

A Boston woman has been granted a patent on a stocking supporter which an expert says will support a Boston woman by a royalty for good many years.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. A simple and effectual remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. Sold only in boxes.

It is more natural to a man to lie in bed in the morning and wish he was rich than it is to get up and earn a dollar.—Atchison Globe.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, consti-pation, pain in the side, and all liver trou-bles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

You can tell which billiard player is playing the poorest game by the frequency with which he chalks his cue.—Boston Tran-

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philada., Pa., to any one in the U. S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar.

THE interest you take in another man's business is never profitable.—Atchison

HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar relieves whooping cough. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The average man would sooner pay dues at a gynasium than saw his own wood for exercise.—N. O. Picayune. BILIOUSNESS, dizziness, nausea, headache, are relieved by small doses of Carter's Lit-tle Liver Pills.

Dox't laugh at your wife when she tries to stone the hens. She may ask you to help her stone the raisins.—Elmira Gazette.



Fashion's favorite fad, centers in that famous, fascina-

ting game—lawn tennis.
But there are women who cannot engage in any pastime. They are delicate, feeble and easily exhausted. They are sufferers from weaknesses and disorders peculiar to females, which are accompanied by sallow complexions, expressionless eyes and

haggard looks. For overworked, "worn - out,"
"run - down," debilitated teachers,
milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses,
"the control of the co "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appe-tizing cordial and restorative tonic. It's the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the makers, of satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. This guarantee has been faithfully carried out for years.

The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleas-ing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

A CINCINNATI wife recently put machine oil in her cake instead of lemon extract.

Poor little child! She don't look well. She don't eat well. Papa, she needs a box of Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

THE dude's mission is to sap the founda-

Cheap

imitations

should be

avoided.

They never

and are

often

dangerous.

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

Headache, che and all ACHES
PROMPTLY BEWARE OF THEM.

S. S. S. WILL CURE.

My daughter had a case of chronic Eczema, which for over five years had baffled the skill of the best physicians. As she was daily growing worse, I quit all other treatment and commenced using S. S. S. Before finishing the second bottle the scaly

incrustations had nearly disappeared. I continued using S. S. S. until she was entirely cured. I waited before reporting the case to see if the cure was permanent. Being satisfied that she is freed from the annoying disease for all time to come, I send you this. V. VAUGHN, Sandy Bottom, Va.

St Jacobs Oil

Back Aches,

There is

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S. S. S.

Take no

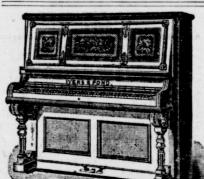
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royalty itself: Try it in your next-house-cleaning: Grocers keep it. DO YOU LIVE IN GREASE?

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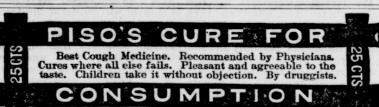
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DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. and Diseases of Women a specialty. Flectricity in all its forms, baths, douches, mas sage, inhaladous, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in ad dition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Books free upor and Varicoccie. DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR TREATED IN

Special or Nervous Diseases, Stricture and Varicoccie. DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR TREATED IN THE MOST SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC MANNER. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and pitht. Consultation free. For further information call on or address DR. C. M. COE, President, occurrent of children left in our charge.



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The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc. PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO. Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.



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Use Peruvian Strengthening Elixir,
The best TONIC in EXISTENCE. Pleasant to the taste, but not a beverage, cures Billionsness, Geneval Debility, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Feyer and Ague, etc. 17 ASK YOUR DRUGGISTS FOR IT. Manufactured by MePIKE & FOX, ATCHISON, KANSAS.

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W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.

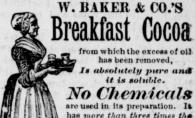
85.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, an elegant and style ish dress Shoe which commends itself.
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85.50 Goodyear Welt as the standard dress Shoe, as a popular price.
85.50 Policeman's Shoe is especially adapted for railroad men, farmers, etc.
81.00 for Ladies, is the only hand-sewed shoe sold—at this popular price.
85.50 Pongola Shoe for Ladies, is a new departure—and promises to become very popular.
85.50 Shoe for Ladies, and 81.75 for Misses still—shoe shoe for Ladies, and stamped with name on bottom. If adverticated on a stamped with name on bottom. If advertication could generate to factor ocal agent cannot supply you, send direct to factor could spend could generate to a special for order blanks.

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CHICAGO, April 13.-Chicago las evening suffered one of the most destructive conflagrations that has occurred here since the big fire of 1871. The loss was fully \$1,000,000.

It was at almost the exact geographical center of the city that the flames started, and, like the disaster twenty years ago, it began in a stable, which was in the rear of John M. Smythe's house furnishing establishment on West Madison street, near Halstead street. The flames speedily communicated to the Smythe furniture establishment, and a moment later to Kohl & Middleton's dime museum.

When in a marvelously short interval both structures had turned into a mass of flame, great fiery tongues darted across the street and lodged in the upper stories of the buildings on the north side of Madison street. A moment later the firemen along the thoroughfare found themselves working between two towering walls of fire.

All this time the firemen stood in the street between the flames and after a fierce battle at length brought the fire in a measure under control. The immense blaze, however, continued to rage with intense fury in the buildings already partly destroyed. The museum was nothing but a heap of ruins and the walls of the Smythe building were falling one after another. Fortunately they fell into the ruins and no person was injured.

The first intimation the inmates of Kohl & Middleton's museum had of the close proximity of the fire was when some one opened a window on the third floor through which a volume of smoke poured, filling the entire floor. A wild panic followed among the 400 people in the building, most of whom, however, were on the first floor watching a variety performance. Those on the first floor were apprised of their danger by the stampede of the upper floors, and as they arose to their feet and fled precipitately toward the front door the fire appeared at the rear windows, increasing the terror.

When the flames leaped across the street, setting fire to the front entrance of the Haymarket hotel, forty of the occurants, including the servant girls and other employes, made a simulta-neous effort to depart by the back stairway, a narrow, winding affair. It became blocked, resulting in all being pretty badly bruised and frightened before effecting a release. Charles Messenger, a traveling salesman, was asleep in his room and was suffocated, with the left side of his face badly burned, when he was found and carried out Gettman, the proprietor of the hotel, said that fully sixty guests had lost all

their belongings. The fire in the Haymarket theater was discovered just twenty minutes before the close of the last act. The smoke was barely perceptible when the manager stepped out on the stage and endeavored to persuade the audience to file out in order. At this moment some one in the audience shouted "Fire!" and a panic seemed imminent. The excitement was partially subdued by prompt work on the part of the ushers, and the theater was cleared in fairly good order. Barry & Fay's company had just begun a week's engagement. Their scenery and effects were removed with-

out damage. While the fire was at its worst a sidewalk at the corner of Union avenue and Meridian court collapsed, and precipitated forty people into an excavation. Miss Bessie Higgins was probably fatally injured by the fall. Bernard Sloth had a leg broken.

#### UNDER FALLING WALLS.

Mishap to Firemen By the Burning of the Parton Hotel, Omaha, Neb. Омана, Neb., April 13.-In a fire in the Paxton hotel last night one fireman was killed and three injured. The men were caught under a falling wall. The names of the victims are: Capt. Carter, ribs crushed and internally burt; Martin Mulvihill, pipeman, legs broken, skull crushed and back injured, will die; Peter McGuire, legs broken and cut about the head; Thomas Downs, cut about the head and badly bruised on the body.

When the flames were subdued the damage had reached \$25,000. A panic prevailed among the guests for awhile but all got off without serious accident or loss.

Mulvihill, the fireman who was fatally injured, had just been married. A singular fatality lies in the fact that thirteen years ago four members of the same hose company were killed almost on the same spot when the Grand Central hotel was burned.

#### The Republican League Conference.

NEW YORK, April 13.-The arrangements for the forthcoming annual convention of the republican league of the United States have been completed. The convention will be the largest in the history of the league. The sessions will begin at Music hall, Cincinnati, at noon, April 21. There will be 1,109 delegates. On the evening of April 21 a republican league mass meeting will be held in the great Music hall under the auspices of the league. Among the speakers invited are James G. Blaine, Chauncey M. Depew, John C. Spooner, ex-Secretary W. B. Allison, Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-Gov. J. B. Foraker, Hon. John M. Langston, William Mc-Kinley, Jr., and Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.

#### Extended to Denver.

DENVER, Col., April 11 .-- The switchmen in the Burlington yards struck at 1:30 o'clock this morning. At that hour a meeting of the switchmen which had been in session all night, ordered the men out. The ground for the strike was that the position taken by the Burlington at Lincoln and Omaha was unfair. The order to strike was not decided upon without long and earnest discussion. The strikers number about fifty men and include both passenger and freight switchmen. Not a wheel is moving this morning. The Burlington officials say they can get plenty of men to fill the vacant positions.

#### CROP REPORT.

The Gevernment Bulletin Shows a Very Satisfactory Condition of the Crops. Washington, April 11.—In its monthly crop report the department of agriculture says: On portions of the Atlantic and gulf coasts the time of seeding was somewhat prolonged by occasional rains, but the delay was not serious and the desired area was planted and in good growth by the advent of winter. Suitable weather and soil conditions enabled farmers of the Ohio valley states to put in a full breadth under entirely favorable circumstances and proper combinations of sunshine and moisture, which continued until cold weather sent the plant into winter quarters with sturdy growth and good color. In portions of Kansas and Nebraska the prolonged drought of last summer extended into the period of seeding, interfering somewhat and rendering germination slow, but seasonable weather during the late fall and early winter was sufficient to offset the disadvantage of a late start. The entire season was favorable in California, while in Oregon a dry seed bed received moisture in time to secure good though late growth. The weather was generally mild over the whole area and while the snow fall was comparatively light it came when most needed, protecting the plant during the coldest weather. The Ohio valley and transmississippi states were especially favored, growth in many sections continuing throughout the winter with sufficient covering when needed and an entire absence of damage from freezing

being remarkably uniform. The general average for condition is the highest reported for April since 1882 and the individual state averages are remarkable for their uniformity. It is 16 points higher than last year and - above the returns for 1889. A high April condition does not insure a large vield but it indicates a strength and vi tality which would enable the plant to withstand more than the ordinary vicisitudes of the season. The nearest approach to the present condition during ecent years was in 1884, when the largest crop ever grown was harvested, but a similar high condition in 1886 was followed by a crop of little more than

and heaving. Brown and bare spots are seldom met with, growth and color

average proportions. The averages of condition in the principal states are: New York, 92; Pennsylvania, 97; Tennessee, 98; Kentucky, 97; Ohio, 98; Michigan, 93; Indiana, 99; Illinois, 97; Missouri, 96; Kansas, 99; California, 99, and Ogden, 97.

#### BOILING AGAIN.

Italy's King "Hopping Mad" at the Com-ments and Cartoons of American News papers-The State Department Silent.

LONDON, April 11.—It is reported in Rome that if the United States government does not answer Marquis Imperiali's note by to-day Mr. Porter, the American minister here, will be ordered to leave Italy and the whole Italian legation in Washington recalled and the Italian interests left in charge

of the British minister. Advices from Italy represent the Rudini cabinet as deeply hurt by American comment on the Italian difficulty, and that there is consequently a revulsion of feeling in favor of aggressive measures. It is said King Humbert has received from the editor of an May 1, affecting 500,000 persons directly Italian newspaper in America a pack- and hundreds of thousands indirectly. age of American newspapers containing pictures ridiculing his majesty and belittling the power and dignity of Italy. One picture in particular, repre senting the king as a monkey, gave great offense. Italian blood is again boiling and something startling is anticipated within a few days.

NOT CREDITED BY MR. BLAINE. WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary Blaine was shown the Rome and London cable dispatches by a representative of the United press reporting a re vulsion of feeling in Italy in favor of aggressive measures toward the United States and a determination on the part of the Italian government to order Minister Porter to leave Italy and to recall the remnant of the Italian legation rison, Mrs. Dimmick, Postmaster-Gennow at Washington. The secretary read the dispatches carefully and simply remarked: "Not a word relating to ment. No credit is given to the rumors. W. Boyd, assistant general They seem to be sensational." Beyond this he would have nothing to say about vania road, will have charge of the the Italian imbroglio.

It is known here that Secretary Blaine has prepared an answer to the message of Premier Rudini. The fact of the preparation of Secretary Blaine's reply is not only well understood but it is letter was submitted to the president dianapolis. and his cabinet and was found to be

satisfactory.

In view of these circumstances it is asserted with considerable confidence that the letter of Secretary Blaine has already been sent to Marquis Rudini, though whether it was communicated prised of the fact.

The Czar's Escape. LONDON, April 11.-The Telegraph's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that Stameiken, the man arrested on longed to the Scaevolia club of Khardoff, the members of which were bound of the club have since been arrested. A number of students also have been

#### arrested at Khardoff. Orders Disregarded.

St. Louis, April 11.-Advices from the northern border of Texas say that the freight train No. 25, north bound, notwithstanding the instructions to on the Wisconsin Central road jumped government agents and the threat of the track near Vernon at 12:30 this Indian Agent Woods, of Ponca, I. T., to call for government assistance if another car of cattle is unloaded in the tipped over, pinioning Daw McMullen, Osage nation, the cattle men continue to engineer, B. A. Moore, fireman, and Osage nation, the cattle men continue to ship cattle into the reservations and are now running an average of four train loads of stock to the nation daily. In the last three weeks nearly 25,000 head have been shipped from San Angelo to the Osage, with as many more to follow as fast as the Santa Fe Railroad Co. can move them.

#### ANNA DICKINSON'S CASE.

Her Incarceration in a Mad House Said to Have Been the Work of an Envious Sis-ter—Her Insanity Denied.

NEW YORK, April 10.-The New York Herald publishes a startling story relating to the incarceration of Miss Anna Dickinson, the famous lecturer, in an insane asylum. It says that Miss Dickinson came to New York yesterday with Dr. Frederick W. Seward, of Goshen, N. Y., at whose house she has gress provision is made for junketing reeds and grasses of his pleasant rebeen since she escaped from Danville, trips. It is done in the form of resolu-April 2. They came for the purpose of apprising Miss Dickinson's friends in New York of the wrong she had suffered and to secure legal advice as to the steps necessary to insure her freedom if she should return to Pennsylvania.

Miss Dickinson lays the blame for her incarceration upon her sister, whom she accuses of harboring an intense feeling of jealousy and hatred. She also accuses her sister's physician, Dr. Hileman, of being in the plot against

Miss Dickinson says that on the day on which she was removed to an asylum the door of her room was broken and six men and a woman rushed in and overpowered her. One of the men she says was Dr. Hileman, and the woman, she understands, was the doctor's aunt. They announced their intention of taking her to Danville where they said she would be better off. Miss Dickinson struggled until the skin was torn from her wrists and her garments were ripped from her in rags and tatters. Finally she says her persecutors got her hands down and tied them together and she was compelled to submit.

Dr. Seward, it appears, became informed of the facts of the case as alleged by Miss Dickinson and obtained the release of Miss Dickinson under pretense that he intended to take her to a private asylum where she would be more benefited. He expressed himself to-day as entirely confident of the sanity of Miss Dickinson.

The Herald reporter who interviewed Miss Dickinson says that her manner was calm and rational and that she at no time during the interview betrayed the least evidence of insanity.

She will prosecute her sister for the mental and physical suffering she has undergone. She says the Danville asylum is a horrible place. She was among the least dangerous patients, but she says when she looks back on the dreadful things she wonders she did not go insane. April 2 Dr. Seward went to the asylum and she was placed in his charge. Louis A. McDonald, an old family servant of the Dickinsons, accompanies her and the doctor.

#### LABOR TROUBLES.

A Big Strike Impending in the Pennsylva

nia Coal Fields.
Ріттявиван, Ра., April 10.—The inter-state convention of miners and open ators closed last evening suddenly after a fierce battle of words and opinions. Further talk was declared profitless and an adjournment taken sine die. This action means practically that the inter-state agreement has been abolished and that the harmonious relations that have existed between the miners and operators for the past five years are broken off and may not be resumed: It also means that the 75,000 mine workers in those two regions will stop work continuation of work in the mines anywhere after May 1 now seems almost impossible. The two great organizations of the country, the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Labor, are back of the men and their money will be at their disposal.

#### NINE THOUSAND MILES.

Extent of the President's Trip to California and Back to Washington.
Washington, April 10.—The arrange ments for President Harrison's trip through the south and to California have been completed. As it now stands the party will consist of President Hareral Wanamaker, Secretary Rusk, Private Secretary Halford, Executive Clerk Tibbetts and representatives all these reports has reached the depart- of the press associations. George party. The trip will occupy thirty days and the distance to be traveled will be 9,000 miles, It will be from Washington to San Francisco, via Chattanooga, Birmingham, Memphis, Galveston, returning via Portland, Salt Lake City, stated moreover that the secretary's Denver, Omaha, Springfield and In-

#### HIGH PRICES FOR WHEAT.

Reasons For Expecting Still Higher Quo-

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10 .- One of the leading grain merchants of the state, speaking to-day regarding the shortage by mail or telegraph is not known. If in the European wheat crop, said: the former method were adopted the "Everything indicates that the price of Emmons ran into the front hallway Italian premier, it is believed, was ap- wheat will be higher this year than from the marshal's office. Emmons to go up gradually, and now wheat is from \$1.55 to \$1.69 per cental. Our exporters are selling cargoes for August, September, October, November and December at the rate of \$1.50 or more Monday on suspicion of being about to The season's operations are quoted at make an attempt on the czar's life, bebest indications of prices which will | Capt. Malloy fired again and the mob prevail during and after harvest, and by oath to make continual efforts to murder the czar. Most of the members per cental. The acreage of wheat this per cental. The acreage of wheat this year in California is very good, perhaps larger than ever before.

MILWAUKEE, April 9. - The engine of

#### THE JUNKETING EVIL.

The Habit of the United States Se Ordering Summer Recess Investigations Becoming an Expensive Luxury as Well as Great Evil.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Some time ago has now become a prominent and no-torious feature of the United States senate. Before each adjournment of con- the sunlight which played among the tions instructing different committees to "investigate" certain things during the summer recess. A lump sum is appropriated under the head of "contingent expenses," and under a new arof himself and his colleagues.

ries, of which Platt, of Connecticut, is chairman, have chosen Alaska as its benefit of his friends the relative adsummer resort. It will make a very vantages of shell-fish and their captors. pleasant trip. It is more interesting it is more expensive also. But that is a legislation is necessary for the territory. Although there is \$10,000 at the disposi San Francisco like plain, ordinary people who travel for pleasure. They want to be exclusive and to make a ommission steamer placed at their serfrom her regular duties, and then they the navy to give them the new cruiser make the trip. The secretary has this

It is about time the people of the There is no business whatever per-They are merely for the pleasure of the monger's stall. senators, and the people are called upon to foot the bills. Senator Plumb called attention very pointedly to this during the last session. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was chairman of a committee on relations so peculiarly distinguished through all his journeyings would be along the those who pursue it as is the craft of Canadian border or in Canada, but fishing. Plumb, coolly said, much to the disgust | Probably no industry can lay claim to of Hoar, that he had discovered Hoar and his committee in southern California in the fall, about 4,000 miles away the earliest efforts of human ingenuity, from Canada. This is the nature of for the oldest monuments of antiquity they are not meant for anything except

#### A MOB FOILED.

A Colored Mob at Kansas City Attempts to Lynch a Negro Murderer But is De-

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9 .- A mob stormed the county jail at Second and Main streets at 1 o'clock this morning. It was a mob of infuriated colored men, about thirty-five in number, masked with handkerchiefs, fully armed and bearing a rope, already and variety of its hues the knotted, and which was intended to dye known to the ancients. choke out the life of William McCoy (colored), who last Sunday night battered out the brains of his mistress, Pallas hall at Seventh and Lydia.

Everything was quiet about the coun-

ly, lowered the gas and began pouring being desiccated. down the stairway to the basement where the jail proper is located. They told respecting the antiquity of fishing were checked by the wooden door relates to the holy wars which were which shuts off the upstairs part of the waged in ancient Egypt over the finny building from the visitors' lobby in the denizens of the water, the conflicts jail. This door the ringleaders of the arising from the circumstance that, as mob burst open and had just started often happened, one tribe would insist through when Capt. Malloy came run- with the utmost irreverence upon eatning up from the woman's part of the jail with a revolver in his hand.

"Give us those keys," yelled some one down through the big light shaft,

Capt. Malloy began firing and the men began retreating up the stairway. Had not the door resisted them so long they would have been at the entrance Deputy Marshal Keshlear came down stairs from the second floor, having been aroused by the shouts and Deputy last. Six weeks ago prices commenced was seized by the throat by three of the men who demanded the keys. Another with a revolver against Deputy Keshear's breast'cried: "Give us the man who killed that

> oman. The deputy answered in vigorous words that they could not get McCoy. into groups of eight or ten and excited

'clock this morning. Miscellaneous Elections.

#### SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April & Everett Smith, republican, was elected mayor yesterday by over 400 majority. a gain of 900 votes for the republicans. The republicans also elect a majority of the supervisors and aldermen.

were successful. They elected a mayor police!" The Manager—"Calm yourand five councilmen.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 8.-H. 8. Wilson, democrat, was elected mayor resterday. The democrats made a clean sweep, also electing the four council-

#### ANTIQUITY OF FISHING.

of Human Industries.

A kaki or oyster of venerable appearnee and high reputation for wisdom according to an eminent Japanese authere was some attention paid in disthority, as told by a scientist at the patches to the junketing habit which Smithsonian institution, was lying at ease one day amid the rocks beneath the eastern waters and was watching treat. It needs but a glance down through the limpid depths to see that this bivalve, with his well-developed beard and expression of cool tranquility, was a highly distinguished member of his order. A gentle murmur proceeded rangement the chairman of each of from his half-open mouth, as he adthose junketing committees draws out dressed a youthful kurumyebi, or lob-\$10,000 to pay for the summer's outing ster, standing respectfully near him, and any one acquainted with the lan-This year the committee on territo- guage of mollusks might have understood that he was comparing for the

"I know quite well," whispered the than a journey to Norway and Sweden; kaki languidly, "that unfortunate human race which can not even breathe matter of no special moment as the this delicious atmosphere of ours. They people will have to foot the bill. The are all an unhappy lot and have very ostensible purpose of the trip is to study little idea of the pleasures of existence, the needs of Alaska and report what but those who are the particular enemies of us and others who dwell in the ocean are worse by far. Just look at tion of the committee, the members are the whole race of fishermen-I don't not content to make the trip from care of what country or what age-and I defy you to mention a single man of wealth or leisure among them. They are all as poor as a periwinkle and as journey without contact with the vul- unprotected as a jelly-fish. As for gar mob. They tried to have the fish their houses, did any one ever hear of a fisherman living in a cottage lined with vice, but this vessel could not be spared mother of pearl? Then look at the dangers they are incessantly incurring. had the "gall" to ask the secretary of There comes a little puff and over they the navy to give them the new cruiser go, while I lie here and watch their Charleston, now in San Francisco, to bodies floating about upon the surface."

Just at this moment a strange shadow request still under advisement, but it is passed across the sunlight, and, quick believed that he will not consent to it. as thought, the kaki ceased his discourse and closed his shell with a snap. United States understood these junkets. At length, when a long time had elapsed and he was convinced that all danger formed for the people or in the interest had passed, he opened his eyes and of the people during these journeys. found himself deposited upon a fish-

Nevertheless it is true, as the oyster said, that rich and varied as are the products of the ocean, the lakes and the streams, there is no trade or occupation with Canada, and it would seem that times and all nations by the poverty of

greater antiquity than that of fishing. Its origin would seem to be coeval with these trips, though, in a general way, show the fisherman in full possession of the implements of his calling, and even pleasure of the senators, and as stated those tribes of savages which have before the tax-payers "pay the freight." learned neither to keep flocks nor to till the fields are skilled in the fabrication of the hook, the fish spear and the net. The earliest civilization of the eastern Mediterranean was begun with fishing. Sidon, which means "the fishery," was originally a fishing village, and its enterprising inhabitants devoted their attention mainly to the collection of a certain kind of mollusks, from which they prepared the famous Tyrian purple, prized more highly for the richness and variety of its hues than any other

Certain hieroglyphs on ancient Egyptian monuments seem to indicate that the people who erected these memorials As the mine workers of the country Mollie Magruder, near the Priests of employed cormorants to catch fish for them, as the Chinese do at this day. In The mob was driven away after shots the same manner it is known that the were fired and bloodshed seemed immi- old Egyptians found in the killing of crocodiles a favorite occupation. Men

in flat-bottomed boats covered with ty jail when the mob entered the front palm leaves seduced the unlucky rephallway. Deputy Marshal Malloy, who tiles into shallow water and speared has charge of the jail at night, was them there. The art of drying and making the rounds of the cells. In the curing fish, not discovered in Europe marshal's office in the west wing of the until the fourteenth century, was court house was Deputy Marshal Em- known of old in the land of Pharaoh, mons. Upstairs Deputy Keshlear was and pictures are still extant representsleeping, for he was not on duty at the ing the various stages of the process and showing among other things how The mob entered the front hall quiet | the big fish were cut in pieces before

But perhaps the funniest thing to be told respecting the antiquity of fishing ing up the fishes which the inhabitants of an adjoining territory held in adoration divine.

The child of to-day in learning its and the men in the staircase echoed the alphabet calls the letters by their names simply because the ancient Phœnicians were pleased to make similar figures the symbols of certain sounds, and it is thought very likely that the Phoenicians were driven to into the cells, and then a fight would vent that alphabet by the necessity of have been necessary, for hurried flight corresponding with peoples of various would have been cut off. As the tongues in the great commerce which negroes began to come up the stairway grew out of the fishery.-Washington

Historic Bell. One of the most remarkable historic relics in Rhode Island is the bell on the Butterfly factory near the village of Saylesville. Around this bell, about four inches from the crown, is this superscription: "Peter Secest, Amsterdam, Anno, 1263, M. E. Fecit." It is thus set forth that Peter Secest made this bell in Amsterdam in the year 1263. The figures carved on the bell, together with other well authenticated facts, lead to the belief that this bell was began retreating slowly. It scattered long used on a convent in England and was sequestrated during the reformaknots of men were still lingering about tion. It is also a part of its history that the street corners in the north end at 2 it was used in the English navy on the ship Guerriere, which was captured by the United States ship Constitution August 19, 1812. The bell was subsequently sold by the United States authorities with a lot of captured stores and thus came through the hands of the late Stephen H. Smith to its present place in the Butterfly factory.-Chicago News.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 8.—In presterday's election the republicans brette (from the east)—"Murder! help! self, my dear young lady." Soubrette -"How can I? A man in the gallery threw a brick at me." The Manager-"That's all right. The gentleman was from Fresno, and the brick was a gold one. Wait for an encore!"-Judge.

#### STOCK ITEMS.

The cleaner the stables the less lisble the horses are to disease.

Feeding a little oil meal every day at this time, will aid the horses very ma-

terially in shedding their coats. It is often the case that the horses lose their appetite at this season, and a change of food will be found beneficial. One of the cheapest and best remedies for galls or bruises on horses is tepid salt water. Wash clean both at

noon and at night. A correspondent finds corn fodder a splendid winter feed for horses, and if it is properly harvested, cured and kept they are very fond of it.

One advantage with the fall colt is that usually the mares have very little work to do and the colt can be allowed to run with the mare with less bother. A horse that is in a good thrifty condition will shed off early, and a failure to do this is nearly always an indication that they are out of condition.

Care should be taken to keep the norses' heels clean. A failure to do this often causes sore or cracked heels. Wash off rather than allow it to dry on and then curry off.

At this season, especially, it will often pay to purchase feed rather than to sell desirable animals, and especially so when they are young and growing, and of a good breed.

The Beatrice (Neb.) Express says that notwithstanding the high price and scarcity of feed, all kinds of live stock have come out of the winter in splendid condition.

The calves should have a warm shelter when they come early, and after the weather gets warm and dry they should have a pasture to themselves where they can eat grass. They will learn to eat very soon.

With a little care stock will suffer no injury in turning out to grass. Let them commence gradually, increasing as they become accustomed to it. It is allowing them to have an over-dose at first that causes the trouble.

Horses and cows are suffering with la grippe in Salt Lake City. A number of valuable horses and cows have died there during the past few weks, and the cause of death in nearly every instance has been given as paralysis of the kidneys.

All things considered, the best plan is to take the calf away from the cow as early as possible after it is thoroughly dry. The advantage in this is that all trouble in weaning is avoided. The longer the calf is allowed to suck the more trouble it is to wean, both with the cow and the calf. Milk the cow clean and while the milk is warm give it to the calf. A calf feeder can be used, or, with a little trouble, the calf can be taught to drink, and after the first trial or two will give little if any trouble .-St. Louis Republic.

#### FARM NOTES.

A harrow with dull teeth is no better than a drag.

At this season crowd the work and it cannot crowd you. By using the garden seed drill seed is distributed more evenly in the row and

is covered more uniformly. Do not make the mistake of planting all of the garden at once. Rather lenghthen out so as to secure a full sun-

ply all through the season. The extraordinary profits that are sometimes realized from one hen should not be taken as a guide to what can be made from any particular breed.

Corn is now selling in Kansas at 50 to 55 cents per bushel, when one year ago it only brought 25. The other day a Rossville farmer sold 6,000 bushels at 50 cents.

Many Kansas farmers are sowing barey and oats. Barley is becoming a favorite crop for spring sowing, the average yield being forty bushels per acre. Even last season's crop was not far from that figure.

Eri Hansford and Thomas Neiswender recently shipped from Silver Lake, Kan., fifteen hundred bushels of sorghum seed. Five hundred bushels went to Nebraska, the balance to western counties in Kansas.

The Chicago Tribune is authority for this: A girl in Dickinson county (Kan.), aged fifteen, drove a self-binder over 1,200 acres and took care of the four horses hitched to the machine. During the spring she helped to plant 120 acres of corn, did the housework for a family of seven, went to ten dances, tried to elope, taught the most interesting class in Sunday school, and now talks of going to Africa as a missionary.

In selecting breeding birds, pick out the best and discard all of the weak, sickly ones. Generally it is best to use fowls for breeding that are at least one year old. If pullets are desired, have old hens and young cockerels: if roosters are desired reverse this. So far no rule has been found for determining the sex of eggs; it is all guess work. Save all the poultry manure to use in the garden next spring.

The prospect for one of the largest crops ever harvested in the country grows brighter every day as the season advances. There was but little frost in the ground at any time during the winter, and the recent rains not only drew out what there was, but soaked deep into the subsoil. The snow has further added in the way of moisture until now there is little to be feared of drought, and unless there are late frosts or hail, and we have a fair average rainfall during the summer months, the ctop of 1891 is assured.-Clay Center (Kan.) Dispatch.

No experimental station can satisfy the local condition of every farmer. The results of each day are only valuable as suggestions to farmers whereby they can personally conduct similor experiments if successful or avoid those which have been officially discredited. One advantage with mules is that they will require much less feed than horses and will keep in a better condi-

The better the filth of the land before planting, the earlier and more thorough can be the cultivation and the thriftier the start to grow.