

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIL'S FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XVII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1891.

NUMBER 27.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The treasury department has issued a warrant for \$646,988 in favor of the governor of Missouri on account of direct tax collections.

The amount of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds redeemed on the 25th was \$90,800, making the total \$43,118,250.

The state and navy departments are still ignorant of the state of affairs in Chili. It is believed at the departments that the telegraph and cable lines have been cut or else the party in control has established a strict telegraph censorship.

A SPECIAL from Washington says efforts are being made to secure the remission of the unexpired term of the sentence of Commander McCalla, who was sentenced to three years' suspension. The first year of the sentence does not expire until May 15.

LORD SALISBURY has notified President Harrison through Mr. Blaine that a royal commission will be appointed to assist British merchants in exhibiting the products of British industry at the fair.

A PETITION has been filed in the supreme court of the district of Columbia in behalf of George G. Merrick and his associates praying for a mandamus on Secretary Foster to compel him to receive a silver bar for free coinage. This is a renewal of the silver brick suit which was heretofore brought and died with the death of Secretary Windom.

It is learned at the state department that there have been no negotiations with Switzerland for several years directly upon the subject of an arbitration treaty between that country and the United States.

There was a report that the Sayward case would not be called in the supreme court, an agreement being reached.

SECRETARY PROCTOR does not intend to resign. He characterized reports as pure gossip.

#### THE EAST.

It is reported Anna Dickinson is rapidly overcoming her mental affliction.

BASCO FRANK, one of the survivors of the Jeanville mine horror, is dangerously ill and his recovery is doubtful. Frank and three companions were discharged from the hospital a few days ago. Since that time they have been feasted by their friends and the high living proved too much for Frank's stomach.

CHARLES E. CHICKERING, the well-known piano manufacturer, died at New York on the 23d.

The Clark thread company, of Newark, N. J., claims a victory over its dissatisfied employes.

There was an exciting and amusing sale of unpaid tailors' bills in New York recently. Several bills amounting to \$700 were sold in a bunch to a Jew for \$1.

A. WHITNEY & SONS, large car wheel manufacturers of Philadelphia, are financially embarrassed. The firm has been rated at \$800,000.

HELEN P. CLARK, an Indian girl at Carlisle, Pa., a teacher in the Indian school, has been appointed a special agent by the United States government. She will superintend the allotment of lands to Indians in Montana.

THEODORE E. ALLEN has brought an action in the New York supreme court to recover from the Kinney Tobacco Co. \$50,000 for his services in connection with the organization of the American Tobacco Co., otherwise known as the "cigarette trust," in 1890.

OLIVER WILLIAM STANGLEY was hanged at Mauch Chunk, Pa. The murder was committed in Weatherly on Saturday, October 12, 1889, when he killed a Mrs. Walbert because she refused his attentions.

The Knights of Labor have boycotted Rochester (N. Y.) made clothing because of the strike.

CHARLES ARBUCKLE, the senior member of the New York coffee firm, is dead, aged 58.

The non-union printers of the Philadelphia Press joined the union on the 27th and all parties then struck.

The Norwegian bark Diptolator, from Pensacola, Fla., to Hartlepool, Eng., has been wrecked off the Virginia coast. Eight lives were lost.

The Boston Car Spring Co., with a factory at Roxbury, has gone into insolvency. The company is a Massachusetts corporation with a capital of \$50,000.

A FIVE thousand dollar fire in the Commercial hotel and boarding house of R. Henry at Austin, Pa., destroyed the building. Three lives were lost: Lizzie McGarisk, a domestic; Jack McCarty, a boarder, and an unknown man.

#### THE WEST.

WILLIAM H. BROWN, of Newburg, is the new warden of Sing Sing prison to supersede Warden Brush. Mr. Brown was postmaster of Newburg under appointment of President Cleveland. Mr. Brush is a republican.

J. C. ADAMS, charged with killing Capt. Couch near Oklahoma City over a claim dispute, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

DURING a prize fight in St. Paul recently the spectators became excited and a free fight ensued. It ended with the police clearing the hall and arresting the principals.

HON. RUFUS KING, a prominent attorney of Cincinnati, died recently of a gripple, aged 74.

BANKER A. S. KEAN has been indicted by the Chicago grand jury for defrauding his creditors in connection with the failure of his bank some months ago.

Two miners were blown to pieces in the bottom of the Tamarack mine at Calumet, Mich., the other night. The men fired one blast and had gone into the drift to fire a second charge.

PROMINENT democrats ratified the election of Gen. Palmer to the United States senate at Springfield, Ill., on the 25th.

The gripple is prevalent at Dubuque, Ia., and it is estimated that 1,000 cases exist in the city. Many deaths have occurred.

The bill prohibiting the bringing of detectives into the state to do police or military duty, known as the "anti-Pinkerton" bill, which recently passed the Ohio house, was defeated in the senate.

MITCHELLSVILLE, Ia., a small place near Des Moines, has been seriously injured by fire.

THERE was a collision recently between a passenger train and a freight at Racine Junction, Wis., on the Northwestern road. Willis Andrews, a fireman, was killed and several other trainmen were seriously injured.

Dr. J. E. KNICKENBOKER, of Udall, Kan., was accidentally drowned while attempting to ford on horseback the Arkansas river near the Kaw agency, Indian territory. The deceased was government physician to the Kaw tribe.

GEORGE HARRIS, of Newburn, Ill., who fasted thirty-three days in January and February, has been adjudged insane and placed in an asylum.

#### THE SOUTH.

THE grand jury is to investigate the failure of Theodore Schwartz & Co., the Louisville, Ky., bankers, and criminal prosecution is to follow. The assets now turn out to be nothing. The failure was for \$500,000.

TEXAS and North Carolina have created laws providing for the teaching in public schools of lessons showing the effect of alcohol on the system.

GEN. MARONE and John M. Langston have, it is stated, settled their differences and will hereafter work in harmony for the promotion of the interests of the republican party in Virginia.

A TRAIN on the Galveston Central & Santa Fe went through a trestle near Farmersville, Tex. C. M. Hart, of Kansas, was killed and E. M. McKissack seriously injured. Conductor Garrison and brakeman Hughes were hurt. All on the train were badly shaken up.

THE British steamer Strathairn has been lost off the North Carolina coast. Nineteen lives were lost.

THE account sent out from Wheeling, W. Va., of many Italians employed on the line of the Pittsburgh, Ohio & Cincinnati railroad drilling under arms has been fully verified. On last pay day there was a narrow escape from riot and over 100 of the men were dismissed by the contractors. The excitement in the camps keeps up.

CAPT. W. D. DOWELL, a well-to-do farmer and treasurer of the Farmers' Alliance of Arkansas, was buncoed out of \$3,000 at Fayetteville by three sharpers.

DAVID H. MORRISON, deputy clerk of the Scott county, Virginia, has, it is alleged, by various sharp transactions, obtained and appropriated to his own use from \$10,000 to \$20,000 and left the state.

THE Tennessee senate has rejected the bill to appropriate \$250,000 for a state exhibit at the world's fair. The house, however, passed a bill allowing county authorities to appropriate money for exhibits at the fair.

The life size portrait of Jefferson Davis, which the clerk of the Arkansas house was authorized during the early part of the session to have painted, has been placed over the speaker's desk. It took the place of the portrait of George Washington that has been hanging in the hall the past twenty years.

PRIVATE PATRICK HOGAN, of troop C, Third cavalry, U. S. A., shot and killed Sheriff Marcus Ortega, at Rio Grande City, March 30. Ortega tried to return the fire, but his weapon would not discharge and while he lay dying he cursed the revolver for its failure. If Hogan is acquitted Ortega's friends will kill him on sight.

GEN. JAMES A. EAKIN, of the United States army, died at Louisville, Ky., on the 26th. Gen. Eakin was born at Pittsburgh in 1801. He was a member of the commission which tried Mrs. Surratt and bore a prominent part in the funeral of Lincoln.

The annual meeting of the yellow pine lumber association was held at Montgomery, Ala. J. W. White, of Missouri, was chosen president and J. M. Bevins secretary. The price of second class lumber was raised \$1 per 1,000 feet and on first-class lumber \$2 per 1,000 feet.

#### GENERAL.

THE Spanish government has notified the department of state that it will participate at the world's Columbian exposition at Chicago.

A BERLIN dispatch says that considerable numbers of Germans have gone to take service with the Chinese and Japanese. China has ordered special war vessels from Germany and Japan has bought a number of torpedoes from Germany.

The marine court at Gibraltar adjudged Capt. McKeague, of the ill-fated Utopia, guilty of a grave error of judgment in attempting to turn his vessel out of the anchorage across the Anson's bow.

A FIGHT has been reported between British colonists of Guiana and Venezuelans on the frontier.

M. SARDOU denies that he intends to sue the Comedie Francaise on account of the withdrawal of "Thermidor."

AFTER carefully considering the matter the French cabinet has come to the decision that Prince Louis Napoleon, the second son of the late Prince Napoleon, does not come under the category of personages who are pretenders to the throne of France and that, therefore, he does not come under the law prescribing banishment from France of all pretenders.

In the course of his remarks at Sligo Mr. Parnell said that even if he were defeated in the election in North Sligo he would never abandon the fight, but would oppose his enemies to the bitter end.

THE Czar has issued a ukase which expropriates from its owners the land required for the Vladivostok-Grofkakaja section of the projected Siberian railroad.

ELLIOTT was beaten for the third time in a live-bird shoot by Capt. Brewer recently. Brewer has announced that he would challenge Elliott for the American field cup which he holds.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL dispatch from Chili says that President Balmaceda has forbidden foreign steamers, chiefly British and German, to touch at ports on the coast between Chanaral and Arica.

CORRADINI & Co., bankers and merchants of Leghorn, Italy, have failed. Liabilities amount to 20,000,000 francs. Other firms are implicated in the failure.

A DISPATCH from Brisbane, Queensland, says that the government has adopted severe measures to repress rioting and has arrested twenty prominent trades unionists for conspiracy.

It is announced that the Allan Steamship Co. has purchased the State Line Steamship Co.'s vessels, together with the good will of the latter company.

PRESIDENT CARNOT has telegraphed to Queen Victoria at Grasse, placing himself and the French officials at her service during her residence at that place.

DURING the performance of "Le Mage" in Paris the opera house was connected with London by telephone and the music was distinctly heard.

WHILE the court was in session at Cork trying the Tipperary rioting cases the building took fire and was destroyed. The court adjourned.

The winter wheat crop in the south of Russia is very unpromising. Small farmers are in a hopeless condition in consequence.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended March 26 numbered 356, compared with 375 the previous week and 243 the corresponding week of last year.

M. BALTCHEFF, Bulgarian minister of finance, was assassinated at Sofia on the evening of the 27th while out walking with the premier, M. Stambuloff. The unknown assassin escaped. It was thought the real intention was to kill Stambuloff.

REAR ADMIRAL GHERARDI has failed in his mission to secure St. Nicholas, a port on the northwestern coast of the island of Hayti, as a coaling station.

#### THE LATEST.

The rod mill at Joliet, Ill., has been shut down, thus entirely closing the entire rolling mill, leaving 2,500 or more men out of employment.

MISS GRACIE WESTON FULLER, eldest daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, was married at Washington on the 30th to Archibald Lapham Brown, of Chicago.

A STATEMENT having been published that Miss Anna Parnell had not spoken to her brother, Charles Stewart Parnell, since his incarceration in Kilmannham, the lady writes the London Times declaring the story wholly without foundation.

The appraiser of the custom house at New York is likely to be removed, consequently under investigation.

A MASSACRE of British native troops occurred recently in the province of Assam, a number of hostile tribes raiding the station and putting all to death after a desperate resistance.

The British steamship Beaufort went ashore near Wilmington, N. C. The crew were taken in safety. The steamship had on board 10,000 bales of cotton.

News from Chili has been received to the effect that the Chilean premier, Senor Vicuana, has resigned and will enter the contest for the presidency.

CONSIDERABLE rioting was reported in the coke regions of Pennsylvania, strikers driving off new employes and in some places destroying property.

The President has appointed Thomas H. Carter, of Helena, Mont., to be commissioner of the land office, vice Groff.

The failure of Falk & Sons, merchants, at Macon, Ga., has been followed by that of their New York house. The liabilities are placed at \$155,000, of which \$90,000 are to the banks for loans and discounts, \$40,000 confidential debts and \$40,000 for merchandise.

The British steamer Elon has arrived from Honolulu with news up to March 18. The queen has announced the members of her privy council. Among the members are the queen's husband, John Dominis, and about forty other prominent men of the kingdom.

The missionary schooner Chapman was lost on the west coast of Tahiti November 30, 1890. She was bound from Honolulu to Pitcairn island. The crew, numbering sixteen, were drowned.

GEN. CHARLES A. JOHNSON, who served in the Mexican and civil wars, committed suicide in New Haven, Conn., by shooting himself.

The lower house of the Arkansas legislature has refused 64 to 27 to table a bill appropriating \$50,000 for a world's fair exhibit.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

W. W. CURDY, the Topeka dry goods merchant who recently failed, has settled with his creditors and resumed business.

Reports from Western Kansas on the 26th stated that in some localities snow was two feet deep on a level, and had drifted to eight feet in many places. Stock was suffering.

The executive council on the 25th elected W. M. Mitchell, of Newton, a conductor on the Santa Fe, railroad commissioner in place of Judge Humphrey, whose term expired April 1.

The case of the United States against J. C. Adams for the murder of Capt. William L. Couch, of Oklahoma fame, occupied the attention of the United States court for three days, at Wichita, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Ben Grant, the negro who recently murdered his white wife at Topeka, was traced to Pueblo, Col. When officers went to the cabin where Grant had taken refuge, he fled and when pursued drew a pistol and shot himself dead.

The beet sugar industry is being worked up in central Kansas by Dr. Sweitwiler, of Germany, who is arranging for five hundred experimental tests in different counties with foreign seed. He says that a German syndicate with a capital of ten million dollars will put in factories if the tests prove satisfactory.

Gov. Humphrey has offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of each of the persons accused of killing Thomas Duncan, of Cheyenne county, on the night of March 16. Duncan had been accused of stealing grain in the neighborhood. A masked mob visited his house and, calling him to the front door, riddled him with bullets.

In the United States court at Wichita the jury in the case of J. A. Hawley and wife and E. D. Belden, charged with the murder of Charles Grant, a young Canadian, near Edmond, Ok., last summer, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against the boy, Belden, and discharged the Hawleys by instruction of the court. Grant was murdered, presumably, to secure his claim.

S. M. GARRETT, an attorney of Kansas City, Kan., was found in his office the other day, a raving maniac. He was very poor. He had no money to buy food and was too proud to beg. Hunger had driven him mad. He was arrested and an inquiry into his sanity instituted.

He had a fine library in his office, and led the life of a recluse, poring over his books and paying but little attention to that part of his profession that furnished bread and butter.

The county clerk, county treasurer and two of the county commissioners of Comanche county have been arrested on information filed by the county attorney, charging them with malfeasance in office. It is said that several of the heaviest taxpayers in the county have retained lawyers to institute civil suits against the same officials for the recovery of money alleged to have been illegally withheld from the county.

Dr. Going, state veterinarian, recently drew \$6,100 from the state treasury. The legislature two years ago concluded that the services of a veterinarian could be dispensed with and failed to make an appropriation to pay the salary and other expenses, but did not abolish the office. Dr. Going continued to hold on and take his chances of being paid and came out successful, as the late legislature made the necessary appropriation.

A young Topeka woman by the name of Chilson, wishing to get rid of her illegitimate child eight or ten weeks old, gave it to her brother to dispose of, who drove some fifteen or twenty miles into the country and threw it into the hog pen of a farmer. The farmer was aroused in the night by the crying of the infant and found it nearly frozen to death. The hogs, with more humanity than the mother, had not harmed the babe, and the farmer turned it over to the officers who found the mother. The brother found it convenient to disappear.

Chicken thieves for some time past had been committing such depredations in the vicinity of Rosedale that farmers found it impossible to protect their poultry, even by locking the doors of their coops. The other night, however, a thief came to sudden grief. S. S. Hogue, a farmer, set a trap in his henery in the shape of a loaded shotgun, so arranged that it would be discharged by any one entering the door in the night. The next morning an unknown dead man was found in the doorway of the coop. He had broken in and been shot by his own thievish act.

The railroad commissioners have made their first tour of examination in the ten Kansas counties for which money was appropriated to purchase seed grain. It is estimated that 20,000 bushels of spring seed wheat will supply those who stand in the most urgent need. There were 340 applications for aid to Judge Humphrey. After an examination he found only twenty who were in need of aid from the state.

The commissioners reported the people in better condition than they expected to find them. In some cases the wheat had gotten into the hands of money-lenders, who were demanding their pound of flesh. These men furnish the farmers with seed wheat under a contract, which obligates the farmer to give one-third of his crop in payment.

## METHODIST MINISTERS.

### Recent Appointments by Bishop Merrill at Newton, Kan.

NEWTON, Kan., March 27.—The annual session of the Southwest Kansas conference of the M. E. church has just closed in this city. A large delegation of the clergymen and laymen attended and the session was one of much profit. All the meetings were greeted with crowded houses and some fine speeches were delivered during the stay. Bishop Merrill, of Chicago, presided. Following is a list of the appointments:

Garden City district—A. P. George, P. E. Ashland, W. R. Rollingson; Beaver, C. F. Mellor; Bucklin, C. H. Westfall; Dighton, H. E. Strickland; Dodge City, W. H. Euse; Fowler and Minneola, E. V. Allen; Garden City, A. T. Burrs; Jetmore, D. G. Watson; Johnson City, C. E. Van Meter; Lakin and Deerfield, Charles E. West; Leoti, W. H. Placer; Liberal, J. A. Irons; Mead, W. H. Crouch; Ness City, D. R. Latham; Nonchalanta, N. H. Oliver; Scott, C. E. Williams; Syracuse, W. L. Beacock; Tribune, W. J. Decker.

Wichita district—J. D. Botkin, P. E. Anderson, W. I. Miller; Augusta, S. Brink; Belle Plaine, J. T. Irwin; Benton, Albert W. Cummings; Cheney, W. B. Barton; Clearwater, C. W. Burtorff; Colwich, O. C. East; Douglas, J. W. Anderson; Douglas circuit, E. B. Abbott; Goddard, L. E. Case; Greensburg, David F. Irwin; Iuka and Preston, A. M. Gibbons; Kingman, W. J. Tull; Kingman circuit, Benjamin F. Jones; Mount Hope, George W. Irwin; Mulvane, E. C. Fofard; Pratt, E. C. Beach; Saratoga, E. F. Reser; Wichita, Dodge avenue, C. C. Woods; Emporia avenue, S. S. Sweeney; First church, L. M. Hartley; North Wichita, J. E. Milnes; St. Paul's, Samuel Woir.

Larned district—H. Waitt, P. E. Albert, W. R. Knight; Burdette, W. H. Walker; Bussard, J. B. Handy; Canton, W. H. Gilliam; Chas. A. H. Parker; Ellinwood, F. C. Fay; Frederick, F. F. Burnstorf; Garfield, Albert B. Heatwood; Great Bend, J. C. Hall; Herington, Richard A. Dadisman; Kinsley, W. Bartie; Larned, A. J. Bixler; Little River, W. J. Barron; Lost Springs, C. W. Keller; Lyons, G. W. Howes; Marion, John E. Rapp; Marion circuit, Noah Asher; McPherson, W. R. Watson; McPherson circuit, Frank McCarty; Pawnee Rock, M. P. Dixon; Rush Center, E. H. Rubicon; Sterling, W. E. Woodward; Windom, W. H. Clark.

Winfield district—T. S. Hodgson, P. E. Ayron and Rock, G. W. Baker; Anthony, S. H. Eneyart; Argonia, Waldo B. Marsh; Arkansas City, D. D. Akin; Attica, C. E. Mann; Burden, W. V. Barns; Caldwell, W. H. Gannaway; Colwater, J. G. Wilkinson; Council Springs, Charles E. Davis; Dexter, P. D. LaBr; Freepport, Charles Brown; Geuda Springs, T. W. McKinney; Harper, J. W. Jones; Hazleton, Tanner; Kiowa, W. H. Farrell; Lak City, P. J. Pinkston; Latham, G. E. Rawlins; Medicine Lodge, D. W. Phillips; Milan, J. A. Holmes; New Salem, N. A. Porter; Norwich, H. C. Wharton; Oxford, J. Hamlin Smith; South Haven, E. H. Frazer; Udall, C. W. Galtner; Wellington, G. Lowthel; Wellington circuit, S. McKibben; Winfield First church, A. O'Leary; Winfield Second church, C. H. Montgomery.

Newton district—T. Hanna, P. E. Annelly, H. Luddy; Armitage, E. S. Bonham; Butler, W. H. Osburn; Burrton, Charles D. Heatwood; Chelsea, William Bunyan; El Dorado, A. Bruner; Florence, G. E. Shaw; Halstead, E. Sanderson; Haven, C. H. McMullan; Heaton, H. E. Swan; Avenue F, I. B. Pulliam; Leon, I. B. Pulliam; Macksville, J. H. Frazer; Newton, J. W. Martindale; Nickerson, W. A. Gundry; Partridge, F. M. Romine; Peabody, E. A. Hoyt; Pontiac, R. G. Hammond; Potwin, J. L. Miller; Sebewick, John A. Davis; St. John, R. B. Engle; Stafford, Spencer S. Sulliger; Sylvia and Huntsville, James W. Kirkpatrick; Turon, J. T. Hendricks; Valley Center, J. M. Archer; Waiton and Melain, A. B. Cluckner.

## THE ROCHESTER STRIKE.

### Twenty Thousand Work People Affected by the Cutters' Trouble.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 27.—The results of the lockout of the clothing cutters of this city by the leading manufacturers are already assuming a serious phase among the thousands of employes who are dependent upon the clothing industry for employment and support. The manufacture of clothing in this city has grown to an annual output of nearly \$11,000,000 and has become one of the principal industries of the city. More than 2,000 persons are dependent upon these manufacturers for their living and already several cases of destitution are reported.

Nearly all the members of the clothing cutters' executive committee are anticipating the effect of the recent trouble by closing or preparing to close their manufacturing departments for lack of work to give out. A member stated that the manufacturers are not striking a blow at organized labor, as has been claimed, but are only discriminating against the organization that has injured them. He said: "We are taking a position similar to that assumed recently by the Central Hudson railroad and by the shoe manufacturers of this city. Nearly 25 per cent of the money received for the manufactured goods is expended in the shops. This means that more than \$2,500,000 is distributed in this city annually by the clothing manufacturers. I think the present trouble has already brought a loss of \$25,000 to the workmen. If the Knights of Labor declare a boycott on Rochester goods, as I have no doubt they will attempt to do throughout the country, it means a serious blow to one of the best industries of the city."

"Nearly all the clothing manufacturers will have finished work on all clothing cut by the locked out men by the end of this week, and unless the cutters return to work, or others take their places next Monday, 20,000 people will be thrown out of employment."

He further said: "Our shops are open to all of our former workmen who may choose to return, and the places of those who prefer to pin their faith to their leaders will be filled by men from out of the city if they can be secured."

The manufacturers, one and all, will resume work next Monday as far as possible. No one manufacturer will resume work before all the others do. Major William Sheldon has begun an action against the clothing cutters' and trimmers' local assembly No. 1, 727 K. of L., for \$15,000 damages for conspiracy, intimidation and extortion.

## THE RUMPUS IN IRELAND.

### A Lively Time at Sligo—Bitter Hostility Between the Parnell and Anti-Parnell Factions—The Priests in the Fight.

SLIGO, March 30.—Yesterday was the liveliest day so far in the North Sligo election campaign. By 8 o'clock the streets were alive with people moving to the music of several bands.

The Parnell contingents, with their leader, were out by 10 o'clock engaged in a personal canvassing. In their zeal they attempted to devote attention to Coney island, in Sligo bay, although there are only twenty-five voters on the island.

Parnell met with a hostile reception at Strand hill, on the island, where he found it impossible to hold a meeting, owing to the piercing yells of his opponents, and was finally compelled to retreat to Sligo.

The bishop of the diocese, together with the priests of the whole district, denounced Mr. Parnell to their congregations at mass.

The anti-Parnellite leaders, Messrs. Sexton and Colley, Maurice Healy and Michael Davitt and their party, bent on an attempt to carry the fight into the enemy's country, started at 9 o'clock in the morning for the Tireagh district, addressing small gatherings on their way till Templeboy was reached. Here hostile camps had been formed. The Parnellites maintained a sullen silence, but their opponents with ringing cheers welcomed the reinforcements.

The Parnellites gathered on the brow of a hill, armed with blackthorns and other weapons, threatening to move towards their opponents, but the police interposed and with a line of bayonets awed the antagonists and the storm subsided amid muttered threats and curses.

All now moved in the direction of Dromore West, where, after a similar scene, the Parnellites pelted their opponents vigorously with stones until they were chased and clubbed by the police.

Michael Davitt led his adherents off, all ducking their heads and some covering themselves with rugs to avoid the fusillade of stones. Mr. Pinkerton, member of parliament from Galway, had his head cut and several others were injured.

On trying to enter Caskey the anti-Parnellites found the road barred by a formidable array of Parnellites, and on the advice of the police they retreated in the direction of Sligo, amid another shower of stones and other missiles. The party reached Sligo in the evening, where they addressed a large meeting.

They gave a detailed account of the day's happenings and the treatment they had received, which they declared the Parnellite leaders organized on the previous night in Sligo. They all vowed vengeance. At the same time they complimented the police upon the protection that had been afforded them.

Cars with a couple of newspaper men following a few yards behind the Davitt party, were attacked by the Parnellites and the occupants were thrown to the ground and were so seriously hurt that they were obliged to stop at a village to have the wounds dressed. On learning who the wounded men were the assailants express contrition.

A telegram from Ballina reports that Dr. Tanner was seriously assaulted by a hostile mob, being knocked down and dragged prostrate through the mud.

## PLANKINTON DEAD.

### Milwaukee's Foremost Citizen Succumbs.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—John Plankinton, Milwaukee's foremost citizen, died about 9 o'clock last night. He built up a great fortune in the packing business, in which he was long associated with P. D. Armour, of Chicago. He was the owner of the Plankinton house and many of the large business blocks in the city and his fortune was counted in the millions. He was a man of great public spirit and gave money and aid to every enterprise that promised to advance the city's interest, while his private charities were very large.

For two years past Mr. Plankinton has been out of active business, a paralytic stroke having nearly caused his death, and forced his retirement from active business life. From this, however, he partially rallied, and while he had lost the use of his voice, he was able to walk out as recently as a week ago. A severe cold, taken last Thursday, developed into pneumonia, and finally caused his death.

## Will Act Like Men.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The employes of the New York division of the Pennsylvania company are circulating a petition that their wages be increased nearly 15 per cent, and when nearly all the signatures have been secured the petition will be presented to General Manager Pugh direct. The ordinary way in which any communication reaches the general manager would be through Superintendent Joseph Crawford, but this time the men don't intend to ask for the increase through any intermediate channel.

## Spanish Steamship Ashore.

NORFOLK, Va., March 30.—A telegram from Hatteras life saving station says a Spanish steamer bound from Galveston, Tex., is ashore five miles south of that station. The vessel is lying easy, close to the beach, the captain and crew are on board and there is no present necessity for their leaving the ship. The engineer says the ship is

THE GOOD-NATURED MAN.

The man who is good-natured is a blessing to humanity; You never hear him growling nor indulging in profanity. He's loved by big and little; e'en the dogs in his community With wagging tails will follow him at every opportunity. He gives his only dollar to whoever is unfortunate; He lends a sympathetic ear to those who are importunate; No matter how you treat him he will greet you with urbanity. And set a good example to professors of Christianity. In case he meets a person with a suicidal tendency He makes him see the beauty of the world in its transiency. And drives away his blues with a merry jest. That sends the gloomy person into spasms of hilarity. The man who is good-natured never practices duplicity; The life he leads is honest and a marvel of simplicity. He never has an enemy; he feels no animosity. And everywhere establishes a friendly reciprocity. With him you get acquainted without waiting for formality. And right away you like him for his unreserved cordiality; He may be plain of feature, but you never see his homeliness. For pleasant smiles and kindly tones impress you with his comeliness. He, being always happy, has a wonderful facility Of making those around him share and show his amiability; The good he does in cheering his too-much-depressed fraternity Gives them a joyous life on earth and fits them for eternity. —H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.

MR. BOWSER.

Mrs. B. Tells of His Alleged Attack of Spinal Meningitis.

HE indifference displayed by the average husband to the pains and aches of the average wife is only equaled by the manner in which he suddenly goes all to pieces at the slightest sickness. We have a regular programme at our house in certain lines. I am subject to nervous headaches. About once a fortnight Mr. Bowser comes home at noon and finds me on the sofa with my head tied up and my temples throbbing as if they would burst. It's just the next thing to being pounded on the head by a war-club, and if the house was on fire I should take my time about getting out, and that without trying to save anything except the camphor bottle. The programme then runs as follows:

Enter Mr. Bowser. Hangs up his hat and overcoat. Marches into back parlor, evidently suspecting some calamity. Stands and gazes at me as if I were some curiosity. I try to smile, but it is a dead failure. "Humph! Cholera, I suppose!" "N-o." (Very faintly.) "Yellow fever, then. I always knew you'd have it!" "N-o. Only—only—" "Only smallpox, eh! Nice thing to bring into the house, isn't it?" "Mr. Bowser, I—I've got one of my headaches!" "O-o-o-h! Is that all! Good lands, but you gave me a scare! Headache? Humph! If I was a woman of your size and age I'd show a little spunk." "But it's dreadful!" "Bosh! There's nine parts of imagination to one part headache." And he goes slapping around the house and whistling away, as if every sound did not fall on my skull like a blow of a hammer. "Coming to dinner?" "Mercy, but I can't eat." "Can't, eh! Well, if you will let your imagination run away with you in this manner I can't help it. Be more left for me to eat, you know." He looks in as he is ready to leave the house and says: "If you are down town this afternoon come in. Bye-bye, booby!" We have another programme—one which is followed when Mr. Bowser comes home with a bilious headache. If I happen to be looking when he gets off the car a block away I can tell what is the matter. He comes dragging his legs, head down, and eyes half closed, and I meet him at the door and inquire: "Mr. Bowser, have you been run over on the street?" "Worse'n that!" he gasps, as he sits down on a stair step and holds his head in his hands. "Have you been shot at or stabbed by a ruffian?" "Would that I had!"

"Mr. Bowser, what awful, awful thing has happened? Answer me at once!" "I've—I've got one of those infernal headaches!" "O-o-o-h! Is that all? Why, I didn't know but some awful thing had happened. Well, dinner is ready, and I've got pork and beans, as you requested."

"P-pork and b-beans! My soul, woman, but how can you talk p-pork and b-beans to a dying man!" "Only a headache! Why, what should a great big man like you care about a headache? Come to dinner."

But he staggers into the sitting-room and falls sideways on the lounge, and utters a groan which arches the cat's back up to an angle. "Mr. Bowser, these headaches are all imaginary," I observe as I take him by the legs and swing him about so that he rests on his back. "O-o-o-h!" "If I was a man of your size and age I'd show a little spunk."

"O-o-o-h! How can I stand it!" "Well, there'll be more left for me to eat. Better lie as quiet as you can."

But I don't go out to dinner. He



"DO YOU THINK THAT I'M GOING TO DIE?"

do you think that I'm going to die?" "Want a pillow for his head and he wants his shoes taken off and his feet covered up, and then I have to remove his collar and necktie and tie a wet towel around his forehead, and all his pluck has departed. It isn't near as bad a headache as mine. The slightest headache a nervous woman ever has will double discount any headache assigned to a man to carry about, but she must grin and bear it.

I got the hart-horn for Mr. Bowser. I change that for the camphor. I chafe his hands. I make mustard plasters for his feet. I warn the cook to be quiet in the kitchen, and I send our boy over to a neighbor's.

Then I turn the pillow over. Then I hold the camphor under his nose. Then I take off the towel and tie it tighter around his aching head. He seems at last to fall into a doze, but suddenly opens his eyes and faintly calls: "Mrs. B-Bowser!" "Yes, dear."

"Do you think I'm going to die?" "Die? Why you've only got a headache."

"But I feel a g-goneness—a sort of sinking away. Do you think it can be collapse of the system?" "Of course not. You've got a fever—a little one about as big as a pin-head. All you've got to do is to go to sleep."

"But you'd better call up the doctor." "Nonsense!" "If you don't get the doctor I'll be dead in half an hour!" And so I go to the telephone and ring up the central and hold an imaginary conversation with the doctor as follows: "Mr. Bowser thinks he's dangerously ill and he wants you to come up right away. Can't you? That's too bad. Well, come in two hours at the latest. He's on the lounge now. Yes, it started with a headache. Yes, I'll keep him smelling of the camphor bottle. Good-by."

The entire afternoon is taken up with nursing Mr. Bowser and assuring him that he has not been struck with death. Then, at tea time, I must make him toast and poach him an egg, and at bedtime the cook and I have to help him upstairs. He gets into bed with a series of groans, turns over with the declaration that he will never see another sunrise, and is sound asleep in ten minutes. Next morning, when he arises fresh and clear headed, and I inquire if his headache is all gone, he looks at me in a disdainful way and replies: "Mrs. Bowser, my headache, as you call it, was a violent and malignant attack of spinal meningitis, and nothing but my great will-power, aided by my pluck and courage, enabled me to throw it off! Had it been you, you would have given up and died."—Detroit Free Press.

Lichens in Winter. In our country, when the temperature descends below zero, lichens enter upon a retarded course of life due less to the lowering of the temperature than to a loss of water. In lichens that grow under shelter and on the ground, the loss of water being less, the gaseous exchanges will be merely decreased, and remain sensible. On the contrary, in lichens, living upon trees and exposed to the air, desiccation occurs to a considerable extent, and life is then so retarded that, in darkness as well as in light, the gaseous exchange no longer becomes appreciable. If, by chance, the lichen contains a notable proportion of water, the freezing of the latter produces an effect analogous to that of desiccation, and the gaseous exchanges are again of the feeblest character.—Revue Scientifique.

She Knew Him. Husband—Don't order any meat for dinner, I am going fishing and will be back in time for us to have a mess of fish. Wife—Well, you had better tell the fish man to leave them at once as you go past his place. It's so late when you return.—Once a Week.

A M'KINLEY PARADISE.

Discovery of a Suitable Retreat for the Napoleon of Protection.

Ever since my dear friend Maj. McKinley was defeated in Ohio I have been looking round for a residence for him. At last I have found it. I have taken a house for the major and the sooner he packs up his trunk and gets out of Ohio the quicker he can enter into the enjoyment of this terrestrial paradise. The house I have selected for the major is in Ponte Tresa. Ponte Tresa is a small river which issues from Lake Lugano and runs to Lake Maggiore. When the major comes to live here he will find this a truisim in Europe—that the more unenlightened a country is the higher are its protective duties. I have picked out a house for the major on the Italian side of the bridge, because in Italy, that downtrodden, tax-ridden monarchy, the protective duties are much higher than just across the bridge in Switzerland, which is an enlightened little republic. When the major looks out of his window he will see one of the prettiest blue lakes in the world, and before him will rise the high mountains that border Lake Lugano both in Italy and in Switzerland.

The steamer leaves Ponte Tresa for the other end of the lake two or three times a day, and as fares are reasonably cheap I expect that the major will spend a good deal of his time on board the little steamers of Lake Lugano. After his first trip to the other end of the lake the major will understand why I call this spot a McKinley paradise. The steamer starts from the Swiss side of Ponte Tresa. It goes for perhaps thirty rods and then draws up at the wharf on the Italian side. The moment the steamer crosses the imaginary line between Switzerland and Italy the two Italian custom house officers who are on the boat come forward. Everything is opened and examined, and there are placards up on the steamer saying in four languages that if you have any tobacco or cigarettes you must declare them on entering Italy, no matter how small a quantity you have.

While we were sitting in the boat, waiting for it to start on the Swiss side of the bridge, I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a manufacturer from Pennsylvania. He was staying at a town on Lake Maggiore and had come over for the day to look at Lake Lugano and take a trip from one end to the other. We got to talking about protection, of course, and he told me that everything he had owed to protection. He believed that protection had been the making of America, and the reason he was able to tour in Switzerland and in Italy was because of protection in America. I asked him how many of his workmen were touring in Europe at this time, but that, he said, wasn't the point. Just then the boat started and the Italian custom house officers came and made him open his valise. He hadn't much in it except a supply of cigarettes, some guide books and other necessary articles for a day's trip. He opened his valise and they spied the cigarettes at once. They said the duty would be five francs.

"Great heavens," he cried, "they didn't cost that much originally." The Italians shrugged their shoulders and said it would be five francs. "Come," said I to the Pennsylvanian, "stand up for your principles; pay for your cigarettes," and he paid.

The next stop the boat makes is on the Swiss side. As soon as we crossed the line, two Swiss officers, in a different sort of uniform, wanted the Pennsylvanian to open his valise. He did so, and they looked through it rather casually. They said nothing about the cigarettes, because cigarettes are very cheap in Switzerland, almost as cheap as they are in America, on account of the small duty there is upon them.

"Thank goodness," said the Pennsylvanian, "this is over." "You oughtn't to growl about a thing like that; that is the mere working of protectionism; still, I wouldn't be too thankful that it is over just yet if I were you."

"Well," he said, "as both the Italians and Swiss have gone through my valise, I don't see what more is to be done." "You wait," I said. I had been there before.

The next stop was on the Italian bank and when we crossed the line the Italian custom house officers came up smiling and asked to see what was in the valise. "Great heavens!" cried the American, "I have just showed you."

"Ah, true," said the Italians, shrugging their shoulders, "but since that time we have been in Switzerland; now we are entering Italy again. It will be five francs," they said, "for the cigarettes."

Then the Pennsylvanian lost his temper. There is no use in doing that in a foreign country where you don't understand the language very well. They don't understand your profanity, and you are not versed in theirs, and so you are under a disadvantage. He refused to pay. Then they said they would have to seize them, baggage and all. He paid very gloomily. After touching at Italy we once more struck over to Switzerland, and the Swiss custom house officers were then in the ring. The Pennsylvanian came up rather groggy and opened his valise. They smiled, chalked the portmanteau and let it pass.

"Where is our next stop?" he asked. "In Italy," was the answer. The moment the steamer headed for the Italian shore he saw the Italian custom house officers again getting ready to descend on him. He opened his valise, picked one of his boxes of cigarettes and flung them into Lake Lugano.

The custom house officers held a consultation. If those cigarettes had been thrown on the Italian side he would have had to pay his francs again, but as the captain of the steamer decided they were still in Swiss waters he saved five francs. The Pennsylvanian got more and more gloomy as we went up the lake. The beautiful scenery was entirely lost upon him. The Swiss custom house officers made him open his valise every time we came into Switzerland, the Italian fellows every

time we came to Italy, and the boat landed pretty alternately in both countries. But to mix up things still more there is one little town called Campione, which, although on the Swiss side of the lake, belongs to Italy by some curious international arrangement. I think our baggage was declared about thirty times all through that day. Of course if we had paid a bribe to the custom house officers at the beginning there would have been no trouble, but coming from America, where all customs officers are incorruptible, the Pennsylvanian could not be expected to know that.

This lovely lake is the spot I have picked out for Maj. McKinley.—Luke Sharp, in Detroit Free Press.

BLAINE AND THE RADICALS.

Reciprocity as a Life-Preserver for a Shipwrecked Party.

The republican movement in favor of nominating Blaine as the party candidate for 1892 was entirely spontaneous. After the defeat in November, the party turned to him as the only republican with brains enough to lead it in an attempt to recover lost ground. The radicals in control of the party had in two years succeeded in so turning the country against it that the west was revolutionized, while the November returns showed Maine and Vermont as the only two states east of the Mississippi in which the democrats had not won signal victories. There had been no talk of Blaine for 1892 up to that time, but immediately thereafter he came to all appearances the unanimous choice of his party. That he himself has concurred in the choice is suggested by the activity shown by his reciprocity campaign bureau in distributing Blaine literature. But this is concurrence. It cannot be charged that the party movement in his favor is due to any "fine work" on his part. It is entirely owing to the impression in the minds of most republicans that he condemned and protested against the wild career of the radicals in control of the party, with Reed and Harrison in the lead.

The movement for the renomination of Harrison is taking shape. It is very feeble as yet, but there are evidences that Mr. Harrison is determined to do all in his power to force it. It is believed by some—democrats mostly—that he will succeed. That accomplished journalist and talented letter writer, Colonel Henry Watterson, expresses this opinion: He believes that all Mr. Blaine's "brilliance" in throwing out "reciprocity" as a life-preserver for his shipwrecked party will rebound to the credit of the Harrison administration as a whole, and therefore help to make Mr. Harrison's renomination easier. This looks plausible, but it ignores too many facts to be reliable reasoning. It was radicalism that wrecked the party, and the party knows it. Had the force bill passed, it would have been obliged to sustain it and Harrison with it; but many republicans console themselves for the November defeat in the hope that it has rid them of Harrison and radical control of the party. In the hope of saving the party thousands of them either refrained from voting last November or else voted the democratic ticket.

They are keeping their own counsel as to what they did then. They are still in good party standing and they expect to remain so. And that they may remain so they intend to defeat Harrison's renomination and put the radical faction in the rear. They represent the brains and activity of the party, a party which has taken Mr. Harrison's measure accurately and is heartily ashamed of him—as ashamed of him as it is proud of Mr. Blaine, in spite of all his anchor casting proclivities.

It may be that Mr. Harrison and his office holders will develop force enough to defeat the desire of the rank and file of the party to nominate Mr. Blaine. This is quite a possible outcome, but it seems impossible that Mr. Harrison should be able to thrust himself on a party which he has come so near disrupting altogether.—St. Louis Republic.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

The millionaires have only six majority left in the United States senate to overcome a majority of over sixty million people.—St. Louis Republic.

Most of the republican rogues employ a congressional committee of their party to whitewash them. Quay undertook the job for himself. He wanted it thoroughly done.—N. Y. World.

Over one million republican voters failed to vote at the last election because they had resolved to investigate the protection bunco. Make it clear to them and they never again will vote a republican ticket.—N. Y. World.

The republican leaders ought to all thank God for the British lion, but if we are to fight that greedy beast the party in power should cease to squander the money which the people are constantly pouring into the treasury.

When the democrats were in power the condition that confronted them was a surplus and their theory was to prevent it by reducing taxes. The republicans defeated tax reduction and the condition which they leave is a bankrupt treasury, with a choice between partial repudiation or new taxes.—N. Y. World.

The equanimity of ex-Czar Reed may not be a little disturbed by the fact that, in his own state, after his retirement from dictatorship, the city of Bangor elected a democratic mayor for the first time in eight years; the city of Biddeford went democratic by a considerable majority, and Belfast elected a democratic mayor. Evidently Maine doesn't take kindly to the "favorite son."—Albany Argus.

Col. Blocks-of-Five Dudley's assertion that he is "out of politics" will be taken with several good-sized grains of salt. When a man is quietly dropped into the waste-basket by the one whom he has made president he may see fit to reside outside the house for a time, but he usually lurks around the back alley with a sandbag until that gentleman unconsciously emerges from his residence upon a dark night.—Chicago Times.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Lycnnaise Tripe.—One pound of tripe boiled, one onion, one tablespoonful butter, one cupful stewed tomatoes, pepper and salt to taste. Brown the onion in the butter, add the tripe cut into neat pieces, add the seasoning. Brown lightly, add the tomatoes, and when these are hot serve.—Boston Budget.

Let those who are troubled by corns try vinegar poultice. Crumble bread in strong vinegar; let it stand half an hour, then bind on the afflicted toe. Try this on retiring and in the morning the corn is easily picked out, but if a very obstinate corn it will require two or three nightly applications to effect a cure.

Bavarian Cream.—Dissolve one-half box of gelatine in one-third cup of cold water, mix with one cup of strong coffee, and strain through a cloth into a bowl. Stir until it begins to thicken, then add one pint of whipped cream, into which one cup of sugar has been beaten. Pour into molds and cool.—Household.

Sauce for Baked or Broiled Shad.—Fry the melt of a shad in a little butter, mash smooth with minced parsley, lemon juice, pepper and salt, and a tablespoonful of butter. Lift the bone of a broiled shad, spread this over, replace the bone and set in the oven for one moment before serving.—American Agriculturist.

Maple Syrup.—This is a luxury that most every person likes, but all can't afford the genuine stuff. To such I wish to say, take the inside bark of shellbark hickory, cover with cold water, steep until strength is extracted, strain, add sugar, enough and boil to a thick sirup. This is also excellent for cold and coughs.—Ohio Farmer.

If the globes on a gas-fixture are much stained on the outside by smoke, soak them in tolerably hot water, in which a little washing soda has been dissolved. Then put a teaspoonful of powdered ammonia in a pan of lukewarm water and with a hard brush scrub the globes until the smoke stains disappear. Rinse in clean cold water. They will be as white as if new.

Snow Cake.—This light cake is very nice. One cupful of flour, half a cupful of corn starch, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, all sifted together. One cupful of sugar, half cupful of butter, creamed. Half cupful of sweet milk, half teaspoonful of soda, and the whites of four eggs beaten to a very stiff froth. Frost the top.—Prairie Farmer.

Oatmeal Muffins.—Scald a scant half pint of milk, add one tablespoonful sugar and one tablespoonful salt. When cool add one-fourth yeast cake dissolved in one-fourth cup lukewarm water; then one generous pint flour mixed with one cup cooked oatmeal; beat thoroughly; let rise; beat again; fill gem pan two-thirds full, set on the back of the stove, let stand twenty minutes, and bake about thirty minutes in a moderate oven.—Boston Globe.

Macaroni and Veal Pie.—Break two teaspoonfuls of macaroni into small bits and boil until soft. Add a little salt and a beaten egg. Place a part of it in the bottom of a mold and inside this two teaspoonfuls or less of cold roast veal cut into dice, and well seasoned and moistened with the roast meat gravy. Cover the meat with the macaroni, close the mold and plunge it in a vessel of boiling water 1½ hours. Take up on a platter, thicken the gravy and pour over it, or make a drawn butter gravy for it if this is preferred.

THE RUSSIAN GIRL.

She is a Great Pet in the Family—Music is Not Her Forte.

The daughter is a great pet in Russian families, perhaps because there are generally more sons than daughters. Take the younger members of the imperial family as an example, and we will find twenty-two grand dukes and only seven grand duchesses; and this may be stated to be about the average proportion in most families. The necessity for men in the rural districts as assistants in the agricultural labors of their fathers has given rise to a saying: "One son is no son; two sons are half a son; but three are a whole son."

Notwithstanding the pride and satisfaction with which the birth of a boy is hailed, the little girl is the darling, the object of the tenderest affection and care of parents and brothers, not to speak of other adoring relatives. Much is not expected of her in the way of assistance in the family, she is indulged as far as their means and circumstances permit, and she takes it quietly and as her due, but it is rarely that she does not voluntarily and tacitly contribute her share in helping her mother. Her occupations are much about the same as those of all European girls, but parish work in Russia existeth not for her. She can not have classes at Sunday-schools, as religion is taught by priests or deacons.

It would be thought quite extraordinary and improper were a young unmarried girl to visit the sick or poor in towns, but in villages it is sometimes done under the direction of mamma or grandmamma. She is undoubtedly fond of pleasure, likes to be well dressed, and generally adores dancing, writes Mme. Roumanoff. Music is not the Russian girl's forte, nor is solo singing. Most of the Institutkas, though they thoroughly know the theory of music, play like a child of twelve; of course there are exceptions, but it is seldom you find a girl able to play a quadrille or polka off-hand.

The Gymnasistkas affect a magnificent contempt for all such "delicacies." After securing their diploma, 75 per cent. of the Gymnasistkas begin to pine for higher culture, or the so-called work among "the people." It is not only orphans, or daughters of persons with large families and small means that endeavor to obtain board appointments. It is the fashion, the craze of the day.

Higher culture used to be attainable by joining the higher courses at Petersburg, Moscow and other university cities, where girls with a diploma went through a university course and received after five years' study another, which gave the owner the right to teach in institutes and gymnasia.—English Illustrated Magazine.

One Mighty Truth.

Far more immutable than the laws of the Medes and Persians is this, Health is the blessing priceless, above all others. Without it who shall succeed? Small ailments, temporary indigestion, constriction of the bowels, a chill, inactivity of the kidneys may, aye, do culminate disastrously. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters checkmate these in short order.

The man who is a long time making up his mind may arrive at a correct judgment; but it is generally too late to be of any use to him.—Puck.

Don't use mercury and iodide of potassium for blood diseases. If your blood is bad Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla will quickly restore it to a healthful condition. It is the best vegetable blood purifier in the world, and it never leaves any evil after effects. It is pleasant to take and exhilarating, yet a disinclination of its use will not cause a craving for more.

MARRIAGES are called "matches" because they are sometimes followed by scratching.—N. O. New Delta.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 25c.

Distinction with a difference—cupid and distiction.

Patent medicines differ—One has reasonableness, another has not. One has reputation—another has not. One has confidence, born of success—another has only "hopes."

Don't take it for granted that all patent medicines are alike. They are not.

Let the years of uninterrupted success and the tens of thousands of cured and happy men and women, place

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription on the side of the comparison they belong.

And there isn't a state or territory, no—nor hardly a country in the world, whether its people realize it or not, but have men and women in them that're happier because of their discovery and their effects.

Think of this in health. Think of it in sickness. And then think whether you can afford to make the trial if the makers can afford to take the risk to give your money back as they do if they do not benefit or cure you.

The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox.



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LOW PRICES, IMMENSE STOCK, LIBERAL TERMS. A. C. WURMSER & CO.'S GREAT INSTALLMENT HOUSE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

LEWIS' 98% LYE POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED) The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 30 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc. PENNA. SALT MFG CO., Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

WHY LAUGH? Mamma Sent Direct to the K. C. Baby Carriage Co.'s factory for my cab. It's a daisy! She saved enough in price to buy me a chair and baby jumper too. Write for their new 64-page Catalogue of Baby Cabs, Toys, Trunks, Bicycles, Tricycles, Wagon Children's Chairs, Swings, etc. They sell direct to families. Factory orders and deliver freight free. K. C. BABY CARRIAGE CO., 1285 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. MAKE THIS PAPER every time you write.

THE HOLY LAND, Round the World. Select parties, best ticketing. \$100. 90 Broadway, N. Y. (Est. 1844.) MAKE THIS PAPER every time you write.

## NOBILITY.

True worth is in being—not seeming;  
In doing each day that goes by  
Some little good—not in the dreaming  
Of great things to do by and by.  
For whatever men say in blindness  
And spite of the fancies of youth,  
There's nothing so fitting as kindness,  
And nothing so royal as truth.  
We get back our me as we measure—  
We can not do wrong and feel right;  
Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure,  
For justice avenges each slight.  
The air for the wing of the sparrow,  
The bush for the robin and wren,  
But always the path that is narrow  
And straight for the children of men.  
We can not make bargains for blisses;  
Nor catch them, like fishes in nets;  
And sometimes the things our life misses  
Help more than the things which we get.  
For good lieth not in pursuing  
Nor gaining of great nor of small;  
But just in the doing, and doing  
As we would be done by, is all.  
Thro' envy, thro' malice, thro' hatred,  
Against the world early and late,  
No jot of our courage abating—  
Our part is to work and to wait;  
And night is the time of our trouble  
Whose winnings are less than his worth;  
For he who is honest is noble,  
Whatever his fortune or birth.  
—Charles K. Shetterly, in Detroit Free Press.

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

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH."  
[COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

### CHAPTER XVIII.—CONTINUED.

"To judge from their looks and actions I should imagine they would as soon stick one of their long, gleaming knives into me as they would into a bullock," said Percy.

"Oh, no; not one of them dare lay a hand on you unless you attempt to escape, without my orders," was the reply.

"Then you propose to force me to spend the rest of my natural life on this farm among these blood-curdling surroundings?"

"Unless you will comply with conditions that I will name, I do most certainly," answered the Spaniard.

"And what are your conditions?" asked Percy.

"Few and simple," was the reply. "Get your friends to pay me a ransom of ten thousand American dollars and you are free the day they pay it. But should they make the least attempt to effect your rescue I will kill you with my own hands, if need be, to prevent it."

"If my friends were asked to pay the money they would refuse, knowing that by a determined effort they could release me without doing so. As such an effort would only cost me my life, I shall not ask them to take other means to effect my delivery."

"In a few weeks you may change your mind, so I will give you a little time to think it over. In the meantime you will remain here and do whatever Mr. Van Nepp deems necessary and proper. If you refuse him it will be so much the worse for you." These were the last words the Spaniard uttered as he rode away.

Shortly afterwards Percy was well and strong again. He did not devote his time to uselessly bewailing his fate, but went to work at whatever the Dutchman told him to do and endeavored to do his utmost to please. As he passed her at once knew that she was the woman whom he had seen leaving the concert hall with Emerick a few nights after he first reached Buenos Ayres.

He did not immediately accost her, but turned around and followed her. The woman appeared aware that she was being followed, and when Percy cautiously approached to speak she stopped suddenly and faced him. Her attitude was one of defiance, but Percy's first words being spoken in clear English, she felt reassured and kindly asked him what she could do for him.

"I am searching for Mr. Emerick," he replied. "Can you tell me any thing of him?"

"Mr. Emerick!" she said, in astonished tones. "Why, what have you to do with him?"

Under the shadow of a doorway they drew together, and Percy gave a hurried outline of his recent adventures, winding up by asking her if she could help him in any way.

"I can and I will," was the reply. "I have some influential friends here who will soon restore you to your rights. Come to me at this address to-morrow and I will see that a gentleman who can render you assistance is there to meet you."

As she spoke she drew a card from her pocket, on one side of which Percy read the words "Belle Lorimer," and on the other her address, written in lead pencil.

Percy spent that night in a miserable lodging house that was scarcely better than the mud hut which had been his shelter during the cold night on the Pampas; but he did not sleep much, his anxiety being too great, and was out on the streets again in the early morning anxiously awaiting the hour when he could meet Belle Lorimer.

arm of the Dutchman as best he could with his limited knowledge of surgery and then presumably turned his attention to the repair of the wagon. Finding that the wheel could not be fastened on without the assistance of a blacksmith, as the little pin from the axle was lost, Percy proposed that he should ride back to the head station and bring the smith from there. To this, the Dutchman, anxious to get home, consented, and in a few minutes Percy was riding as fast as his horse could carry him to freedom.

How the Dutchman spent the night Lovel never knew; for himself, he spent most of it in the saddle.

In the morning he reached a small town on the banks of the river, where he sold the horse for an insignificant sum, and with it he boarded a river steamer and took the cheapest passage he could purchase down to Buenos Ayres. All this time Percy was full of hope that the villain who had caused his abduction would still be there, and he had made up his mind to make short work of bringing him to justice.

It would be difficult to describe Percy's feelings when he once more came in sight of the blue and white porcelain domes of Buenos Ayres. He fondly imagined that in a few hours he would be able to exchange the rags which covered his body for clothing which would better become his handsome form.

He walked boldly up to the hotel where he had stayed a few months before and introduced himself as the missing Mr. Huntly. In less time than it takes to record it he was being hustled into the street, and as he passed a mirror in the hall-way he at once became aware of the reason which prevented him from being recognized.

He could not himself believe that the object of which he caught a momentary glance was Percy Lovel. His face was brown and dirty-looking, his uncut hair hung in a disheveled state over his shoulders, and his untrimmed beard helped to make him a most pitiable object such as none would recognize as the general Englishman whose body was supposed to have been taken from the river weeks before.

When he reached the street he wandered aimlessly about and finally decided to go to the American consulate. There he introduced himself, but met with an even worse reception than he experienced at the hotel. The consul was not to be seen, and the young men in charge of the office did nothing but sneer and attempt to still further humiliate the unfortunate Englishman.

Falling in both these quarters, he tried to find Mr. Emerick at his old office. After several ineffectual attempts to gain admission to the building he told the object of it and was immediately informed that Mr. Emerick had gone back to New York long since.

This information sent the hope in Percy's heart down to a low ebb, for it looked as though he would never gain assistance either to find his man or get away from Buenos Ayres.

He spent the greater part of the day aimlessly wandering about the streets and squares, but as night came on he began to think of food and lodging. He commenced to walk in the direction of a part of the town where he knew he would find cheap lodging-houses for all nationalities, and as he passed along San Martin street he saw a woman approaching him whose peculiar carriage and light, airy step he thought he recognized. He eagerly watched her movements and became almost convinced that he had seen her before. As he passed her at once knew that she was the woman whom he had seen leaving the concert hall with Emerick a few nights after he first reached Buenos Ayres.

He did not immediately accost her, but turned around and followed her. The woman appeared aware that she was being followed, and when Percy cautiously approached to speak she stopped suddenly and faced him. Her attitude was one of defiance, but Percy's first words being spoken in clear English, she felt reassured and kindly asked him what she could do for him.

"I am searching for Mr. Emerick," he replied. "Can you tell me any thing of him?"

"Mr. Emerick!" she said, in astonished tones. "Why, what have you to do with him?"

Under the shadow of a doorway they drew together, and Percy gave a hurried outline of his recent adventures, winding up by asking her if she could help him in any way.

"I can and I will," was the reply. "I have some influential friends here who will soon restore you to your rights. Come to me at this address to-morrow and I will see that a gentleman who can render you assistance is there to meet you."

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arrivals in this city and now have a small favor to ask. Please call at my rooms to-morrow at eleven o'clock a. m. and hear it. BELLE LORIMER.

The boy delivered the note within an hour and at the appointed time next day the Colonel, who was a man of his word, presented himself at the somewhat humble apartments of the actress.

She lost no time, but immediately entered into the purpose of the interview, giving him a brief history of the occurrences of the past few months, so far as Mr. Emerick Percy, and herself were concerned. She proceeded: "All that I have to ask you is that you will do your utmost to secure this gentleman's identity at the American Consulate and at the hotel. That accomplished I shall consider your obligation towards me entirely cancelled."

"So far as I am able, I will help you in every way," responded the officer. They had reached this point in the conversation when Percy was announced. He was still a pitiable-looking object, but his countryman easily discovered that he was a gentleman and offered him every assistance. It was arranged that Percy should go to the Colonel's

room and, after having a bath and his toilet attended to, don a suit of the Colonel's clothes, after which the worthy officer, proposed to exert his influence among the city and diplomatic magnates to procure for Percy his baggage and personal effects, which had been left at the hotel, as well as his balance in the River Plate Bank.

Before Percy left with Colonel Brandon, Belle Lorimer drew him aside and asked in earnest tones "What is the secret of Mr. Emerick's life? I am sure there is one. Can you aid me to discover what it is?"

"I have my own supposition," answered Percy, "but it may be wide of the mark."

"Whatever your supposition is, follow it up to the last thread. The man is as bad as mortal man can be. His very touch would befoul a sewer-raft, and there is no crime which he could not commit and smile over. I am convinced that there is a dreadful secret in his life and shall rejoice if the day ever arrives when it can be unearthed. In a few weeks I leave here for London, and should you ever have a communication to make to me concerning that smooth-tongued despoiler of a woman's virtue, you can address me at Martineau's Dramatic Agency." Then drawing from her pocket a fancy little purse she whispered to Percy: "I have somehow formed the opinion that Emerick was not his real name, but the only clue which I have to any other is contained in this little package." Here she drew something carefully wrapped in tissue paper from her purse and handed it to Percy. "Do not examine it now," she said. "Look at it some other time." Percy slipped it into his pocket. In a few minutes he left the house and stepped into a carriage with the Colonel.

About two hours later one would not have recognized in the Mr. Huntly, who walked toward the custom-house building, the dirty, ragged-looking tramp who was so rudely thrust from the hotel. The change of dress, together with a neatly-trimmed beard, made all the difference in the world, and Percy Lovel was once more Mr. Huntly. Under these conditions it was not difficult for Percy to make himself known, and with the assistance of his newly-found friend, Colonel Brandon, he was soon in possession of his own clothing, and was able once more to juggle the nimble and necessary dollar in his pocket.

Everybody was of course surprised, but no one seemed sufficiently interested in him to demand a complete history of his adventures. Buenos Ayres is happily free from the inquisitorial pests which so often defeat the ends of justice by their ill-timed "interviews." Consequently Percy left the city without a word being sent to the outer world to announce his reappearance in the land of the living. It was a fortunate thing that such was the case, for it gave him the chance to follow up his trail with greater certainty of overtaking the man for whom he was searching.

He lost no time preparing to shake the dust of Buenos Ayres from off his feet, and in a few days he was bound for New York over precisely the same route which the object of his pursuit had taken a few months before.

In an inside vest pocket of his traveling suit he had placed the little package which Belle Lorimer had given him, but it never occurred to him to examine it. There it lay and did not see daylight during the whole of the voyage.

Upon arriving at New York he proceeded at once to the house in Gramercy Park, but was surprised, on applying for admission, to find that his friends were no longer living there. He inquired whether they had gone and was told that they had left for Europe.

Again he found himself aimlessly walking the streets of a great city, but this time he was better prepared for an emergency and walked off to get an opportunity for thought and not from compulsion. After strolling nearly a mile, in a slow and dejected manner, he took a car down-town, and visited Emerick & Company's office on Pearl Street. What he might have done, had Mr. Emerick been there, we will not presume to guess, but on reaching the floor upon which the office was formerly located

he walked to the glass door and noticed that another name was painted upon it. Inquiry from the janitor elicited the information that the firm of Emerick & Co. was no longer in existence. Percy was now utterly at his wits' end and baffled. He knew not how to move and could form no definite plan of action. Every thing seemed to be working against him. The Delaros and Mr. Wilcox (it must be remembered he knew nothing of his old friend's death) in Europe; Emerick, he knew not where; himself wandering alone in New York; what should he do? He retraced his steps up-town, engaged rooms at a hotel and sat down to consider.

"What is the use of going to Europe?" he thought. "I might never find them; and yet I can not stay here alone." Why he did not at once repair to Mr. Wilcox's lawyers he could never afterwards explain, but he did not do so. After many hours of consideration he resolved to take the first steamer to Europe.

A few days he was passing Sandy Hook, and a week later he was anxiously expecting to see the Fastnet Light.

During the voyage he had not mingled much with the company on board. He was too much enraptured in his own thoughts to care to investigate those of others. So he kept himself aloof. One day when in mid-Atlantic he thought him of the little package which Belle Lorimer had given him and resolved to open it. Retiring to his stateroom and taking from his valise the vest, in the pocket of which he had placed the package, he drew out what he would have valued as a precious treasure. Had he known what it was, carefully unwrapping it, he found that it contained an insignificant Portuguese silver coin with a small hole bored through it. The small width of silver between the hole and the edge of the coin had worn away, indicating that the coin had doubtless fallen from whatever it had originally suspended from—probably Mr. Emerick's watch chain. Inclosed with the coin was a little note, which read: "Examine the edge of this coin all round."

Percy did so, and noticed that in one part the milling had been filed off ground flat, and on the smooth edge was a monogram executed in so minute a manner that without a microscope it would be impossible to distinguish the letters.

Not having a microscope in his possession Lovel borrowed one from an officer of the ship and again retired to his stateroom to further examine the curiosity. Applying the microscope, he gazed intently for a moment and, dropping the instrument, said to himself: "I thought there was no mistake. Those are his initials—L. V.—and Belle Lorimer was right. This supposed Mr. Emerick does possess a secret, but it is not his alone. There is at least one other who shares the knowledge of it, and it shall not be long before it becomes public property. I must and will find the villain yet."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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[TO BE CONTINUED.]

EVILS OF CIVILIZATION.

Abnormal Conditions More or Less Unfavorable to Health.

Civilization abounds in artificial, abnormal conditions, many of which must be more or less unfavorable to health. To some extent the same thing is true of the lower animals and even of vegetables. The domesticated horse is far more delicate than his wild progenitor, and the wild potato probably has no such tendency to rot as is manifested by its cultivated progeny.

Modern civilization makes all the nations neighbors—shares not only of each other's blessings but of each other's ills and diseases. Yellow fever, dengue, cholera, typhus fever and la grippe all reach us from abroad.

Meantime the progress of the United States as a nation is not without its bad side. Young men abandon the quiet and invigorating life of the farm for the exciting and in some respects demoralizing and enfeebling life of the city. The young women leave the normal and healthful work of the home for the exhausting toil of the shop and the beggarly life of the boarding-house.

If manufacturers give us cheaper and cheaper goods they do so at a large expenditure of human health and life. At the same time they crowd the great centers with a population hard to assimilate and pervaded with its own unhealthy and vicious tendencies.

Even our schools, of which we are justly so proud, greatly aid in propagating the diseases of childhood, besides producing a general tendency to defective vision and a letting down of the general health.

The increasingly minute division of labor, so beneficial in some respects, must have a belittling effect upon the laborer. As one said many years ago, the manufacture of a pin by the divided labor of several different persons gives us excellent pins, but poor mechanics, and, worse yet, poor men and women.

Among other ills of civilization are overworked brains; various forms of nervous exhaustion; the worries of domestic and social life; the ruinous greed of wealth; the disastrous results of excessive business competition; the diseases and vices naturally attendant upon luxury; the crowding together of the ignorant and depraved in large cities.

Let every one do his best to guard himself and help his brother against the evils of humanity at its best estate.—Youth's Companion.

Good Common Sense.

It will preserve us from censoriousness; will lead us to distinguish circumstances; keep us from looking after visionary perfection, and make us see things in their proper light. It will lead us to study dispositions, peculiarities, accommodations; to weigh consequences; to determine what to observe, and what to pass by; when to be firm, and when to yield. It will produce good manners, keep us from taking freedoms, and handling things roughly, will never agitate claims of superiority, but teach us to submit ourselves one to another. Good sense will lead persons to regard their own duties, rather than to recommend those of others.—N. Y. Ledger.

## SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

### HOW TO GIVE LABOR ITS FULL EARNINGS.

Mr. J. H. Wairath, of Milwaukee, Wis., does not understand how society can take by taxation part of the wealth created by labor, and yet leave to each man his full earnings. He writes as follows:

The single tax platform declares "that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces," also, that the single tax would "solve the labor problem and raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor."

Now, under the present system of private ownership of land, does not labor produce not only the wages paid to labor, but also interest realized for use of capital, profits to employers of labor, rents paid to landlords on land and the buildings thereon, and also all the taxes collected for the support of all governments, whether economically or extravagantly administered?

On page 40 of "Progress and Poverty" Mr. George quotes Adam Smith as follows: "The produce of labor constitutes the natural recompense or wages of labor. In that original state of things which precedes both appropriation of land and the accumulation of stock, the whole produce of labor belongs to labor." And on page 156 Mr. George says: "Where land is free and labor is unassisted by capital, the whole produce will go to labor;" and on page 125 he formulates the produce problem thus: "Produce equals rent plus wages plus interest."

Now, under the single tax system the revenues for the support of government will be realized from land rents, but will it not be true then, as now, that such rents will be included in the total production of labor? And if so, then how can the adoption of the single tax result in giving "to each man all that his labor produces" and "raises wages to the full earnings of labor," as indicated in the platform?

All produce is divided into three parts—rent, wages and interest. It is a confusion of terms to speak of a further division into profits, or two kinds of rent. Profits is a term meaning partly wages of superintendence, partly interest. Rent is the payment for the use of land only; payment for the use of a house, as distinguished from the use of land stands on, is interest, not rent, for a rented house is capital, it is wealth in course of exchange. As for taxes, they are drawn from either rent, wages or interest. The primary division of the entire product, therefore is always into these three parts, rent going to the landowner, wages to the laborer, interest to the capitalist.

Interest, the reward of capital, is earned by capital, capital being labor stored up in the form of wealth, and used in producing more wealth. Interest, therefore, is not drawn from the earnings of labor and does not reduce wages.

Economic rent is that part of the total product which represents the increased power with which the community, as a whole, aids the individual. Land bears no rent until the presence of population, the growth and improvement of the whole community, have made some locations more valuable and productive than the best locations which can be had free. By guaranteeing to certain individuals the exclusive possession of locations which it has rendered valuable, society increases their product. The excess of their product over that which the same application can secure from the least productive land in use is rent. As it is not the result of extra application of either labor or capital, rent is not part of the earnings of individuals. Therefore, taking rent for public purposes will not decrease wages. But the effect of leaving rent in the hands of individuals is to greatly decrease wages as well as interest, and the total product of the community. This results first, from the fact that the private ownership of rent causes the speculative monopolization of land; and second, from the fact that society, not receiving the rent which it creates, is compelled to levy taxes on production and products of industry, which eventually are drawn almost entirely from the earnings of labor.

Wages and interest are fixed and would be fixed under the single tax as well as now, by the rent line or margin of cultivation; that is to say, they are fixed by the reward which labor and capital can secure on the best land which bears no rent. Or, to put it more clearly, the average rate of wages of skillful labor is determined by the wages of unskilled labor; and the wages of unskilled labor are determined by what such labor could produce by employing itself on the best land that can be had free of rent; the general rate of interest being determined in the same way. The reasons why wages, at the primary distribution of products, are not the full earnings of the individuals to-day, is because the margin of cultivation is artificially lowered. The desire on the part of all men to hold all the land they can get, using to its full extent only a mere fraction of it, creates a speculative monopolization of land and lowers the margin of cultivation far below what it would naturally be if speculation in land were destroyed by the single tax. Hence, rents are artificially increased and wages and interest lowered, wages and interest being now fixed by what can be produced on the best unappropriated land, instead of being fixed by what could be produced on the best unutilized land, which is where the margin of cultivation naturally should be.

As long as land speculation exists the value of land increases in a greater ratio than productive power, rent takes more than the increase, and wages and interest fall. Under the single tax, where land speculation was destroyed, the value of land would follow after the increase of productive power, not run on ahead of it, and while rent would increase so also would wages and interest.

To raise wages to the full earnings of labor, then, we must destroy specula-

tion in land and raise the margin of cultivation to the level of the best unutilized land; and, in order, to leave to the individual his full earnings, we must abolish all the taxes on the products of labor, which are paid out of wages in increased prices. All this we can do by taking rent for public purposes by means of a single tax, levied on all land, improved or unimproved, according to its value.

The effect would be, moreover, not merely to raise wages to the full earnings of labor, but to make these earnings enormously greater than at present. With production freed from every trammel; natural opportunities open to all; all the members of the community engaged in productive work—none living on rents as at present, the product both of society as a whole and of each individual would be the result of the most improved methods employed under the freest conditions. Rent, wages and interest would all be increased; and rent being distributed in public benefits equally among all the members of society, every man would receive far more than his individual earnings.—W. B. Scott.

Answering Mayor Sargent.

The New Haven Standard has undertaken to answer Mayor Sargent's recent message, and it declares that "thousands of mechanics and laboring men throughout the state own their little homes, with a small plot of ground which they can call their own, and which they have secured through thrift, industry and strict economy." The people, it thinks, will resist Mayor Sargent's proposal to release capital and labor from taxation, because, under the system of the single tax, "labor would pay heaviest on the only thing it ordinarily acquires—the land." Land, it says, "is the only thing that labor acquires in nine cases out of ten," and it asks "if that is to be the only thing taxed, where is the benefit to successful and ambitious labor?" It clinches its supposed argument with the declaration that "under such a system as that proposed, 'no one will care to own land at all, and all will desire to be tenants and not proprietors.'"

A correspondent at Bridgeport asks us to answer this foolish argument for the benefit of some who have been deluded by it. It would seem that anybody who had ever read a single tract might answer it for himself. In the first place, it is not true that land is the first thing that labor acquires; in nine cases out of ten it is the last thing that labor acquires, and very few acquire it at all, except enough for a grave. As to no one caring to own land, merely for the sake of owning it, what could labor ask better? Under such circumstances any laborer wanting to build a home would be able to take any lot that suited him, without the payment of a purchase price, and he would merely pay to the government, from year to year, a smaller amount than he now pays as interest on a mortgage, or as ground rent. Under such circumstances it is probable that the first thing that an ambitious working man acquired would be a home.

It is manifest to any one, who will think that a proposal to tax land values only would reduce the taxation on mechanics and laboring men owning little homes. To say nothing of the enormous relief that such men would experience through the abolition of tariff taxes on all they consume or wear, local taxes would be less. Every man owning a small home, who will look about him, will find that his property is assessed at a higher price than other property equally well situated, but not improved. As soon as taxes are levied on land values, alone, his house and other improvements would cease to be assessed, and he would pay no more taxes on the plot of land he holds than his rich neighbor would pay on any similar plot that he is now holding out of use for speculation. The result of this would be the proportionate decrease of the poor man's taxes, through the addition to the general fund of the taxes that speculative holders would thus pay.—The Standard.

The state must raise a certain fixed amount for public purposes. This amount, it will assess upon all the taxpayers, in proportion to the value of their property, as reported by the assessors; not in proportion to its real value, which the assessors, of course, are never able exactly to ascertain. If, therefore, experience proves that assessors are able to find twenty times as much land value in the possession of merchants as they can among farmers, but only ten times as much personal property among merchants as they find among farmers, it is a plain result, as simple as the rule of three, that the taxation of personal property will end in making farmers pay a larger proportion of the taxes than they would pay, if all the taxes were concentrated on land.

The annual report of the New York State Assessors for 1890, shows the total assessed value of realty for the whole State to be \$3,298,000,000, and of personal property, \$385,000,000, the personal being 11 per cent. of the total assessment. In 1867 the assessed value of real estate was \$1,337,000,000, the increase in the twenty-three years being over \$2,000,000,000, or 160 per cent. The assessed value of personal property in 1867 was \$436,000,000, as against \$385,000,000 in 1890, showing a decrease in twenty-three years of \$51,000,000. In 1867 real estate paid about 74 per cent. of the total taxes; personal property, 26 per cent. In 1890 real estate paid 89 per cent.; personal property, 11 per cent.

Look over the republic to-day. See great estates growing and multiplying, while an increasing proportion of so-called free and independent American citizens are destitute of all legal right to use the soil of their country, can only work on it, can only live on it, by paying tribute to some other human creature, and he often a resident of Europe for permission to do so. Is it any wonder that faith in democratic republicanism is weakening, that all the evils that our fathers thought of as belonging only to "the effete monarchies of the old world" are appearing here?



"I AM SEARCHING FOR MR. EMERICK."

when he drove to the head station, about ten miles further north. It was on one of those occasions that Percy found a welcome opportunity to effect an escape. They were driving home at dusk when, without a warning sign of any kind, one of the wheels came off their vehicle and threw the riders to the ground. Percy turned a summer-sault and fell on his shoulders, sustaining no further injury than a rough shaking, but his companion was not so fortunate, for he fell on his side and, in falling, broke his arm.

How was what would have under ordinary circumstances seemed like an unfortunate occurrence, but Percy hailed it with delight. He was not pleased to see the praying old Dutchman in trouble, but he at once saw a means of escape. He was dressed in the garb of a native, but that made no difference, and once on a river steamer he would be safe. He set the broken

### CHAPTER XIX.

On the night when Belle Lorimer was overtaken by Percy Lovel she was on the way to perform her nightly duties at the theater and as soon as she reached her dressing-room she sat down and penned a hasty note which she folded in a sweet-scented envelope and gave to a boy who stood waiting. "Run with this to the Foreign Club, and if the gentleman to whom it is addressed is not there wait until he comes if you have to wait till midnight. Anyhow, deliver it to him with your own hands."

The note was addressed to "Colonel Brandon" and it read as follows: "Several years ago I was on the full tide of prosperity in London and half the society men of that city bent the knee to me. At that time you came and asked me to assist you out of a financial dilemma. I did so and you promised to return the favor whenever the opportunity presented itself. I noticed your name on the recent list of distinguished

arrivals in this city and now have a small favor to ask. Please call at my rooms to-morrow at eleven o'clock a. m. and hear it. BELLE LORIMER.



**DOES IT MEAN WAR?**

A dispatch from Washington, dated March 31, says that Baron Fava has presented to the State Department his recall by the Italian government and has demanded his passports. The Department is greatly surprised, because it was wholly unexpected, and because investigation into the New Orleans matter is not completed. The reason for recall, is: "The king of Italy is dissatisfied with the progress of adjustment between the two countries in regard to the New Orleans massacre." This action can be construed in no other way than an act of open hostility on the part of the Italian government to the United States with which it has heretofore been on friendly terms.

Another dispatch from Washington, of same date, says that it is reported that eighteen American citizens have been seized and imprisoned, in Rome, to be held as hostage, which report was afterwards changed to the location of the imprisonment of these Americans at Florence instead of at Rome. Now, while war is not desirable under any circumstances, it is well enough in time of peace to prepare for war, and about one of the first things the American government should do, if it turns out to be true that Americans are now held in Italy as hostage, would be to arrest a double number of unnaturalized Italians and hold them as hostage.

A Kansas grand jury will spend more time in investigating a charge of violating the prohibitory law in the sale of beer—or an imitation—than it will a charge of murder in the first degree. This is no fault of the grand jury. It is the fault of the system of this State, which was inaugurated for this purpose.

The Atchison Champion says: "Kansas farm lands have touched bottom. He who buys now will never regret it, for the next move—sure to come and in the near future—will be upward. The same may be said of city property. There probably never will be such another opportunity to buy real estate of all kinds in Kansas.—Emporia Republican."

Sergeant Hugh M. Hayes, who signalled Gen. Corse's famous answer from Altoona, "I am short a check book and an ear, but I'll hold the fort," died at Newburg, N. Y., a few days ago.—Hutchinson News.

The News might have added that Gen. Corse has just been turned out of the Boston Postmastership by President Harrison because he is a Democrat. The people like to know these things when they come to size up the present administration.

It is noticeable that there is a strong opposition being developed against the Electoral College System. It is contended that the will of a majority of the people has three times been defeated in the election of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation: Once in 1844, when Henry Clay had a popular majority of 33,191; once in 1876, when Mr. Tilden had a popular majority of 250,970, and again in 1888, when Cleveland had a popular majority of over 100,000. Any agitation of the subject which will conduce to the purity of the ballot will be beneficial to the country. Our constitution is founded on the doctrine that a majority of the people shall rule, and the integrity of the ballot is the principal safe-guard of our Republic, and, in fact, the very foundation of a Republican form of government.

Berks county, Pa., has as fine farm lands as any in the State, and formerly a good many farmers grew rich through working the soil. But of late years, under the operations of the "beneficial principle" of protection, somehow, farm values in old Berks have declined from \$175 to \$125 per acre, and more Sheriff's sales have taken place than at any time since the panic of 1873, the present Sheriff alone having sold out more than fifty farms. Here is a pertinent illustration of the workings of the "home market" theory that should not be lost to farmers, as Pennsylvania is a large manufacturing State and has always had the big end of protection. As the poison of one is the food of another, however, it is worthy of record that more millions have been produced in Pennsylvania the past twenty years than in any other State of the Union.

Secretary Graham says that as much as has been said and written of the size of Kansas, a true idea of its vastness does not yet prevail. Eighty-two thousand square miles is a vast extent of territory, but just how large we can hardly comprehend. Suppose we could combine the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia into one state, Kansas would contain them all and still have room enough for another, Rhode Island,

Kansas is larger than any southern state except Texas, and exceeds in size both the Virginias. It is almost as large as the combined areas of North and South Carolina, and is larger than Ohio and Indiana together. If size alone were significant Kansas could take its place among the first-class powers of earth. England and Scotland together are smaller than Kansas, while Wales, Ireland, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium added together will not equal it in size. Or we might add Denmark, Angora, Portugal, San Marino and Greece together and still not have enough territory to make a Kansas. Turkey in Europe is not as large as this state, and Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro combined do not equal it. It exceeds in size the great islands of Celebes, Java or the Moluccas, and would make more than a dozen Polynesias if cut up into little islands and sowed broadcast into the ocean. Butler county alone is larger than Rhode Island or the whole of the French possessions in the West Indies, and Chase county equals the whole of the Dutch possessions there.

**THE HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND.**

The pioneer friend to the American House-wife is "The Household," a monthly publication founded by Geo. E. Crowell in 1868, and printed at Brattleboro, Vt., until last January, when it was moved to Boston, that it might better serve its rapidly increasing list of subscribers. "The Household," as its name implies, is devoted to the family, and contains helps and suggestions fitted to every department of the home and to every member of the family. Practical women contribute practical articles to the Kitchen, Dining Room, and Sewing Room. Mrs. D. A. Lincoln, author of the famous "Boston Cook Book," furnishes "Practical Kitchen Talks," and a "Menu for One Week," in each month's issue. The Easter Number of "The Household" contains an elegant cover, choice Easter stories, and the Practical Departments are illustrated. You can obtain copies at the News Stands, or you can send ten cents to The Household Co., 50 Bromfield St., Boston. The Easter—March—issue contains the offer of three costly presents to the three subscribers who obtain the largest lists of new subscribers to "The Household" between March 1st and August 1st. The first present is a \$700 Horse and Carriage, the second an upright Miller Piano, and the third a Columbia Bicycle. This is the first time a horse and carriage have been offered by a publisher in payment for obtaining new subscribers. It affords an opportunity for the ladies to obtain the best Household publication for one year, and also to secure for themselves a fine horse and carriage, or for a favorite pastor or officer of a lodge. Another special feature is that every bride in the country, of six months or less, can have "The Household" for one year, by sending ten two-cent stamps and a printed notice of her marriage enclosed in the letter, addressed to The Household Co.

**A NOVEL OFFER.**

We have received a copy of the Dominion Illustrated, which is the only high class illustrated journal published in Canada. With the beginning of the present year it was enlarged to twenty-four pages weekly, and new and striking literary features have been added. It has been profusely illustrated in the highest style of photogravure art, and is altogether a highly interesting journal and a credit to Canadian skill and enterprise. The publishers have inaugurated a prize competition for the current six months which bears the stamp of originality. Six questions are published each month, and the material for answering them is found in the numbers for that month. Only subscribers compete, and the prizes, which number 100, exceed \$3,000 in value. The smallest is valued at \$5, and the first is \$750 in gold. The publishers announce that any dissatisfied prize-winner may exchange a prize for the cash value at which it is rated in the published list. As the Illustrated is not a "fake" journal it has every reason for keeping faith with subscribers. The publishers (The Sabiston Litho. and Pub. Co., Montreal) announce that on receipt of 12 cents in stamps (Canadian or American) they will forward to any address a sample copy with full particulars as to terms, etc.

**COPP'S SETTLER'S GUIDE, REVISED.**

Henry N. Copp, the Washington (D. C.) land lawyer, has revised and reprinted his Settler's Guide, the seventeenth edition. In view of the recent confusing legislation of Congress, this book is an indispensable assistant for all who are, or expect to be, interested in public land. Settlers will save money by purchasing it, and all who expect to take up land any time in the future should get posted and save expensive mistakes. A chapter, illustrated with numerous cuts, shows how to tell township, section, and quarter-section corners and explains the system of surveys. It gives full information about the homestead, pre-emption, timber culture, desert land, and other laws. The price of the book is 25 cents. Address the author.

It will tell you who is entitled to enter land; how continuous your residence must be; what improvements you must make; what affidavits you must swear to; about contests and on what grounds they can be commenced, also suggestions about State lands, stone and timber lands, mineral lands, desert entries, saline, railroad, coal, townsite and other lands. Its purchase will save you money and trouble, as erroneous statements circulated by conversation among settlers may, if acted upon, cost you a contest, perhaps your land and improvements.

U. S. Grant Post, No. 201, G. A. R. at Elmdale, will meet in special session, next Saturday, April 4th, at the regular hour to complete business of adjourned meeting, and to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the order.  
 F. JOHNSON, P. C.

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

**J. A. GOUDIE,**  
 DEALER IN  
 FURNITURE,  
 PICTURE FRAMES,  
 ETC., ETC.  
 STRONG CITY, KANSAS.  
 MAKES A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING.

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



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

They do the work more thoroughly, have greater capacity, built stronger and heavier and better than any other mill.  
 Six different sizes, two for Farm Use, four for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers use.  
 The Land Rollers are the BEST and CHEAPEST for the money.  
**ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.**  
 Write for Circulars and Prices before buying.  
 We can vouch for the reliability of this firm.—EDITOR.

**PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS**



Complete Ready For Use.  
 \$35 TO \$80.  
 NO DANGER! HANDSOME!  
 Over 26 Years in Use all Over the World.  
 No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any 4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its own.  
**CHAPMAN & CO.,**  
 MADISON, INDIANA.

**YEARS OF VARIED EXPERIENCE**

In the Use of CURA. TIVE METHODS, that we Alone own for all Diseases and Control orders of

**HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.**

Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TO-DAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the superiority of UNDOING SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NICHOLS ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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

**MILLS AND FREE COINAGE.**

Notwithstanding Mr. Mills, of Texas, is a free coinage man, he has sense enough to see that that measure is not the standard of Democracy, nor that its adoption would be the panacea for all ills. When asked what would have been the effect of the passage of the free coinage act, he said: "We are consuming fully one-half of the world's annual supply of silver, and if we had free coinage and coined it all it would produce no appreciable effect for good until taxation is reduced. It is no use to put money in the pockets of the people when the tax-gatherer takes it out as fast as we put it in." It is only a question of a few months until there will not be a prominent Democrat in the country who will acknowledge that he ever abused Cleveland for his silver letter. Will the Topeka Democrat take warning and come in "out of the wet?"—Florence Bulletin.

**NEW SPRING GOODS**  
 Dress Goods, Gingham, Prints,  
 Shirting, Ticking.

We have in Stock,  
 Walden Parcels and Jordan's  
 Fine Shoes and Slippers,  
 Every Pair NEW and  
 Warranted.

Call and get PRICES before  
 you BUY.

**Chas. M. Frye,**  
 Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

**Ritner's Commercial College,**  
 SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

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

**ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING.**

This institution occupies seven large, well lighted and 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**

TREATMENT BY INHALATION.  
 TRADE MARK REGISTERED.  
**DRS. STARKEY & PALEN**  
 COMPOUND OXYGEN  
 NOT A DRUG

1529 Arch Street, Philad'a. Pa.  
 For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuritis, 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, and so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world. It cures as nature cures; gives strength, revivifies circulation, provides something fit to circulate. The late T. S. Arthur, well known through his powerful works of fiction, and late "Father of the House," Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, were strong friends of the Compound Oxygen Treatment, and always recommended 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, N. Y.  
 Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, editor Inter-Ocean Chicago.  
 W. H. Worthington, editor New South, Birmingham, Alabama.  
 Judge H. P. Vrooman, Kansas City, Kan.  
 Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.  
 Judge H. S. Voorbes, New York City.  
 Mr. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia.  
 Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa.  
 Edward L. Wilson, 333 Broadway, N. Y., editor Philadelphia Photo.  
 Fidelia M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.  
 Alexander Ritchie, Inverness, Scotland.  
 Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Spanish Honduras, Central America.  
 J. Cobb, ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.  
 M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal.  
 J. Moore, superintendent, police, Blanford, 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 book address,  
**DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,**  
 No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 (Please mention this paper when you order.)

**SAVE YOUR CHILD'S LIFE!**  
 If your little one should be taken TO-NIGHT with Membrane Croup, what would you do? What physician could save his life? NONE!  
**Beldin's CROUP Remedy**  
 Is a tasteless, harmless powder, and is the only safeguard, in 30 years it has never failed. Order NOW from your druggist, or from us. Price, 50c. A sample powder by mail free. THE DR. BELDIN PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAICA, N. Y.

**\$3000**  
 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own homes, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. The money for no business successful above. Easy and quickly learned. I desire but one worker (this each district or county). I have already taught and provided with employment, a large number, who are making over \$2000 a year each. It is NOW and NOT LATER, full particulars FREE. Address at once, Dr. C. A. L. Beldin, Box 3252, Augusta, Maine.

**MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY FOR PATENTS**  
 A pamphlet of information and advice. Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, and more. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

**CAN YOU REMEMBER**  
 "Date Memory and an Abbreviated Arith metric" will teach you how. For circular address, Bert. F. Mill, Schaller, Iowa.  
 apr 2-2w.

**SPRING! SPRING!**  
**BEAUTIFUL SPRING!**  
 Now is the joyous beautiful springtime in Lawrenceburg, Tennessee.

Farmers and gardeners have already planted the ground for early potatoes. Two crops of Irish potatoes are grown on the same ground; one maturing in June, the other in October.  
 This is but one of the many advantages this favored country possesses.

Over a million acres of fine timber land tributary to Lawrenceburg, makes it a very desirable point for manufacturing wood articles.

Inexhaustible beds of iron ore of the very highest quality, renders it a desirable point for iron working establishments. All who visit Lawrenceburg, appreciate those advantages.

A new roller process Flour Mill has just been secured.  
**A wood working Establishment**  
 Will be started inside of sixty days. A Large one too.

**A Male and Female College**  
 Has been secured, and the contract is signed to move it from Kansas to begin next fall.

**Although times are hard, all industries are thriving.**  
 Some splendid investments can now be made in Lawrenceburg County timber and Mineral Lands, in tracts of from 500 to 10,000 acres.

An elegant summer and winter resort will be built at Lawrenceburg Heights, by the Lawrenceburg Heights Co. It is the healthiest and by nature the most delightful place in America.

**The Lawrenceburg Land and Mineral Company,**  
 Offices: Room 63, 185 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., or Lawrenceburg, Tenn.



**DAVID FORD,**  
**STRONG CITY, KANS.**  
 Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.  
 With Forty years' experience, I can guarantee satisfaction; also carries a good line of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. apr 2-1f

**G. H. SEDGWICK,**  
 Manufacturer and Dealer in  
**Printers' Supplies.**  
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
**PAPER JOGGERS.**  
 BLOOMFIELD, N. J.  
 Send for Catalogue or Price List.  
 feb. 5-mos.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1891.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; slow to the line, let no chips fall where they may.

Terms: - Advance \$1.50 cash in advance; at retail rates, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks.

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

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R. EAST. ALX. N.V.K. CHI. M.R. X. KC. X.

Table with columns for time table: EAST, ALX. N.V.K. CHI. M.R. X. KC. X. Cedar Grove 4:15, Elmdale 4:30, Evans 4:45, Strong 5:00, Ellipton 5:15, Saffordville 5:30, Saffordville 5:45, Ellipton 6:00, Strong 6:15, Evans 6:30, Elmdale 6:45, Cedar Grove 7:00.

C. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for C. K. & W. R. R. EAST, Pass. Frt. Mixed. Hymer 11:22, Strong City 11:30, Cottonwood Falls 4:32, Gladstone 5:30, Bazaar 5:30.

POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the post office... 2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears...

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Slight rain, yesterday morning. Can you remember dates? See ad.

Next Monday will be election day. The last Mayor and Council suit us.

Kansas zephyrs, Sunday night and Monday.

March came in like a lamb and went out like a lion.

Mr. A. B. Watson was visiting at Winfield, last week.

Mr. Wm. Austin, of Emporia, was at Elmdale, Monday.

The public schools of Strong City, will close, April 17th.

Mr. Charles Hagans, of Strong City, was at Galena, last week.

April 9th has been designated by the Governor as Arbor Day.

Mr. J. F. Kiker, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. James G. Atkinson is suffering with a severe attack of the grippe.

Buy groceries at the new store at Cedar Point. Goods are all fresh.

The first musquito of the season made its appearance, this morning.

Mr. E. P. Hickman, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Miss Jennie Hamil, of Clements, has returned home from Kansas City.

Read the advertisement of David Ford, the jeweler, in another column.

Those desiring dental work done, should call at the Corner Drug Store.

Mrs. Levi W. Clay is having an addition built to her residence in Strong City.

Mr. Fred Ahnefeldt, of Silver creek, has been granted a pension of \$12 per month.

The street crossing on Pearl street, west of the postoffice, has been put in repair.

Mr. Dennis Madden was over to Marion, Friday and Saturday, on law business.

Little Dottie Serogin is sick with la grippe, at her grand-father's, Mr. J. H. Serbiner.

Mr. C. B. Hager has moved his home to the room south of Mr. H. H. Holinger's store.

Born on Sunday, March 22, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Smith, of Strong City, a daughter.

Another grand daughter—Miss Byram—has been born to Mr. J. L. Crawford, of Clements.

Mrs. R. B. Evans arrived here, last Thursday, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Carson.

Born on Monday night, March 30, 1891, to the Rev. and Mrs. John Maclean, of this city, a son.

The "Herd Book" says he was and his paper says he was not. Now you see it, and now you don't.

Messrs. Charles J. Schneider and James Runyan, of Strong City, are now located at Joplin, Mo.

Miss Nettie Carter, who is attending Bethany College, at Topeka, came home, last Thursday, on a visit.

Mr. P. S. Jones, of Las Animas, Colorado, was visiting his brother, Mr. S. F. Jones, of Strong City, last week.

First Communion services will be held at the Catholic church, Strong City, at 10 o'clock, a. m., next Sunday.

Mr. Cy. Spears and daughter returned home, Sunday, from a three weeks' visit in Lawrence county, Mo.

The snow which fell, Wednesday night of last week and Thursday morning, melted before the next night.

Young men can learn Telegraphy, Shorthand, and Type-writing, and receive a course of Actual Business.

Mr. Scott Dennison, of Strong City, has returned from his trip to southern Missouri and south-eastern Kansas.

Sheriff E. A. Kinne was down to Burlingame, last week, visiting an old army comrade he had not seen since 1863.

Mr. W. C. Giese who was confined to his home, nearly all last week, with a severe cold, is again able to be at his shop.

Mr. Isaac Alexander has put down a board sidewalk in front of his lot south of Brown & Hillert's furniture store.

See advertisement in another column, of Ritner's Commercial College, St. Joseph, Mo., Write for full particulars.

The Rev. R. E. Maclean, of Strong City, was at the home of his parents, at Admire, Lyon county, last week, quite sick.

Miss Ida Riggs, of Florence, is on a three weeks' visit to her sister, Mrs. H. S. Lincoln, hostess of the Bank Hotel, Strong City.

Mr. B. U. Schlaudecker was down to Emporia, Sunday, visiting his wife who returned home with him, much improved in health.

After her visit with her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Blenkarn, of Strong City, Miss Lillian Burt has returned to Wabaussee.

Mr. Jas. G. Atkinson is having his house moved to the north side of Main street, on to the lots he bought from Mr. G. H. Hayden.

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

The Rev. John Maclean was returned to the M. E. charge, in this city, and the Rev. R. E. Maclean to the Strong City and Elmdale charge.

Mrs. Margaret E. Kellogg has moved back to town, into her own house, and her sons, Messrs. Jesse and Smith Kellogg, are living with her.

The dance in the Strong City Opera House, Tuesday night, given by K. of H. S., was an enjoyable affair, and the net proceeds were about \$30.

Mr. Pat Hubbard, of Nashville, Kingman county, arrived here, Tuesday morning, by wagon, for a short visit among his old time friends.

Miss Dora Sampel, a sister of Mr. Peter Sampel, is here visiting her brother, for a few days, while on her way from Pennsylvania to California.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Tracey, of Strong City, were out to Pueblo, Col., last week, attending the funeral of their grand-child, the infant son of Mr. Sinclair.

Easter will occur on March 25, in 1894, notwithstanding it has been ascertained by the other fellow that it will not occur again as early as it did this year, until 1943.

Read our advertising rates carefully and see that you have all the space you have contracted for, and if there is anything wrong notify us and it will be cheerfully corrected.

Last Saturday, Mr. Gordon McHenry, at the head of Sharp's creek, sold to Mr. A. Z. Scribner, for the Watrous Cattle Co., 5,000 bushels of corn and two stacks of hay, for \$3,000.

The Rev. W. F. Mathews is attending the Presbytery which met at Winfield, last evening. He will be back here, next week, and then go to Burlingame, where he has a pastorate.

Mrs. Ella Simington has, with her two little daughters, gone to Saffordville to keep house for Mrs. Henry Wilson; and her son, Robbie, has gone to Buckingham, Ill., to live with his aunt.

Mr. John H. Roberts went to Hutchinson, last week, on a visit to Mr. Harry D. Radcliff; returned here, Tuesday, and will return to Hutchinson, in a few days, to go into business there.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Kiker, of Strong City, leave this week, for their old home, at Quenemo, to again make that place their home. The best wishes of their many friends in this county go with them.

Mr. James O'Byrne, having bought the old Santa Fe Hotel, Strong City, has torn down the rear part thereof for the purpose of remodeling the building, or, perhaps, to erect an entirely new hotel building.

Re-married, on Monday afternoon, March 30, 1891, in this city, by Probate Judge G. W. Kilgore, after a divorce of about twelve years, Mr. Charles E. Carpenter and Mrs. Martha E. Carpenter, both of this county.

The avidity with which and the delight some people take in publishing to the world the faults of their fellow-men reminds a person very forcibly of the fact that the devil is prowling about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour.

Mr. J. C. Serogin, of Kansas City, Kas., arrived here, Saturday, on a visit to friends and relatives. He says he sold a bunch of cattle, last Friday, that brought the highest price of any cattle sold at Kansas City for the past three years—\$6.05 per cwt.

A syndicate has been formed at Clements, by Dr. W. M. Rich, J. J. Holmes and others, for the operation of a tannery at that place, and the plant is now being put in there, and it gives promise of doing much towards making that a great deal more lively town than it has ever been before.

Uncle "Pete" Marlin, of Strong City with his excellent wife and bright children, have been visiting the scenes of other days in Florence this week.

Pete says Charlie Maule is the best boss he ever had; but he believes Mr. Adler will be a better one, as he goes to work for that gentleman next month in the clothing department.—Florence Bulletin, March 27.

At a special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held, Monday last, at which Commissioners W. H. Holsinger and Warren Peck were present, it was ordered that the County Clerk advertise for bids to rebuild the north abutment of the bridge, across Cottonwood river, at the foot of Broadway, and to raise the bridge two feet higher. See advertisement.

The basket festival given by Dan McCook Camp No. 42, Sons of Veterans, in their hall, at Strong City, last Friday night, was a very enjoyable affair, and all who attended went home with happy hearts. Very few baskets were sold below 50 cents, and one very nice basket brought as much as \$1.60. The proceeds amounted to \$12.35.

Several young men who attended from this town, came home on the mid-night passenger, of the E. C. & G. R. R.

Mrs. James B. Buchanan died, last night of congestion of the brain, at her home in this city, after a three months' illness. Mrs. Buchanan was nearly 53 years old, and a member of the Hill Memorial church, and had lived here for three years. The body will be buried, Friday, in Elmwood cemetery.—Kansas City Star, March 25, 1891.

Mrs. Buchanan lived many years in this county—in this city and near Matfield Green—and her many friends here deeply sympathize with her husband and family in their sad bereavement.

Last Monday night, the Ladies' Guild of the Presbyterian church, gave a farewell reception to Rev. and Mrs. Mathews, at the above named church. The evening's entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music, and conversation. At about 10 o'clock, when all had assembled, Mrs. Elmer B. Johnson, in a neat little speech, presented Mrs. Mathews with a very fine glass butter dish, set in a silver frame also, with a handsome glass berry dish, set in a silver frame, with a silver spoon on the side, the gift of the Ladies' Guild of that church. Mr. L. A. Lowther then presented Rev. Mathews with a very handsome gold headed umbrella, the gift of the gentes of that church. After all had seen the presents, the ladies announced supper, and all those desiring to, partook of a most sumptuous repast, after which, many bid Mr. and Mrs. Mathews good night, and wished them a most pleasant journey through life, while in their new field of labor. All returned home, at a late hour, with happy hearts.

COUNTY S. S. CONVENTION.

According to the call of president Patten, the Executive Committee of Chase County Sunday School Association met at Cottonwood Falls, Saturday, March 14th, when the following resolutions were adopted and program proposed.

1st. Resolved, that our county convention be held at the Congregational church, Strong City, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 3d, 4th and 5th.

2nd. That our secretary correspond with the State secretary, Rev. A. J. Bright, and, if possible, secure his services on Saturday and Sunday. (He is to be present on Sunday sure.)

PROGRAM.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3D—MORNING.

10:00—Devotional exercises.

10:30—Address of County President W. G. Patten.

10:45—Music.

11:00—Report of Township presidents.

11:30—Appointment of Committees.

Miscellaneous business.

11:45—Music.—Adjournment.

AFTERNOON.

1:30—Opening exercise, music, etc.

1:45—What benefit is derived from County and Township conventions? Paper by Mr. Buser, discussed by Mrs. Coe and Mrs. J. A. Allen.

2:15—What meetings are necessary for a successful Sunday school and how conducted? by Rev. Blenkarn followed by Mr. Coon.

2:35—(a) The Sunday-school Teacher, where shall we get them? Mrs. Mathews.

2:45—(b) How shall we improve them? Mrs. W. G. Patten and Miss Shaft.

3:00—Music.

3:10—Report of nominating committee and election of officers.

3:30—Corresponding secretary's report.

3:40—Report of Treasurer.

4:00—Music. Benediction.

EVENING.

7:00—Praise service, conducted by W. G. Patten.

7:30—Address, by Rev. D. Gidley.

8:00—Need of spiritual power in Sunday Schools, how secure it? Pastor of M. E. Church of Cottonwood Falls. Music.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH.

Beginning at 9 a. m., the entire day will be devoted to Normal work, conducted by B. Cowden of Galion, Ohio, assisted by State Secretary, if present. Mr. Cowden is a man of great spiritual power and a life experience in Sabbath-school work. Afternoon session will begin at 1:30 p. m.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5TH.

At 10 a. m., Rev. A. J. Bright will address the children at the M. E. church, at Cottonwood Falls, and at 3 p. m., at the Congregational church at Strong City. Rev. J. A. Bright, will also address the Sabbath school workers, and all interested in the work at the Congregational church, at 7:30 p. m. Every Sabbath school in the county is earnestly requested to be present. By order of President, M. E. MOORE, Rec. Sec'y.

HOME BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The new Building & Loan Association, with office in the room under Chase County National Bank, in this city, was organized, last Friday night, by electing the following officers and Board of Directors: Secretary, L. A. Lowther; Treasurer, G. W. Estes; Directors, M. P. Strail, J. M. Kerr, Elmer B. Johnson, E. W. Tanner, Geo. George, W. E. Hillert and A. M. Breese. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in Johnston Bros. law office, Saturday afternoon, Elmer B. Johnston was elected President, and M. P. Strail, Vice-President. The Association starts out under very favorable auspices. The paid up stock, of \$100 per share, amounted to 215 shares before action was taken, Friday night, on the adoption of the constitu-

tion and by-laws. E. Bruce Johnston was chosen as Temporary Chairman of the organization, and L. A. Lowther as Temporary Secretary. Five hundred shares of stock have been signed for, which leaves two hundred shares yet to be disposed of, if these 500 are all paid for.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Cottonwood Falls Public Schools Report for the month ending March 27, 1891.

FIRST PRIMARY. Enrollment for the month, 45; average daily attendance, 28; number neither absent nor tardy, 4.

MAGGIE BRESSE, Teacher. Enrollment for the month, 34; average daily attendance, 28; number neither absent nor tardy, 7.

ANNA K. ROCKWOOD, Teacher. FIRST INTERMEDIATE. Enrollment for the month, 39; average daily attendance, 30; number neither absent nor tardy, 9.

ANNA E. ELLSWORTH, Teacher. SECOND PRIMARY. Enrollment for the month, 38; average daily attendance, 33; number neither absent nor tardy, 9.

MATTIE A. SHEEHAN, Teacher. GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Enrollment for the month, 34; average daily attendance 29; number neither absent nor tardy, 11.

SALLIE P. ACKLEY, Teacher. HIGH SCHOOL. Enrollment for the month, 38; average daily attendance 34; number neither absent nor tardy, 9.

MRS. SADIE P. GRISHAM, HATTIE E. DART, Teachers.

CHASE COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Program for the next County Association to be held in the High school building at Cottonwood Falls, Saturday, April 4, 1891, at 1:15 p. m.

Music—High school. Reading of the minutes of last meeting.

Music—Duet, Miss Mira Tuttle and E. D. Replogle.

Class Recitation in Mental Arithmetic, Miss Mattie A. Sheehan.

Paper—"Teacher's moral relation to his school," Mr. Ellsworth Jeffrey. Discussion—Mrs. H. E. Dart and Miss Fannie Thomas.

Music—Solo, Miss Carrie Hansen. Recitation—Miss Carrie Hyle.

RECESS OF FIFTEEN MINUTES. Music—Strong City High School. Paper—"Uniform text books in public schools," J. A. Ousler.

Discussion—G. U. Young and C. Garth. Recitation—Miss Etta McCabe.

Class Recitation in Grammar—Mrs. S. P. Grisham.

Music—High school. A. E. ELLSWORTH, ALTA RICE, GEO. SWAINHART, Com.

HE WORKED HARD.

Old gentleman—"Aren't you sorry now that you didn't work for your money like other people?"

Druggist—"I've worked hard for all the money I ever made, sir."

Old gentleman—"I thought you made your money on soda water."

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

B. LANTRY & SONS GET THERE.

The bids for the improvement of the entrance to Galveston harbor were opened, Monday. They were seven in number and ranged from \$5,000,000 down to the lowest, which was that of Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons of Strong City, Kansas, for the sandstone jetty, their bid being \$2,249,064.

While the material will be taken from quarries on the Santa Fe railroad, near Galveston, the work will give employment to many Strong City and Cottonwood Falls men, thus benefitting the two towns financially.

Messrs. B. Lantry and C. J. Lantry, who were at Galveston when the bids were opened, will be home in a few days.

PERSONAL NOTES BY EDITOR.

We have traveled a few miles in our lifetime, and know what it is to be uncomfortably housed in a poorly constructed car and fairly tossed up and down on old iron rails that are laid on a dirt road bed. We have seen them, but it was always on other roads than the Santa Fe. Their main line between Chicago and Denver is hard to beat. The rails are of heavy steel, the track smooth and rock-balled; and the through "Cannon-ball" train that flies at a 50-miles-per-hour speed over this elegant roadway is as prompt a bit of workmanship as Messrs. Pullman ever turned out. Each vestibule sleeper is a model of luxury, and as easy as a cradle. Library, library cases, and day coaches are all carefully adapted to the traveler's every want. The Santa Fe is rightly named "the most comfortable line."

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, April 2nd, 1891:

Mapes, Amaretta Weiss, Frank Roberts, Sadie Whitman, P. R. All the above remaining unclaimed, for April 16th, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

S. A. BRESSE, P. M.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

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

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will care 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.

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell. Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWilliams.

Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s, Strong City.

FOR SALE:—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas.

PHYSICIANS.

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Residence and office, a half mile north of 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 and SURGEON

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

F. JOHNSON, M. D., CAREFUL attention to the practice of Medicine in all its branches—Extracting teeth Etc.

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

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. 1623-14.

S. N. WOOD, THOS. H. GRISHAM, WOOD & GRISHAM, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

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

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

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon County, Kansas, in the State of Kansas, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Court therein.

F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practices in all State and Federal courts

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will cure more diseases than any other agent. The current is constant and perfectly regulated and applicable for all chronic ailments. Send \$1. for Trial Belt or write for further particulars. W. C. FULLER, 1619-1508, Kirwin, Kan.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

Railroad and Synchrate Lands. Will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms. - - AND LOANS MONEY. - - COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.

For Brain-workers and Sedentary People; Gentlemen, Ladies, Young, Athletes, or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 in square floor-room; new, self-acting, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors, etc., now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 4 East 14th St., New

**TO BE MAGNIFICENT.**

**The Splendid Buildings of the World's Fair.**

To Visitors the Columbia Exposition's Superb Grounds and Great, Imposing Structures Will Present a Spectacle of Surpassing Beauty.

Many thousands, no doubt, have begun to be curious as to how the buildings and grounds of the Columbian exposition will appear—what sort of a spectacle they will present. A bird's-eye view of the site and buildings, and a series of cuts or drawings showing the elevations of the several structures and their ground plans will soon be issued. Without waiting for all of these, however, says the world's fair directory a general idea can be given.

CHICAGO A RIGHT IN ITSELF. The first sight-seeing which visitors to Chicago in 1893 will do will be, of course, of the city itself—of its great, wide, busy thoroughfares and its magnificent buildings, ten, fourteen and even eighteen and twenty stories high. To see this great, throbbing commercial heart of America, this marvelous young giant among the chief cities of the world, even though he does not spend the time necessary to inspect it thoroughly, will alone amply repay the visitor for going. But a second surprise will await him when he catches

perhaps forty or fifty of them, constituting a veritable village of palaces. Here, on a hundred acres or more, beautifully laid out, will stand the buildings of foreign nations and of a number of the states of the union, surrounded by lawns, walks and beds of flowers and shrubbery. How many of them there will be cannot be stated yet, but it is certain that they will be numerous and will vary greatly in size and style of architecture. They will be ranged on wide, curving avenues, will include some of the most ornate, costly and palatial structures and constitute perhaps the most interesting portion of the entire exposition. In the western part of the group will stand the Illinois building, 400x150 in size, and costing \$350,000. It will be severely classic in style with a dome in the center and a great porch facing southward. In this portion of the park, too, will stand the fine arts building, which is to be a magnificent palace costing half a million. Just south of the foreign and state buildings may be observed a considerable expanse of the lagoon, with inlet to the lake, and encompassing three islands. On the largest one will stand the United States fisheries building, 700 feet in length and flanked at each end by a curved arcade connecting it with two round pavilions in which will be aquaria and the tackle exhibit. This building, designed by Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, will be in the Spanish style and con-

After passing this immense structure, which will be three times as large as the largest building at the Paris exposition, being nearly 400 feet longer and twice as wide, and covering more than 31 acres, the steamboat will drop along the pier. This, as designed by Augustus St. Gaudens, of Paris, will be a thing of beauty and a source of much enjoyment to visitors. Two parallel piers will extend from the shore about 400 feet there, taking out curves, they will partially inclose a circular harbor, from the center of which will rise, on a great pedestal, a commanding statue of Columbus or of the republic. On the embracing portions of the piers will stand 44 exquisite, isolated columns, representing the 44 states, each one bearing over its capital the coat of arms of the state it symbolizes. Beyond the harbor, the north or main pier will extend out into the lake to a total distance of 1,300 feet, taking there a deflection several hundred feet to the southward, and having at its extremity, rising from the water on a stone foundation, an immense Greek pavilion, 200 feet in diameter, gray colored and adorned. Here visitors may sit and enjoy the cooling lake breezes, listen to the finest music, and obtain a magnificent view of the great exposition buildings and other shore attractions.

**A VISTA OF SPLENDOR.**

From the pier, extending westward across the park, will be a long avenue or court, several hundred feet wide, affording, Chief Burnham says, "a spectacle unparalleled in the world—a marvel of architectural grace and sublimity, an exposition in itself." To the right, at the entrance of this grand avenue, will be the great manufactures building, and farther back the other attractions already referred to. To the left will be the agricultural building, measuring 800x500 feet, designed by Architect McKim, of New York. This, Chief Burnham says, will be a "dream." It will be severely rectangular in form, but made elaborately ornate with statues and other relief work. Its cost will be half a million. Between this and the huge manufactures building juts a branch of the lagoon. All down this grand avenue, encompassing a beautiful sheet of water, will stand imposing buildings, along the majestic facades of which will sweep the gaze of the visitor until it rests upon the administration building of the exposition, which terminates the vista nearly a mile distant. Upon traversing the "long walk," as it may be called, after he famous way from Windsor castle to Ascot, the visitor will find it a veritable Bois de Boulogne or Versailles in point of beauty of effects produced by landscape architecture and gardening.

Passing the agricultural building, the visitor will come to the great machinery hall, which lies to the westward of it and which is connected with it by a horseshoe arcade doubling a branch of the lagoon. It will be nearly identical with it in size and cost, but will differ from it considerably in appearance, being "serious, impressive and rich in architectural line and detail." Chief Burnham says, "and the best work of its designers, Peabody & Stearns, of Boston."

**THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.**

Opposite machinery hall and north of it, in the center of the "long walk," will stand the exposition administration building. This will be one of the most imposing, and in proportion to its size, the most expensive one of the large structures. Richard M. Hunt, of New York, president of the American Institute of Architects, is its designer, and he has made it stately and simple yet exceedingly striking in appearance and an excellent representative of Italian renaissance. It will cost \$650,000, be adorned with scores of statuary figures and be surmounted by a gilded dome rising 250 feet, or about the height of the Auditorium tower. In it will be the offices of the national commission and the local directory and the headquarters of all the numerous officials connected with the management and regulation of the exposition.

To the northward of the administration building, on either side and facing the grand avenue, will be two more immense buildings, one for the electrical and the other for the mining exhibit. These will be about equal in size, covering each a little more than five acres and a half. Both will be of French renaissance. The former, designed by Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, will be the more expensive, however, costing \$650,000; while the latter, designed by S. S. Beman, of Chicago, will cost \$350,000. The board of architects has declared that both will be exceptionally imposing structures.

**A TOUCH OF NATURE.**

North of these buildings in the main lagoon will be an island of twenty or thirty acres in area. It is the intention to have this kept as wild and primitive as possible. There the visitor may wander through a miniature "forest primeval," pathless and untransformed by art, and may hunt the fragrant wild flower, or the saucy chipmunk, and generally commune with nature in its native haunts.

Proceeding from the administration building still farther westward, or, more accurately, southwestward, the observer will arrive at the railway facilities for the arrival and departure of visitors. Six parallel tracks will sweep into the grounds in a huge circle at the extreme southwest portion, entering and leaving at nearly the same point. Around this loop the trains, in arriving and departing, will sweep at intervals of a few minutes, and the depot accommodations will be so extensive and well arranged that it is believed there will be almost no confusion or crowding.

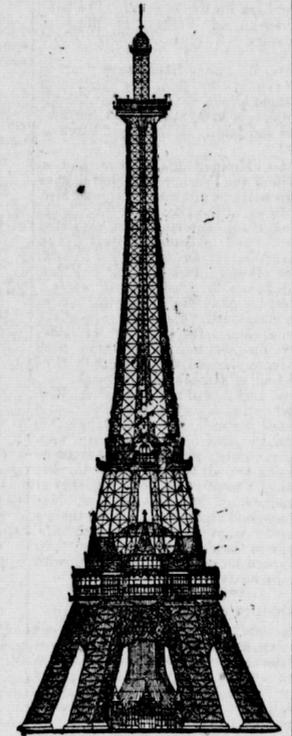
Within this loop made by the railway tracks will be the machinery annex—a huge building covering several acres and containing the overflow exhibits from machinery hall with which it will be connected by subways. Within the loop also will be the main power-house, from which power will be furnished to such buildings on the grounds as require it.

**THE FARMERS' OWNS.**

To the southward of the line of buildings which are ranged along the

south side of the grand avenue, is a vast open expanse which will be devoted to the live stock exhibit. Here immense stock buildings, a show ring, and whatever else will contribute to the success of the live stock feature of the exposition will be constructed.

Jackson park resembles a right-angled triangle in shape. The visitor has thus far, on his tour of inspection, traversed the lake shore or hypothetically of the triangle, and across the southern end or the base. It remains only to turn towards the north and note the structures ranged along the perpendicular. The first one arrived at is the transportation building. This will be Romanesque in style and one of the largest of all, measuring 1,020x300 feet, exclusive of a great annex in the rear. The transportation building, together with the depots, will cost \$1,000,000. North of this will be the horticultural building, another immense structure, 1,000x150 feet, with three domes, one at



THE PROCTOR TOWER. Each end and a larger one at the center. This will be constructed chiefly of glass and iron, and will cost \$350,000.

PRIDE OF THE LADIES. Still farther north and directly opposite the park entrance of Midway Plaisance, will stand the women's building which, it is expected, will be one of the chief objects of interest on the grounds. It is to be 400x300 feet in dimensions, two stories high and will cost \$200,000. The exterior design will be furnished by a woman architect. Here the lady managers will have their headquarters and here will be collected a doubtless wonderful exhibit illustrating the progress and attainments of women in the various branches of industry.

**HIGHER THAN THE EIFFEL TOWER.**

Passing the woman's building the visitor can turn towards the northeast and inspect the foreign and state buildings in the northern portion of the park of which he is supposed to have caught a general view from the steamboat deck, or he can turn sharply to the west into Midway Plaisance and ascend the Proctor tower. This will be constructed of steel and be 1,050 feet high or about 100 feet higher than the Eiffel. From its top the view obtainable of the exposition grounds and buildings and of the great city lying to the northward will be magnificent beyond all doubt.

West of the tower, along the Plaisance and overflowing into Washington park will be a large and curious aggregation of structures, including probably



"LIBERTY RAISING THE WORLD." [A suggestion from California.]

some of the foreign and state buildings, and many of semi-private construction, and of a nature which cannot yet be described. Almost innumerable structures and exhibits, such as reproductions of famous buildings, etc., most of them novel and striking in character, have been proposed, and it is not yet possible to tell how many or which of them will be erected. That there will be an astonishing array of them there can be no doubt, and unquestionably some of them will be important and exceedingly interesting features of the great fair.

All of the important buildings will stand on terraces four feet above the general park level, thus greatly improving the general landscape effect and rendering their own appearance more imposing. From scores of domes and towers and minarets, flags and streamers will be floating, and both the exterior and interior of the buildings will be "warm" with a liberal display of color. The beautiful park with its magnificent array of architecture, will surely present one of the finest spectacles the eyes of man ever beheld.

**CARPET PRICES.**

"McKinley Prices" Still Prevail For Brussels Carpets—McKinley's Duty on Wool the Cause—A Piece of Stupid Protection.

The protectionist papers have recently been trying to make it appear that no prices have been raised by the McKinley tariff law. They even claim that the "free trade papers" have abandoned the cry of "McKinley prices" and thus practically confessed that the whole thing was from the first a humbug, gotten up last fall to influence the election.

Whatever the "free trade papers" may leave unsaid, however, the trade papers are supplying. These journals are devoted to business and not to politics, but they still print facts which show that "McKinley prices" have not yet disappeared. One of these journals, the New York Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review, has recently had something to say on the subject of the increased prices of Brussels carpets. This paper represents the interest of American carpet manufacturers, and as such is a supporter of protection. What it says therefore is free from the suspicion of being "in the interest of foreign manufacturers" or as being "an attempt to break down American industries."

Here is what the Review says: Brussels manufacturers have been as firm as a rock on prices this season, for the reason that it is the only salvation for their business. Buyers may think the advance on Brussels is abnormal, but such is not the case. The increased duty and cost of wool on the other side will foot up considerably more than the advance, as computation will quickly show. The advance on carpeting was compulsory and not in the nature of an attempt to get extra profit, and it is more perceptible on Brussels owing to the fine quality and large quantity of wool used in the goods.

The Review is entirely right in saying that this advance was compulsory. The old duty on the better class of carpet wools was 5 cents a pound, which was equal to 30 per cent. the McKinley duty is 50 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. George D. Bromley, a prominent carpet manufacturer of Philadelphia, has been recently interviewed on this subject. McKinley having raised the duties on carpets to compensate the manufacturers, as he said, for the increased duties on wool, Mr. Bromley was asked whether the McKinley law had helped the carpet manufacturers. His answer was as follows:

We have not been benefited directly by the present tariff, as it has necessitated an advance on carpets. Indirectly we may possibly be benefited, as there may be more of a demand for carpets as business generally improves, but only in this way can we expect any benefit. The advance on carpet wools has lessened importations and made it hard for carpet manufacturers to obtain supplies. The only way to do with carpet wools is to let them come in free of duty.

The absurdity of the duty on carpet wools is that we do not produce this grade of wool, except to a very limited extent. The increased protection concerns only a few ranchmen and Mexican herdsmen in the far southwest. Americans who find it profitable to raise wool at all confine their attention to the higher grades of wool, worth 25 to 35 cents a pound. They would be great fools to abandon the raising of wool of this kind and take up a breed of sheep producing wool worth only 15 cents a pound or less.

Yet it is precisely this latter kind of wool which forms the bulk of our imports. We imported 11,000,000 pounds of it last year, against only 24,000,000 pounds of the finer grades of wool.

**THE "FARMERS' TARIFF."**

Exports and Imports of Farm Produce—McKinley Duties to Humbly Farmers—Enormous Exports Make Duties on Farm Products Worthless—Figures For Farmers Who Think.

The pretense that our farmers derive any substantial benefit from the duties on farm products is one of those cheap tricks of the protectionists. A few cold facts and figures will expose the shallowness of this attempt to gull the farmers. Uncle Jerry Rusk, the secretary of agriculture, applauded the increase of the duties on farm products. He referred to the increased prices prevailing for many farm products, and was so simple as to claim that the McKinley duties had something to do with raising prices. Pointing to these higher prices, he said with confident simplicity: "It is impossible not to see the beneficial influence of the tariff protection awarded the farmer under the present law." He also professed to see that the "wise, economic legislation already secured hold out still brighter promise for the future."

But how can any possible duties on farm products help the farmer? We send out of the country every year millions of dollars' worth of those products over and above what we import. How can duties in such cases affect the price of the home product? Do the McKinley duties take the farmer to be such a fool as not to be able to draw this evident conclusion from the treasury reports of our trade?

The farmer needs only to know what is in those reports, needs only to know the figures showing our imports and exports of farm produce in order to understand what an ill-disguised humbug McKinley's so-called "farmers' tariff" is. Here is a statement of our imports and exports of the products for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, together with the old duty and the McKinley duty in each:

Barley—Old duty 10 cents a bushel, McKinley duty 30 cents; imports, 11,330,000 bushels; exports, 1,400,000 bushels.  
Corn—Old duty 10 cents, McKinley duty 15 cents; imports, 1,636 bushels; exports, 101,900,000 bushels.  
Oats—Old duty 10 cents, McKinley duty 15 cents; imports, 21,000 bushels; exports, 13,090,000 bushels.  
Oat Meal—Old duty 1 cent per pound; imports, 2,360,000 pounds; exports, 25,460,000 pounds.  
Wheat—Old duty 20 cents a bushel, McKinley duty 25 cents a bushel; imports, 157,000 bushels; exports, 54,380,000 bushels.  
Flour—Old duty 20 per cent, McKinley duty 25 per cent; imports, 1,219 barrels; exports, 12,231,000 barrels.  
Hay—Old duty \$2 per ton, McKinley duty \$4; imports, 134,000 tons; exports, 35,000 tons.

Hops—Old duty 8 cents per pound, McKinley duty 15 cents; imports, 6,539,000 pounds; exports, 7,540,000 pounds (in 1889, imports, 4,000,000 pounds; exports, 13,500,000 pounds).  
Potatoes—Old duty 15 cents per bushel, McKinley duty 25 cents; imports, 3,415,000 bushels; exports, 400,000 bushels.

Apples—Old duty none, McKinley duty 25 cents per bushel; imports, none reported; exports, 453,000 barrels.  
Dried apples—Old duty none, McKinley duty 2 cents a pound; imports, none reported; exports, 20,800,000 pounds.  
Butter—Old duty 4 cents per pound, McKinley duty 6 cents; imports, 75,233 pounds; exports, 29,748,043 pounds.

Cheese—Old duty 6 cents per pound, McKinley duty 6 cents; imports, 9,203,578 pounds; exports, 95,376,053 pounds.  
Eggs—Old duty none, McKinley duty 5 cents per dozen; imports, \$2,074,000; exports, \$58,000.

Bacon—Old duty 2 cents, McKinley duty 5 cents; imports, too insignificant to get into the treasury reports, but all "meat products" were about \$600,000 worth; exports, 531,899,000 pounds.  
Hams—Old duty 2 cents, McKinley duty 5 cents; imports, none reported; exports, 76,591,000 pounds.  
Beef—Old duty 1 cent, McKinley duty 2 cents; imports, none reported; exports, 333,500,000 pounds.

Mutton—Same duties as beef; imports, none reported, exports, 284,000 pounds.  
Tallow—Old duty and McKinley duty 1 cent per pound; imports, none reported; exports, 113,000,000 pounds.  
Pork (fresh and pickled)—Same duties as beef; imports, none reported; exports, 80,000,000 pounds.

Lard—Old duty 2 cents, McKinley duty 2 cents; imports, none reported; exports, 471,000,000 pounds.  
In only four products did imports exceed exports. These were barley, hay, potatoes and eggs, neither one of which can ever become a product of general interest to all farmers. Moreover, if it can be shown that the tariff on these products raises the price to our producers, it must be remembered that many farmers are themselves buyers of some of these articles. This is especially true of potatoes, since the potatoes grown in a more northern climate are always best suited for planting or seed.

In this way the farmers in the south use northern grown seed almost entirely; and many northern farmers get their seed potatoes from Canada. Eggs are a product in which only a limited number of farmers along the Canada border need fear competition. Eggs can never become a subject of deep interest to the farmers; the business is too small an industry. The imports of hay are too insignificant to effect the prices of our home product; and barley is a crop in which our farmers as a whole have but little interest.

McKinley's "farmers' tariff" is an open, undisguised attempt to deceive. The great outward flow of farm produce makes McKinley's duties on these commodities extremely ridiculous, and to suppose the farmers are going to be deceived by this is to credit them with a very small measure of intelligence.

**The Latest Freak of McKinleyism.**

The copyright law, which was passed by congress just before adjournment, contains one provision more extreme in the line of protection than anything in the wild measure known as the McKinley tariff law.

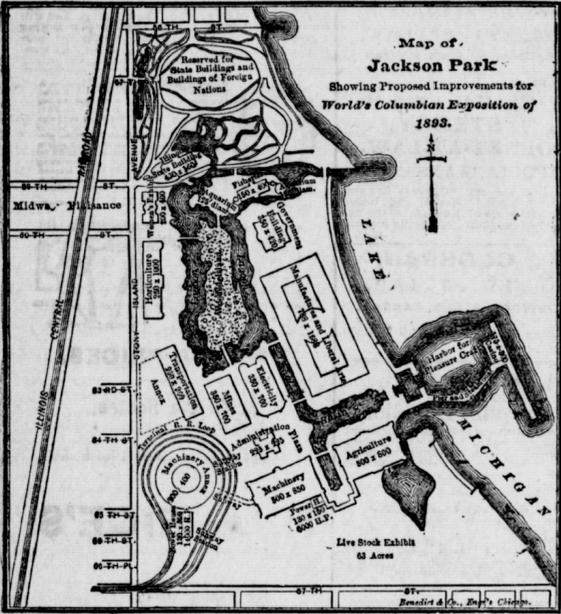
In the tariff law only two things are absolutely prohibited from coming into the country. These are obscene books and pictures and drugs or instruments for producing abortion. The prohibition of these is, of course, proper enough; but now the copyright law adds another to the list of prohibited articles. What is this which, of all things in the world, is selected to go in the same class with obscene books and pictures and drugs and instruments for producing abortion?

English books! In granting the English author the benefit of copyright in the United States the McKinleyites compel him to have his book printed in the United States or from plates made in the United States from types set in the United States! The only exception to this Chinese rule is that any person may import one or two copies of an English book for his own use. All copyrighted English books less than twenty years old are absolutely prohibited from importation for purposes of sale. They stand with things obscene and immoral.

This wild freak of the McKinleyites was opposed by so sturdy a protectionist as Senator John Sherman. His amendment allowing the importation of copyrighted books upon payment of the McKinley duty of twenty-eight per cent. was passed by the senate but was rejected by the radical McKinleyites of the House, and Senator Sherman for this reason voted against the bill.

Obscene books, immoral drugs and implements, copyrighted English books—what a classification!  
—The agricultural department has issued its bulletin showing the number of sheep in the country on January 1, 1891. The total number is 43,431,136, showing a decrease from 1890 of 904,936. As there was an increase of 1,736,993 on January 1, 1890, as compared with January 1, 1889, the result is very discouraging to the advocates of high duties on wool. There are 7,195,400 fewer sheep in the country than there were in 1884. This loss has been attributed to the reduction of the tariff of 1883. That the gain in 1889 under the tariff of '83 should be followed by a relapse in 1890 disturbs all the calculations of the protectionist prophets. The sheep growers who refuse to respond to more tariff with more sheep are guilty of rank ingratitude.—Philadelphia Record.

Too much for the Meaner Whistle. The New York Merchants' Review gives a good illustration of what protection costs. This is in California raisins and prunes. That state produced last year \$2,900,000 worth of raisins and \$1,595,000 worth of prunes—total, \$4,495,000. The McKinley duties on raisins and prunes on last year's imports would have amounted to \$2,355,000, which is the sum we must now pay in order to get \$4,583,000 worth produced at home at McKinley prices.



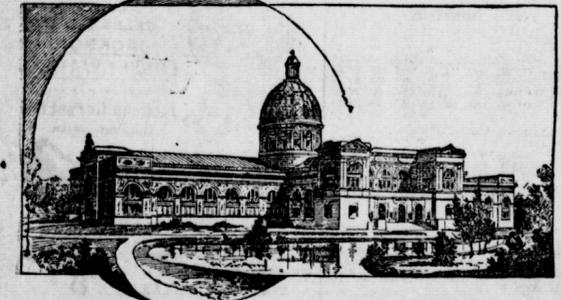
his first glimpse of Jackson and Washington parks and the magnificent array presented by the exposition buildings. Beautiful as was the site—the Champs de Mars—and its approaches, and captivating to the admiration as were the graceful and imposing edifices at the Paris expositions of 1878 and 1889, it is believed that they will be surpassed by those of the Columbian exposition. The Chicago site is four times as large and has a frontage of two miles on lake Michigan, the second largest body of fresh water on the globe. The buildings will cover twice the area and cost twice as much as did those in Paris in 1889. Alone they will cost nearly fifty per cent. more than the total expense attending the Paris fair. The best architects in this country have prepared the plans for the several buildings, and the structures they have designed will exhibit the highest achievements of American architecture.

A MAGNIFICENT SITE. More than \$4,000,000, exclusive of the cost of the land, has been spent on Jackson and Washington parks, in laying them out and beautifying them. Another million will be spent in improving the former, which will be the chief location of the exposition. Additional lawns, terraces, flower-beds, rustic seats, walks, drives and fountains will be constructed; statuary will be placed at conspicuous points; the

spacious because of a liberal use of color.

**UNCLE SAM'S EXHIBIT.**

A little farther south, across an area of the lagoon, will be the United States government building, measuring 350x420 feet and having a dome 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high. It will be constructed of stone, iron and glass, classic in style, cover four acres and cost \$400,000. In it will be a very complete exhibit from the several federal departments, etc.—war, treasury, agriculture, interior, post office, navy, Smithsonian institution and national museum. On the lake shore east of its building and in part in the intervening space, the government will have a gun battery, life-saving station complete with apparatus, a lighthouse, war balloons, and a full size model of a \$3,000,000 battleship of the first class. This will be constructed on piling alongside a pier, being thus surrounded by water and apparently moored at a wharf. The "ship" will be built of brick and coated with cement. It will be 348 feet long, 69 feet wide amidships, and will have all the fittings and apparatus that belong to the most approved war vessel, such as guns, turrets, torpedo tubes, torpedo nets, and booms, boats, anchors, military mast, etc., and a full complement of seamen and marines detailed from the navy department. The visitor arriving by steamboat will pass very near and



THE ILLINOIS BUILDING.

obtain an excellent view of the shore portion of the government exhibit. He will probably see also, anchored near by, a Columbus fleet—a reproduction, as near as may be, of the one with which the great discoverer sailed from Palos—and also a government revenue cutter and one or two torpedo boats.

**BY THE WATER ROUTE.**

The most delightful, probably, though not the speediest means by which the visitor may reach the exposition grounds, will be by steamboat on Lake Michigan. A ride of six miles from the embarking point at the Lake Front park, with the towers and gilded domes of the fair buildings constantly in sight, will take him there. When abreast of the sight, a grand spectacle of surpassing magnificence will be before him—the vast extent of the beautiful park; the windings of the lagoon; the superb array of scores of great buildings, elegant and imposing in their architecture and gay with myriads of flags and streamers floating from their pinnacles and towers; and towering above them all the lofty Proctor tower. In the northern portion of the grounds he will see a picturesque group of buildings

**THE GREATEST OF ALL.**

Steaming by the government exhibits the visitor will come abreast of the largest building of the exposition—that of manufactures and liberal arts. It will measure 1,700x800 feet, with two interior courts and at its center a great dome 350 feet in diameter. Surrounding it on all sides will be a porch two stories in height, affording a delightful promenade and a view of the other buildings, of the lagoon, alive with row boats, gondolas and pleasure craft propelled by electricity, and of the grounds generally. This building, which will be of French renaissance, is designed by George S. Post, of New York.

Proceeding from the administration building still farther westward, or, more accurately, southwestward, the observer will arrive at the railway facilities for the arrival and departure of visitors. Six parallel tracks will sweep into the grounds in a huge circle at the extreme southwest portion, entering and leaving at nearly the same point. Around this loop the trains, in arriving and departing, will sweep at intervals of a few minutes, and the depot accommodations will be so extensive and well arranged that it is believed there will be almost no confusion or crowding.

Within this loop made by the railway tracks will be the machinery annex—a huge building covering several acres and containing the overflow exhibits from machinery hall with which it will be connected by subways. Within the loop also will be the main power-house, from which power will be furnished to such buildings on the grounds as require it.

**THE FARMERS' OWNS.**

To the southward of the line of buildings which are ranged along the

# Spring Medicine

Is so important that everybody knows its necessity and value. And there is nothing so popular and so successful for the purpose, as

# Hood's Sarsaparilla "August Flower"

For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used your preparations with beneficial results, I procured a bottle of August Flower, and commenced using it. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained in strength and flesh rapidly; my appetite became good, and I suffered no bad effects from what I ate. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form. JAMES E. DEDERICK, Saugerties, New York.

W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S. C., writes: I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy.

## IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—A well of "electrical water" has been found in Kansas. The man who puts his hands in it experiences a feeble shock.

—The London general post office was saved \$3,000 last year in the sick-leave account by the substitution of electricity for other means of lighting its building.

—One of the recent applications of electricity that promises to be of considerable benefit to sea-going men is a log for registering the rate of travel of high-speed vessels.

—Dr. Foveau de Courmelles, of Paris, alleges that he has succeeded in conveying by the electric current to diseased internal organs of the human body the constituents of medicaments suitable for their recovery.

—Japan has over 11,000 electric lights. The Tokio electric light company has four stations, with a capacity for supplying nearly that number of lamps, while there are other large plants at Kioto, Kobe, Asaka, and Nagoya.

—The first telegraph line built in America extended from Washington to Baltimore, and was built by Morse, the inventor of the electric recording telegraph, by means of an appropriation made by congress. The first message was sent May 27, 1844.

—It has been calculated that the electro-motive force of a bolt of lightning is about 3,500,000 volts, the current about 14,000,000 amperes and the time to be one-twenty-thousandth part of a second. In such a bolt there is an energy of 2,450,000,000 watts, or 3,284,182 horse power.

—An eminently practical German scientist is said to have applied a mild current of electricity to a swarm of bees, quickly causing them to fall to the ground in a stupefied condition. The bees could be safely handled while in this condition, and if the electrical current was not too strong no injury was done to them.

—A Swedish engineer has invented a novel method of blasting by electricity. He employs a volta arc produced between two carbon rods placed parallel. When the arc is moved close to the spot where blasting is to be effected an intense local heat is created, followed by expansion, which has the effect of spitting the rock.

—The utility of the microphone for observation of earth tremors and noises was soon recognized, and Italy has for some time held a foremost place among the nations which have taken advantage of the special adaptability of this instrument. It is now found that photography possesses admirable capabilities in the way of supplementing the work of the microphone in making these delicate records.

—Fifteen years ago it was only in telegraphing that electricity had large application in this country. Now, Mr. Edison estimates that \$900,000,000 are invested in electrical industries. The growth has been phenomenal, and has added greatly to the conveniences and to the sources of wealth which the people enjoy. But, nevertheless, it would be interesting to speculate on the uses to which that \$900,000,000 of capital would have been put had recent discoveries in electrical science not been made.

—The telephone is about to have a new application—that of forestalling storms. A new discovery has been made as to one of the properties of this means of transmitting sound. By placing two iron bars at seven or eight meters distance from each other, and then putting them in communication on one side by a copper wire covered with rubber, and on the other side with a telephone, a storm can be predicted at least twelve hours ahead through a dead sound heard in the receiver. According as the storm advances the sound resembles the beating of hailstones against the windows. Every flash of lightning and, of course, every clap of thunder that accompanies the storm, produces a shock similar to that of the stroke of a stone cast between the diaphragm and the instrument.

—An interesting exhibition of a working locomotive model supplied with an invention owned by the Ries Electric Traction and Brake Co., was given recently in Philadelphia. The purpose of the invention is to increase the adhesion between the wheels of steam locomotives and the rails. The invention consists of a small dynamo and an auxiliary engine placed upon the locomotive in such a way as to be easily operated, furnishing a current of small force, but large quantity, which is made to pass from one pole of the dynamo to one pair of driving-wheels, thence along the rail to the other pair of driving-wheels, thence to the other pole of the dynamo, thus forming a traveling circuit, moving at all times with the locomotive. By means of this current an incipient weld is caused between the wheels and rails at the point of contact, and the company claims that the slipping of wheels will be entirely avoided. The working model of the device shows an increase of 400 per cent. in the hauling power of the locomotive.

—The first American Railway.

The first railway built in the United States was three miles in length, extending from the granite quarries at Quincy, Mass., to the Neponset river. It was commenced in 1826 and finished in 1827. The gauge was five feet; the rails were pine, a foot thick, covered with hard oak, which was in turn strapped with iron. In January, 1827, a short coal road was completed from the mines to Mauch Chunk, Pa. The rails on this road were also of timber with flat iron bars. The first locomotive for use on a railroad was invented by Richard Trevithick in 1804, and first tried in Wales. Geo. Stephenson built the first really successful locomotive in 1814, and tested it upon the Killingwood road in the north of England. The first locomotive for actual service constructed in America was E. I. Miller's "Best Friend," built for the South Carolina railroad company in 1830; Peter Cooper built a little experimental locomotive early in 1830, before the "Best Friend" was completed.—St. Louis Republic.

## ORIGIN OF IRON.

Names of Those to Whom the Honor of Its Discovery is Due.

The Bible speaks of Tubal Cain as the discoverer of iron and the father of the smiths; the Egyptians imputed to Hephaestus, the same honor, while Pliny mentions it having been discovered by the Dactyles on Mount Ida after the forests on the mountain side had been destroyed by lightning, this about 1,432 years B. C.

—Jeremiah and Ezekiel both mention iron in their scriptural writings, the latter especially mentioning two qualities of the metal, calling one "bright iron," which was probably steel. Moses mentions an iron furnace and Job speaks of it as being taken out of the earth. Thousands of years before the opening of the Christian era the Egyptians used iron in making sickles, knives, etc. Sparta first used iron for money; Britain also used it as a medium of barter and exchange prior to the conquest by the Romans. The use of steel is known to be quite ancient, its invention being ascribed to Chalybes, who in ancient times lived at the present Batoum. The Britons, before the time of Christ, used to export iron to Gaul, and after the Roman conquest the conquerors established extensive smelting works, which existed at least as late as the Saxon conquest.

Iron bars were demanded by William the Conqueror as tribute from the city of Gloucester. In 1355 the king forbade the export of iron from England, and in 1438 the importation of iron articles that could be made at home was forbidden. Bar iron was made in the American colonies as early as 1622. The tinning of iron was introduced from Bohemia in 1681. The first experiments in smelting iron with anthracite coal were tried at Mauch Chunk, Pa., in 1829, in France two years earlier and successfully in Wales in 1837.

The first iron-works in America were established near Jamestown, Va., in 1619; in 1622 the works were destroyed and the workmen and their families killed by Indians. The next attempt was at Lynn, Mass., on the banks of the Sangus, in 1648. The ore used was the "bog" variety, still found in abundance in that vicinity. At these famous iron-works Joseph Jenks, a native of Hammersmith, England, in 1652, by order of the province of Massachusetts Bay, coined the first of the historical old "pinctree shillings."—Chicago News.

A Safe Statement.—"How many times have you been sentenced before, prisoner?"

"I don't 'zackly' member, yer honor, but I'm sure the last time was over five years ago."

"How so?"

"'Cause, yer honor, I hain't been outer jail since."—Judge.

"Now good digestion wait on appetite, and open 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.

The prosperity of the tailor opens a large field for theizing of the survival of the fittest.—Washington Post.

Dobbins' Electric Soap is cheaper for you to use. If you follow directions, than any other soaps would be if given to you, for by its use clothes are saved. Clothes cost more than soap. Ask your grocer for Dobbins'. Take no other.

A confidence game is a sort of an imposing ceremony.—St. Joseph News.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

An intellectual present—giving one a piece of your mind.

FOR THROAT DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS, etc., etc. A relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

Why is a new moon like a sick baby? Because it is a pale "yellower."

Pleasant, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The absence of soft water is no excuse for drinking hard.

WASTING AWAY, growing thinner every day? Poor child, you must get you a box of Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer!

Never kick an electric light wire when it's down.—Buffalo Express.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, March 30.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	\$ 3.85 @ 6.05
Butchers' steers	3.50 @ 4.50
Native cows	2.40 @ 4.30
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	8.25 @ 4.45
WHEAT—No. 2 red	94 @ 15
Do No. 2 hard	89 @ 88
CORN—No. 2	50 @ 63 1/2
OATS—No. 2	50 @ 60 1/2
RYE—No. 2	80 @ 85
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2.15 @ 2.25
Do Fancy	2.10 @ 2.15
HAY—Baled	1.00 @ 10.50
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @ 21
CHEESE—Full cream	10 1/2 @ 10
EGGS—Choice	14 @ 15
BACON—Hams	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Shoulders	4 @ 6
Sides	7 @ 7 1/2
LA RD	1 1/2 @ 7
POTATOES	1 1/2 @ 1.20

SE. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4.00 @ 5.60
Butchers' steers	3.00 @ 4.50
HOGS—Packing	4.00 @ 4.55
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4.00 @ 5.00
FLOUR—Winter-wheat	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1.01 @ 1.01 1/2
CORN—No. 2	61 1/2 @ 62
OATS—No. 2	52 @ 52 1/2
RYE—No. 2	82 @ 84
PORK	12.00 @ 12.25

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4.00 @ 6.00
HOGS—Good to choice	8.50 @ 4.75
FLOUR—Good to choice	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1.15 @ 1.17
CORN—No. 2	78 @ 78 1/2
OATS—Winter	57 @ 61
BUTTER—Creamery	21 @ 25
PORK	11.25 @ 14.00

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	8.50 @ 6.30
HOGS—Good to choice	8.00 @ 4.75
FLOUR—Good to choice	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1.15 @ 1.17
CORN—No. 2	78 @ 78 1/2
OATS—Winter	57 @ 61
BUTTER—Creamery	21 @ 25
PORK	11.25 @ 14.00

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

INNOCENT—"Why do the gentlemen always go out between the acts at the opera?" Wisecrack—"My brother says to get an opera glass."—Buffalo Express.

Those who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills. Forty pills in a vial; only one pill a dose.

Don't try too hard to make a reputation. A man's reputation, like a woman's dress, never suits its owner.



## From Father to Son.

Scrofula is a blood poison which descends from parent to child.

It is a taint which must be eradicated from the system before a cure can be made. Swift's Specific, S. S. S., drives out the virus through the pores of the skin and thus relieves the blood of the poison.

### AFFLICTED FROM CHILDHOOD.

Mrs. N. Ritchey, of Mackey, Ind., says: "Justice compels me to say that S. S. S. has worked little short of a miracle in my case, in curing me of aggravated Scrofula, which afflicted me from childhood. It attacked my throat and nose, and threatened my lungs. My throat was so sore that I was compelled to subsist on liquid food. When I began S. S. S. I was in a wretched condition but commenced to improve at once, and am now entirely well."

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.'S Fine Calf Shoe.

(OF CHICAGO.)

**\$3 CUSTOM MADE FINE CALF SHOES**

Are the BEST in the World.

They also make many other fine grades of unexcelled MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES; ALL made to fit and wear, without any eastern "shoddy" in them. It will save you money to demand them.

"I wept when I was born, and every day shows why," said House-keeper—who didn't use SAPOLIO.

Sapolio is a solid cake of scouring soap used for all cleaning purposes.

"Ah! Ah!" Cried the housewife, "The Secret I know, no DIRT can resist SAPOLIO."

"Oh! Oh!" Cried the DIRT, "At length I must go, I cannot withstand SAPOLIO."

THE KANSAS CITY MEDICAL & SURGICAL SANITARIUM

For the Treatment of All Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric science, dentistry, appliances, instruments, apparatus, medicines, etc. We treat DIFFICULT CASES OF THE HUMAN BODY. We are the only medical establishment in Kansas City manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. Transient single stockings made to order. Cataracts and all diseases of the Throat treated by Compressed Air, Spray, Medicated Vapors, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and Diseases of Women a specialty. Electricity in all its forms, baths, douches, massage, inhalations, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Patients free upon Special Terms. Diseases of the Nervous System and Venereal Diseases. 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. Free rooms for the accommodation of patients. Physicians and attendants on duty. Constantly on hand. For further information call on or address DR. C. M. COE, President, 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.,

RACINE, - - WIS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**IRONSIDES AGITATORS**

HORSE POWERS, SWINGING STACKERS, TREAD POWERS and SAW FRAMES, SAW MILLS and ENGINES.

They Are Far Ahead of All Others in Good Work and Durability. Catalogue FREE.

**VASELINE.** For One Dollar

Sent by mail, we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all the following articles carefully packed in a neat box:

One two ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline, 10 cts. One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented 10 cts.  
 One two ounce bottle Vaseline Pomade, 15 " One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented . 25 "  
 One Jar of Vaseline Cold Cream . . . 15 " One two ounce bottle of White Vaseline 25 "  
 One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice . . . 10 " Or for stamps any single article at the price. \$1.10

If you have occasion to use Vaseline in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in original packages. A great many druggists are trying to persuade buyers to take VASELINE put up by them. Never yield to such persuasion, as the article in an imitation without value, and will not give you the result you expect. A box of **PURE VASELINE** is made by all druggists at ten cents.

CHESEBROUGH M'FG CO., : 24 State Street, New York.

**Piso's Cure** For Consumption

My wife and child having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, we thought that we would try Piso's Cure for Consumption, and found it a perfect success. The first bottle broke up the Cough, and four bottles completely cured them.—H. STRINGER, 1147 Superior St., Chicago, Illinois.

**OK-LA-HO-ME HOMES.** The Iowa and East and West reservations will be opened in 30 days. Excellent free lands for all. The (FREE) DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWS will furnish full information concerning the lands. The DAILY NEWS (month 60 cts.; 3 mos. \$1.50. WEEKLY NEWS 6 mos. \$3.00; 1 year \$4.00. Address changed when necessary. Single copies five cents. Address W. P. THOMPSON, News Office, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

**DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?** A great opportunity to make \$100 PER MONTH. Write to Hunt & Eaton, 150 5th Ave., N. Y.

\$5.00 \$4.00 \$3.50 \$2.50 \$2.25 \$2.00

**FOR LADIES \$2.00 & \$1.75**

**FOR BOYS \$1.75**

**FOR MISSES \$1.75**

**GENTLEMEN**

**W. L. DOUGLAS**

**\$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.**

500 Genuine Hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress shoe which commands itself.

500 Hand-sewed welt. A fine calf shoe unequalled for style and durability.

500 Goodenough Welt in the standard dress shoe, at a popular price.

500 Patent-leather shoe is especially adapted for railroad men, farmers, etc.

500 All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

500 Double sole for Ladies, is a new departure and promises to become very popular.

500 Shoe for Ladies, and \$1.75 for Misses still retain their excellence for style, etc.

All goods warranted and stamped with name on bottom. If advertised local agent cannot supply 75c, send direct to factory enclosing advertisement price for a postal for order blank.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Wanted: Shoemaker in every city and town. Not occupied to take exclusive agency. All agents advertised in local papers. Send for illustrated catalogue.

NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

**W. BAKER & CO'S**

**Breakfast Cocoa**

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

**No Chemicals** are used in its preparation. It uses more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids, as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

PLEASE READ—IT MAY INTEREST YOU!

**DR. OWEN'S**

**ELECTRIC BELT**

Cures Diseases Without Medicine.

OVER 1,000 TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED THE PAST YEAR.

Illustrated Book, 250 pages, containing valuable information on all parts of the country showing POSITIVE CURE.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Completes and Effectually Cures all Rheumatic, Gouty, Catarrhal, and all Diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Tract, Sciatica, and all Diseases caused by Impediments in youth, Married or Single Life. DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT. Price \$1.00. Correspondence strictly confidential. THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO., 306 N. Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

**O&M** ONLY LINE RUNNING A Passenger Train, A Day Coach

ST. LOUIS TO CINCINNATI: 4 Solid Daily Trains. Best ROUTE TO LOUISVILLE, PULMAN SLEEPERS TO WASHINGTON and New York.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

**EPPS'S** GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

**COCOA** LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

**TOWER'S** This Trade Mark is on the Best Waterproof Coat in the world.

**FISH BRAND**

**HARTSHORN'S** SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS

Beware of Imitations.

NOTICE OF TRADE-MARK OF THE GENUINE

**HARTSHORN**

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# THE COKE REGIONS.

## A Day of Serious Violence and Disorder.

### THE MOREWOOD PLANT WRECKED.

#### Explosion of a Bomb at the Leisenring Works—Thousands of Maddened Hungarians Keep Whole Communities in Alarm—Troops Refused.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 31.—Yesterday was by far the most eventful day in the coke strike. The labor leaders say no preconcerted attack was made, but in view of the fact that three of the principal works in the region were raided and in the morning the operators had decided to resume all plants the talk of accidental raids does not go very far.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the strains of their favorite band woke all the strikers on the road from Scottdale to Bradford, and in a short while 1,500 men followed their path which was directed to the Jintown plant of the H. C. Frick company. The place was reached at 5 o'clock, when the works were captured without a struggle except the incidental disarming of Superintendent Rosser whose revolver was flung in vain. A few workers were struck with stones, but this body of strikers dispersed without serious damage.

Some time later a terrific report in the direction of the Leisenring works gave warning of trouble there and thousands gathered to witness the work of the first bomb exploded by the strikers. The shock was felt for several miles but its only visible effect was the tearing of a great hole in front of a non-union worker's house and throwing considerable dirt in the vicinity. It is feared that such work is not over with, however, as the effect upon the unruly but thoroughly organized Hungarian strikers was ominous. After this the workmen at Leisenring No. 2 and 3 were chased out of the yards and a few only returned when the excited crowd had departed.

The few men at the Leith works were also driven out in a body and several are reported badly injured.

Trouble is also talked of at the Trotter plant, but this denied by the operators.

The big Morewood plant of the Frick company also contributed more than its quota to the exciting events of the day. This plant had been carefully guarded by deputies. Some 3,000 strikers gathered about the place, however, and pushed the armed deputies aside as if they had been chaff. No blow was struck and not a shot fired as such a move would have been fatal to both guards and workers in the face of the 3,000 determined strikers.

After the abandonment of the works by the guard an hour of mad wrecking followed. Tracks, doors and in fact everything were torn down by the maddened crowd who only left after the plant had been mutilated beyond immediate repair.

Mt. Pleasant is trembling with excitement. The people fear an explosion and nobody is willing to go to bed. There is more confusion than there has been since the bloody riots of 1888. At midnight fully 1,000 men were gathered on the hills surrounding the works. Sheriff Clawson has increased his force to 300 men, all armed with Winchester rifles, and another attack of the strikers means a desperate and bloody battle.

The central board of the federation will meet in Pittsburgh to-day, when the strike will be brought up for indorsement.

At Uniontown Judge Ewing granted a preliminary injunction against all men assembling at the Frick works not employed by that company, and set Saturday for a hearing on the permanent injunction. Sheriff McCormick, with a number of armed deputies, left Uniontown on a special train to arrest the leaders in the several raids.

Probably the ugliest feature in the several raids were the number of women participating. The most seriously injured man was Pit Boss Cooper, who was struck again and again by an iron bar in the hands of an infuriated workman.

Secret meetings are being held by the strikers, who will certainly prevent the intended resumption.

#### NO STATE ARMS AT PRESENT.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 30.—There has been much telegraphic correspondence between Gov. Pattison and Sheriff Clawson, of Westmoreland, regarding the strike of the coke workers and the attack upon the works of Frick & Co. at Morewood yesterday. The sheriff asked permission to use the arms of two companies of the national guard to protect property, but Gov. Pattison responded that the "civil power to maintain the peace must be exhausted and powerless before the military power can be successfully invoked." To this the sheriff responded that he did not want troops but the arms. Governor Pattison, however, in another dispatch declined to issue the desired order. Captain Lohr, commanding one of the companies, figured in the correspondence.

#### LA GRIPPE'S VICTIMS.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 31.—The streets of the two cities were full of funeral processions yesterday. The undertakers were busy from early morning until late at night carrying to the cemeteries the remains of victims of the grip. One hearse was used at four funerals and many were used at two and three. The death lists in the newspapers are appalling, and though it was a beautiful day the doctors report no abatement of the plague.

#### CHILDREN KILLED BY POKE-ROOT.

CANTONVILLE, Ill., March 31.—While playing on some ground Saturday which had been broken up for garden purposes, three children of W. H. Walker got hold of some poke-root and ate it. One of the children has died from the effects of it and the other two are dangerously sick with the chances against them.

### SIGNS OF WAR.

#### A War Cloud Hanging Over the German Empire—The Alliance Between France and Russia—The Young Kaiser Not So Popular as the Iron Chancellor.

LONDON, March 30.—Advices from Berlin state that unusual activity has prevailed for the past few days in the war office and that an unusual number of employes were busy at the office today. The emperor had a long audience with Chancellor Caprivi, and the high officials generally look as if something important was on the tapis.

There is no doubt that the movements of Russian troops near the German frontier and the evidence of cordial intimacy between Russia and France have caused much anxiety in Berlin, and it is possible that the alarm caused by the apprehension of war may lead to important military changes.

Besides the thought that Russia and France may be preparing for war, the German government is said to be very much stirred up over startling facts that have been disclosed in regard to the socialistic propaganda in the army. The military authorities have come in possession, through a recent arrest, of evidence going to show that social democracy has been spreading its doctrines through the ranks of both the army and navy and has made numerous proselytes, and that the propagation of socialism among the troops is not confined to Germany, but is systematically carried on throughout Europe with the exception of Russia. The Kaiser, it is stated, has given directions that the evil should be dealt with most radically and any officer or soldier detected in propagating the prohibited opinions shall be punished with the utmost severity. The information ascertained has also been sent to Austria and Belgium for the war offices in that country to be on their guard.

Prince Bismarck is filling up in an elaborate manner the two houses he has purchased in the Konigstrater Strasse and thirty of the rooms are being furnished in a style befitting a wealthy ambassador of some leading power. The prince, his friends say, will maintain a sort of personal court in Berlin to which his followers and admirers, German and foreign, can resort and from appearances it will be a center of considerable influence and authority.

The war talk which usually makes a sovereign popular has a contrary effect in the case of the Kaiser and there is a hardly concealed apprehension of his ability to direct Germany in a crisis, while there is also a feeling that his overtures to France have had something to do toward bringing a crisis on. Bismarck grows in popularity as faith in the Kaiser wanes, and confidence in the Kaiser now is at a very low ebb.

It is stated that Prince Henry, of Prussia, visited Bismarck last Thursday, an incident which gives currency again to the rumors that the Kaiser shortly proposes to call on the ex-chancellor.

### NOTED DIVINE DEAD.

#### Death of Dr. Crosby, the Celebrated Presbyterian Divine—His Last Words and Distinguished Career.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, the renowned Presbyterian divine, died at 5:30 p. m. yesterday at his residence. His end was peaceful. As the bells were ringing for service of the Easter day, he asked for sign for paper and wrote a few lines to his loved ones, to his absent son and daughter in Egypt and the three members of his family at home. The first words of this, his last writing, were: "I know I have to go."

Rev. Howard Crosby was born in New York City February 27, 1826, was graduated at the university of New York in 1844, and became professor of Greek at that institution in 1851. In 1859 he was called to the chair of Greek at Rutgers. Two years later he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church and united the duties of the pastor of the First church of New Brunswick with those of his professorship. In 1863 he gave up his work at New Brunswick to become pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church, which place he held at the time of his death. He also held the office of chancellor of the University of New York from 1870 to 1881, and was from 1884 a member of its council. In 1859 he received the degree of D. D. from Harvard and in 1871 that of LL. D. from Columbia. He was chosen moderator of the Presbyterian church of the United States in 1873 and was often a delegate to that body. In 1877 he was a delegate to the first Presbyterian general council at Edinburgh.

In addition to his work as an educator and clergyman, Dr. Crosby took a lively interest and exerted a beneficent influence in public affairs, particularly in advocating temperance as distinguished from total abstinence. In 1877 he took the principal part in founding the society for the prevention of crime, whose chief object is the reduction of the number of saloons and the restriction of the liquor traffic. Through this society, of which he was president from its foundation, and apart from it he did much in this great work, influencing legislation and the municipal government in so far as it had relation to the regulation of intemperance and crime. He was also actively interested in the welfare of the Indians and in the procurement of an international copyright law. He wrote a number of works of a religious and social character and also largely for periodicals and was a member of the American committee to revise the New Testament.

### Almost a Sacrilege.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., March 29.—George W. Shepard, who owned the ground on which the tomb of Mary Washington, mother of George Washington, is situated, gave to Colbert & Kettly, real estate brokers, an option on the property. The brokers then advertised the tomb for sale at public auction in Washington. This aroused indignation and Mr. Shepard notified the brokers that he could not give a clear title to the ground. Thereupon they withdrew the advertisement and a suit for \$20,000 damages was instituted. The decision was in favor of Shepard.

### DARK CIRCLES AGITATED.

#### Stories of an African Paradise Reach Clarksville, Ark.

CLARKSVILLE, Ark., March 28.—The negro exodus to Africa agitation has reached Johnson county and is upsetting the equilibrium of our colored population. There are not many negroes in the vicinity of Clarksville, but what there are are thoroughly aroused and the majority of them declare their determination to depart as soon as arrangements can be perfected. A night or two ago they held the largest meeting of colored people that ever assembled in Clarksville. There were four or five speakers. One of them, Jerry Mahone by name, urged the negroes to sell their little effects and on short notice. He said that at Pine Bluff the negroes were treated in a respectful manner. When a drummer or other gentleman meets a colored lady on the streets in Pine Bluff he raises his hat and gives her the sidewalk. That should be the case everywhere. He made many other statements of a similar import. They expect to go to Washington City, and there be furnished with transportation by the government. They also believe that the government will furnish each one with \$100 and a year's provisions when they reach Africa. The white population are willing that they should go.

### A TREASURY STATEMENT.

#### No Trouble to Meet a Maturing Loan.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The 4½ per cent. loan of which a little more than \$50,000,000 is now outstanding will mature September 1 next. The treasury officials say there will be no trouble whatever in meeting it and that it was regarded as a matter of so little concern that it was not thought necessary to bring it to the attention of congress. The department stands ready now to redeem these bonds with interest to maturity and the small amount presented each day is taken as an indication that the holders are in no particular hurry to dispose of them. A prominent official said that the department will be able to redeem them all on the date of maturity if they shall be presented, but that the history of all government loans indicate that there is no possibility of such a thing, and that it will be found that a large amount of the bonds will not be presented for redemption for many months after the interest has ceased to run. While the available cash balance in the treasury is now only about \$13,000,000, the government has about \$30,000,000 additional on deposit in national banks which can be utilized in case of necessity.

### ASSASSINATED.

#### The Bulgarian Minister of Finance Shot Down at the Door of His Official Residence.

SOFIA, March 28.—At 8 o'clock last evening, while Premier Stambouloff and M. Baltecheff, minister of finance, who had been walking together, were about to enter their official residences, which adjoin each other, a man suddenly confronted them with a revolver and fired three shots point blank at M. Baltecheff, who fell dead. A crowd immediately collected at the scene of the shooting, but the assassin succeeded in making good his escape, owing to the darkness and the confusion which prevailed among the people.

A number of persons who witnessed the murder report that the assassin had three accomplices, who assisted him to escape. The shooting of Minister Baltecheff has caused the greatest excitement here, and the police are scouring the city for all those connected with the terrible deed.

No motive has been suggested for the murder of the minister of finance, but it is presumed that the conspirators may have intended to have taken the life of Premier Stambouloff, but that in the darkness of the evening they mistook M. Baltecheff for the man they had marked as their victim.

### THE SAYWARD CASE.

#### Canada and the United States Fixing Up an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—It is stated that it is probable that the case of the Canadian sealer, Sayward, will not be called for trial in the United States supreme court as originally intended. This is said to be the result of a conference that recently took place in New York between Mr. Choate, the leading agency for the Canadian government, and a member of the present administration. The subject was discussed at length, it is said, and it is understood that when the representatives of the two governments parted a way was clear to an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

The attorney-general is not in a position to make any overtures in that direction except under certain contingencies and in the meantime he proposes to prepare for the trial. Under any circumstances a continuance of a week or more will be requested of the court, as the attorney-general can not until then obtain the necessary documents from the Alaskan court.

### Handed Over.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Yesterday afternoon Gen. Grant, assistant secretary of war, settled the controversy over the proper disposition of Tassnik Ote, the Indian accused of murdering Lieut. Casey, of the army, at Pine Ridge agency during the recent trouble, by directing Miles to turn the prisoner over to the civil authorities at Sioux Falls, S. D.

### Corner on Brandy.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The Chronicle says an attempt is being made by a syndicate of local jobbers to control the brandy market. The agents of the syndicate have been journeying throughout the wine districts and buying up all the brandy in sight. In the bonded warehouses in the state are now stored fully 1,000,000 gallons of brandy made since 1839, nearly one-half of this being held by the syndicate. Independent purchasers will fight the brandy trust, and it is stated that they will convert the large quantities of wine now on hand into brandy.

### RACE COMPARISON.

#### A Bulletin From the Census Office Showing the Relative Increase of White and Colored Population—The Colored Race Not Holding Its Own in the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Superintendent Porter, of the census bureau, has in preparation an important bulletin giving the population of the south Atlantic and south central states, Missouri and Kansas by races. The total population embraced in this count is given as 25,875,959, of which 16,868,205 were white, 8,996,166 colored and 10,889 Chinese, Japanese and Indians. In the states included were found in 1890, fifteen-sixteenths of the entire colored population of the United States, so that for the purpose of immediately ascertaining the percentage of increase of colored population the returns of these states are adequate and not likely to be materially affected by the returns of the other states and territories where the colored population in what is known as the black belt during the decade ended in 1880 led to the popular belief that the negroes were increasing at a much larger rate than the white population. This error was a natural one and arose from the difficulty of ascertaining how much of the increase shown by the tenth census was real and how much was due to the omissions of the census of 1870.

The fact as ascertained sustains the theory that the high rate of increase in the growth of the colored population as shown in 1880 was apparent, not real, and due to the imperfect enumeration in the southern states in 1870.

During the past decade the colored race has not held its own against the white in a region where the climate and conditions are, of all those which the country affords, the best suited to its development. In but three decades—from 1860 to 1890 during a part of which the slave trade was in progress—the colored race increased more rapidly than the white. Since 1830 the whites have steadily increased at a more rapid rate than the colored people. This increase has not been effected by the aid of immigration, for, with the exception of Kansas and Missouri, these states have received comparatively few emigrants either from foreign countries or from the northern states. Similarly, the proportion of the colored inhabitants to the white increased somewhat between 1860 and 1880, but since that time it has steadily diminished. In 1880 when the proportion was at its maximum there were nearly six colored inhabitants to ten white, but this proportion has been reduced to a trifle more than four at the present date, or by nearly one-third of its amount. The deficiencies of the ninth census, says Mr. Porter, are so apparent in this table that any extended reference to them is wholly unnecessary.

The following table gives the present white and colored population of the several states under consideration:

State.	White.	Colored.
Alabama.....	880,791	681,481
Arkansas.....	816,517	311,227
Delaware.....	130,429	29,022
Dist. of Columbia.....	13,282	23,227
Florida.....	221,441	166,678
Georgia.....	973,463	893,710
Kansas.....	1,374,883	81,251
Kentucky.....	1,388,526	271,981
Louisiana.....	824,732	682,499
Maryland.....	824,149	218,044
Mississippi.....	889,708	747,729
Missouri.....	2,324,468	184,181
North Carolina.....	1,948,131	677,179
South Carolina.....	458,454	692,508
Tennessee.....	1,347,911	434,800
Texas.....	1,741,199	492,887
Virginia.....	1,044,883	640,967
West Virginia.....	728,282	282,908

To get the total population of these states, 2,581 Chinese, 100 Japanese and 8,207 Indians should be added to the sum of the white and colored population. Several tables are given which show the movements of the colored element of the population during the last half century. An inspection of the table makes it evident, says the bulletin, that there has been no extended movement of this element since the time of the civil war. Indeed, with the exception of the District of Columbia, the border states appear to have lost rather than gained, and during the last decade there becomes a perceptible southward movement of the colored element from the border states into those bordering the gulf, particularly into Mississippi and Arkansas, where they have increased proportionately to the whites.

Let the states under consideration be divided into two groups. The first comprise Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas; and the second, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Now, the increase of the whites in the first of these groups from 1880 to 1890 was at the rate of 32 per cent., while the colored element was but 5.5 per cent. In the second of these groups the rate of increase of the whites was 31.8 per cent., while that of the colored was but 19.1 per cent. In the first group the number of colored to 100,000 whites diminished between 1880 and 1890 from 26,701 to 23,791, or 13.5 per cent. while in the second group it diminished from 81,456 to 73,611, or only 9.6 per cent.

### The Sayward Case.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The attorney-general has received a letter from Judge Bugbee, of the Alaska district court, acknowledging services of the rule made by the United States supreme court to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not be issued in the case of the British sealer Sayward, and saying that he expected to make return by the next steamer.

### Chinamen Will Protest.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Chinese residents in New York, in conjunction with their consul here, are getting up a memorial petition to be sent to the Chinese minister at Washington, protesting against Senator Blair, their old enemy, as minister to China. These indignant Chinese residents will demand of the Chinese government to receive Mr. Blair in precisely the same manner as he wished the United States to receive the Chinamen, and every one of them that have any influence here will write to their friends at home and the press of China to see to it that Mr. Blair will receive his just dues.

### DASHED TO DEATH.

#### Four Men Killed in a Salt Mine at Lyons, Kan.—Fatal Railroad Accident in Wisconsin.

LYONS, Kan., March 25.—A horrible accident, by which four lives were lost, occurred at the Lyons Rock Salt Co.'s mines at this place at 4 o'clock this morning.

The miners came up for luncheon at 8:15 a. m. and started down again at 8:45. Four men were in the bucket; over which is a traveling guide weighing some 600 pounds. During the luncheon interval the snow and sleet had accumulated on the guides and the traveler stuck at the shaft's mouth, while the bucket with four men in it was descending.

An instant later the traveler became loosened and with the speed of a thunderbolt overtook the unsuspecting miners about 500 feet down the shaft. The traveler, a heavy oak frame, was smashed to pieces, instantly killing every man in the bucket, spattering blood and brains over the timbers in the shaft.

The engineer felt the jar and one of the miners climbed down the bunting to learn the cause and saw a sight that would freeze the blood in the steadiest heart.

Two of the victims had the backs of their heads cut off completely from the eyes to the base of the skull. Three were dismembered, one of them was recognizable and another was totally unrecognizable. Scarcely a bone was left unbroken in any of them. The names of the men are: Thomas Beach, married; Nels Van Brocklin, married; Thomas McCandless, single; Fred A. Miller, single.

Beach leaves a wife and five children, one a babe. Van Brocklin leaves a wife and three children.

Manager Webb is away in the east, but Superintendent Jesse Arnsworth is doing all in his power for the afflicted families and relatives.

The remains of Miller and Beach will be buried by the I. O. O. F. and McCandless by the Sons of Veterans to-morrow.

### BAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 26.—A serious wreck occurred on the Northwestern road at Racine Junction last night by which one man was killed, two dangerously hurt and three others more or less injured. A mail car, baggage car and five freight cars were destroyed by fire. The pecuniary loss is estimated at \$50,000.

The collision occurred at midnight between a northbound Northwestern passenger train and a southbound freight train on the same line. The latter train consisted of sixty-four cars and was under such headway that it could not be checked sufficiently to allow sidetracking. Both trains came together on the main track at the depot with the above result. Following is a list of the victims:

Willis Andrews, Fond du Lac, fireman of freight train, killed.  
Martin Rae, Milwaukee, freight engine, probably fatally injured.  
Dennis E. Burke, Milwaukee, passenger engineer, dangerously injured.  
L. T. DeSilva, Chicago, express messenger, badly bruised.  
John Grobben, Milwaukee, passenger fireman, badly scalded.  
J. Bover, Evanston, Ill., assistant express messenger, burned and cut.

### TWO MINERS BLOWN TO PIECES.

CALUMET, March 26.—Two miners were blown to pieces in the bottom of the Tamarack mine, No. 1 shaft, last night. The men fired one blast and had gone into the drift to fire a second charge. Samuel Hockina, one of the victims, was married and leaves a widow and four children. Fred Lawrence, the other, was single. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

### Notable Deaths.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 25.—Gen. Daniel H. Wells, of the Nauvoo legion, died in this city yesterday of pleuro-pneumonia. He was also counsellor of the twelve apostles and trusted official of the Mormon church.

TOLEDO, O., March 25.—Gen. John C. Lee, lieutenant-governor of Ohio under Gen. R. B. Hayes, and one of the most prominent lawyers of Ohio, died last night, aged 68.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 25.—James P. Wickham, president of the National Educational association and during President Arthur's time prime minister to Germany, died here of la grippe this morning. He was 66 years old and the originator of the National Educational association.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 25.—Edward J. J. Randall, of the state penitentiary, whose resignation a couple of months ago created something of a sensation, died in this city this morning of heart disease.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Hon. Rufus King, a prominent attorney of this city, died this morning of la grippe, aged 74.

DRESDEN, March 25.—Gen. Count George Frederic Alfred Von Fabrice, president of the council of the ministry of Saxony, died to-day.

### Microscopic Inspection.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The ink is scarcely dry on the new act for the inspection of meat products, but the department of agriculture is almost ready to promulgate the new regulations. Secretary Rusk said that he proposed to make the inspection so rigid and searching that other powers will not have a shadow of an excuse for hindering imports of American meat. One part of the inspection will consist of a microscopic examination of the meat before exportation.

### The Tempting Offer of Minneapolis Fails to Draw Out a Hoated Capitalist.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 28.—The finance committee of the new \$1,000,000 court house were surprised and chagrined on meeting this morning to find that not a single bid had been made by the 100 bond dealers to whom letters were sent some weeks ago. It is stated that all eastern agencies have refused to touch Minneapolis securities, because of the gymnastics of the recent North Star legislation on interests and mortgages. The committee announces that it will make no further attempts to sell bonds until the legislature adjourns next month.

### MEAT INSPECTION.

#### Additional Rules For the Inspection of Meats Promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture—Slaughter Houses to Be Numbered and Healthy Carcasses Tagged By Government Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The following rules and regulations, being additional to those made under an act of congress of August last, are prescribed by the secretary of agriculture for the inspection of live cattle, hogs and their carcasses:

The proprietors of slaughter houses, tanning, salting, packing or rendering establishments engaged in the slaughter of cattle, sheep or swine, the carcasses or products of which are to become subjects of interstate or foreign commerce, will make application in writing to the secretary of agriculture for inspection of animals and their products, stating the location and address of the slaughter house or other establishments, the kind of animals slaughtered, the estimated number of animals slaughtered per week and the character and quantity of the products to go into interstate or foreign commerce from the establishment; and the applicants shall agree to strictly conform with all regulations or orders that may be made by the secretary of agriculture in carrying on the work of inspection at his establishment.

The secretary, upon receipt of the application, will give the establishment an official number, by which all its inspected products will thereafter be known, and this number will be used both by the inspectors of the department of agriculture and by the owners of the establishment.

The secretary will appoint a veterinary inspector to take charge of the examination and inspection of animals and their products for each establishment which has been officially numbered. The inspector appointed and all employes under his direction shall have full and free access at all times to all parts of the building or buildings used in the slaughter of live animals and the conversion of their carcasses into food products.

The veterinary inspector in charge of the establishment will carefully inspect all animals in the pens of the establishment about to be slaughtered, and no animal shall be allowed to pass the slaughtering room until it has been so inspected. Whenever any animal is found on inspection to be diseased, the animal shall be condemned by the inspector, and the owner shall at once remove it from the premises and dispose of it in such manner as may be provided by the laws of the state.

The veterinary inspector, or his assistants, shall carefully inspect at times of slaughter all animals slaughtered at said establishments and make a post-mortem report of the same to the department. Should the carcass of any animal on post-mortem examination be found to be diseased and unfit for human food, the carcass shall at once be removed from the establishment under the supervision of the inspector and be disposed of in the manner provided by the laws of the state where slaughtered.

The carcasses of the cattle which leave an establishment as dressed beef will be stamped with a numbered stamp, issued by the department of agriculture, by the inspector and a record will be sent to the department at Washington.

Each and every article of food products made from the carcasses of animals inspected will be labeled or marked in such manner as the owner of the establishment may direct.

The inspection of swine for export or interstate trade will be conducted in the same manner as prescribed in the foregoing rules, with the addition, however, that a microscopic examination for trichina will be required for all swine products.

The inspector in charge of the slaughtering or other establishments will issue a certificate of inspection for all carcasses of animals or food products which are to be exported into foreign countries, which certificate will cite the number of factory and the name of the owner, the date of inspection and the name of the consignee to which the same is to be exported. The certificate will also contain the numbers of the stamps attached to the articles to be exported.

### THE MAFIA LYNCHING.

#### Three of the Avengers on the Grand Jury Listening to Evidence.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—The grand jury spent three hours yesterday examining witnesses relative to the lynching of the Italians. Capt. Davis, of the parish prison, testified that the only two he identified positively were Wickliffe and Parkerson who led the assault on the prison gates.

A. B. French, a wealthy cotton shipper, who was in the prison serving a term of six days for assaulting a lawyer, identified a great many persons, as well as three of the grand jurors, who were seated around a long table listening to his story. French did not attempt to protect anybody, but told his story in detail to the extent of naming some of the men who handled Winchester and six-shooters.

The other witnesses had had memories and the most of them were unable to swear that they could identify anybody. The grand jury adjourned at 6 o'clock until Monday morning, when the inquiry will be resumed. If the grand jury concludes to indict anybody there will be a scene almost as extraordinary as the uprising itself, for no less than 2,000 men who participated in the mob's work will march to the court house and deliver themselves into the custody of the sheriff.

### Driving Out Stock.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Dispatches from the northern border of Texas say that no small amount of excitement among cattlemen has been caused by the announcement that Government Agent Miles has sent marshals to the Osage nation, in the Indian territory, to notify stockmen that they will not allow cattle to go in the reservation. The cattlemen have leased large tracts of grazing lands in the Osage at a heavy expense and for the last two weeks a small estimate places the number of cattle shipped there at 10,000 head. No one seems to know why this order was issued.